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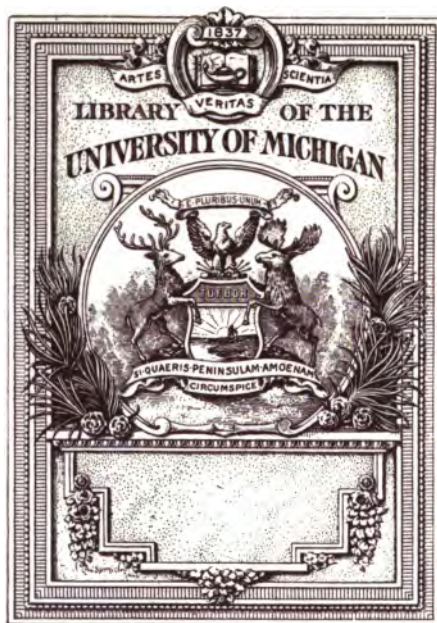
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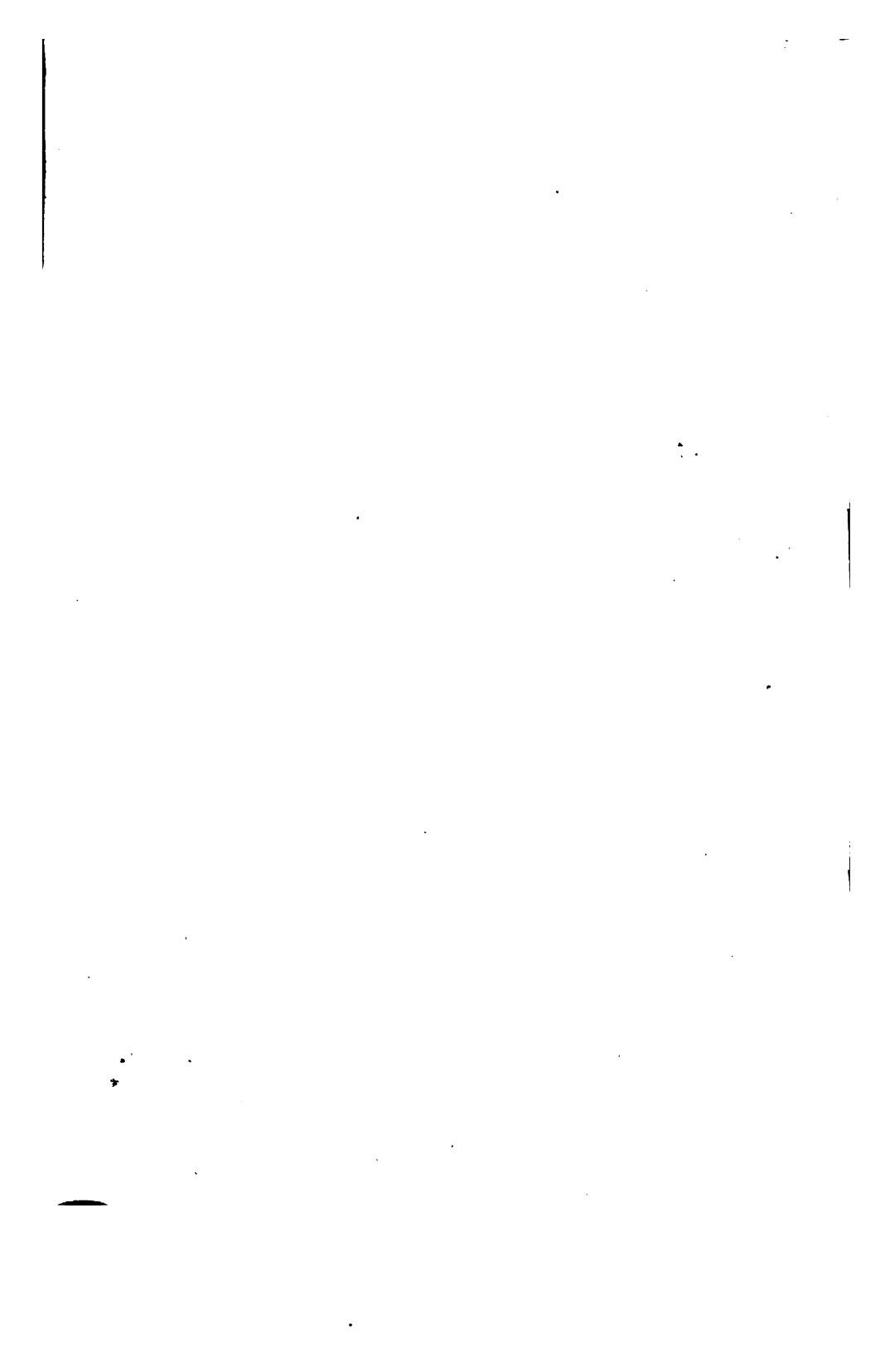
A DEPOSITORY FOR PRECIOUS RELICS—LEGENDARY,
BIOGRAPHICAL, AND HISTORICAL,

ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE
HABITS, CUSTOMS, AND PURSUITS, OF OUR FOREFATHERS.

EDITED BY
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ETC. ETC. ETC.

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INTRODUCTION.

It is again my pleasing task, at the close of another volume of the "RELIQUARY," to express my warm and genuine thanks to its friends and supporters for their constant, unwearied, and increasing aid, and to assure them of my gratitude for all they have done or are intending in the future to do. The *past* of the "RELIQUARY" has been a truly pleasant one to me, and, I trust, to all concerned in it. It has been "up-hill work," it is true, and one has met with many a hard rubbing by the way, but I have always felt that if any good at all is to be done in this world one *must* rough it, and that the steeper the hill the greater is the certainty that one cannot get to the top without hard climbing. If one does get rubbings against the rocks on the way, they help to take off unpleasant corners, and to teach one by experience what in future to avoid. When I first projected and started the "RELIQUARY" I knew it would be up-hill work to carry it on, but after having had nearly half a century's roughing—for I am not ashamed to say that it is now more than forty years since my first printed, but very juvenile, article appeared—I am not easily frightened at a difficulty. I felt that it would be a good thing to do, and I did it, and kind friends have not been wanting to give it the aid of their pens and pencils, guided by their good judgment and excellent skill, and thus it has been made a work of the utmost possible importance and value, and one whose contents will live long and long after I and my able and kind contributors shall have been "gathered to our fathers."

In its contents; in its usefulness; in its value; and in the good it has done, the "RELIQUARY" has been a success—a *great success*—and my hopes regarding it have been amply realized. It is, I am fully justified in affirming, a success in every light except a commercial one, and I hear "growls"—sometimes mild and gentle, and at others loud and fierce—from my publishers to the effect that it "does not pay its way," and that something must be done to extend the receipts. This is a point which affects all alike—editor, publishers, con-

tributors, subscribers, general readers, and, I have no hesitation in adding, the whole archæological world—and it is, therefore, a point for all to join together in considering, while it is one whose solution is of the simplest kind. All that is wanted is *more subscribers*, and these, I am quite sure, can easily be obtained if its present friends will only put their shoulders to the wheel and push it up the hill.

For my own part, after having first projected and started it, and having carried it on so successfully for thirteen years, I do not intend to entertain even the thought of its discontinuance, but will go on as long as health and strength are spared me, and as long as my archæological friends find it acceptable to them. I *have* made great sacrifices in the cause of archæology, and I am quite ready to make more, and if the readers of, and contributors to, the "RELIQUARY" will do *their* part by inducing their friends to subscribe to it, I will do *mine* by a continued and unceasing watchfulness over its contents, and by a determination to make it even more worthy than hitherto of their support. I am told by my publishers that (owing no doubt to these horrid "strikes" and other social abominations) what with the increased cost of material, the increased price of labour, and one thing or another, a larger number of subscribers is quite requisite to carry on the "RELIQUARY" in the manner I have laid down for it to be carried on, and I feel sure that I have only thus to hint the matter to its readers, to ensure their recommending their friends to give it their support. The "RELIQUARY" does not stand in the light of a new candidate for public favours now for the first time making its *debut*, but it has been before the world now for thirteen years—uninterruptedly issued during the whole of that time, and without change in editor or publishers,—and those contributors who have not been removed by death, who first helped it on, continue its staunch supporters to the present hour. It is, therefore, surely entitled to extended and liberal support.

While cordially thanking all its friends for all they have hitherto done, or are doing, I venture, therefore, to ask them, in addition to all this, to try to induce their friends to give it *their* support and so extend its usefulness.

LLEWELLYNN JEWITT.

Winster Hall, near Matlock,
September, 1872.

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WALL PAINTINGS ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE SOUTH WINDOW OF THE CHANCEL,
IN THE CHAPEL, HADDON HALL.

THE RELIQUARY.

JULY, 1871.

THE CHAPEL AT HADDON HALL AND ITS WALL PAINTINGS.

THE Chapel at Haddon Hall consists of a nave, with two aisles of unequal width, and a chancel. The entire length of the Chapel is 49 feet; the chancel being 28 feet long, and the nave 21 feet. The width of the chancel is 14 feet. The nave and aisles have a total width of 33 feet; the south aisle being about as wide as the chancel, or nearly three times as wide as the north aisle. Each has an arcade of two pointed arches. The deflection of the chancel is about 12° to the north of true east.

The entrance to the Chapel is on the north side, near to the west end. The different parts of the Chapel appear to be of about the following dates, viz. :—The south aisle, and centre circular column of its arcade, A.D. 1160. The five windows of this aisle are each of a single light, and pointed. The capital of the circular column of the arcade has been cut so as to fit the arches subsequently erected over it. The lower west window, and the north aisle (except the doorway), and the north arcade, are about A.D. 1310. A window of this aisle formerly existed to the east of the doorway, but was blocked up when a staircase was made in the vestibule of the chapel, to give access to a small room.

The chancel, the clerestory of the nave, and the south arcade, except the circular column, are of about 1425, at which time the glass of the east window was put in by Richard Vernon, as recorded in an inscription on the window itself. The bell turret is supposed to have been erected by William, son of Richard Vernon, about 1455. The letter W, supposed to be his initial, is carved on the outside of its wall, toward the Court Yard. The blocking up of the window of the north aisle, and the construction of the entrance doorway, may be of the same date. William Vernon married Margaret de Pype: and the Pype Arms are on one of the south-windows of the chancel.

The partial removal of the whitewash of the Chapel walls in 1858 led to several discoveries of the former arrangements of the building and of the coloured decorations of the walls; and, were it desirable, a complete restoration of the interior to its former state would not be difficult. There were two altars in the chapel—one at the east end, as usual; and one under the east window of the south aisle. This latter was, no doubt, a chantry. The stone slabs which formed the

tops of the altars still exist in the Chapel, and are raised, to the extent of their thickness, above the floor. The east altar is 8 feet \times 3 feet, and is 8 inches thick, the edge being a fillet of 3 inches, and a chamfer. The surface is so decayed that only one of its original five crosses now remains. The altar stone of the south aisle is 5 ft. 6 in. \times 2 ft. 6 in., the edge showing a fillet and chamfer. The five crosses on it are still perfect. The piscina in the chancel still remains, recessed in a fenestella.

The sill of the south window near the altar is low, so as to form a sedilia bench. In the middle of the sloping sill of the east window, a step has been cut, no doubt for the crucifix to stand on: and on each side of it is a similar step, probably for candlesticks. On the east wall, on each side of the window, is a stone bracket, probably to support an image.

On the east wall of the south aisle there is a bracket, with a grotesque head, which was probably intended to support a figure. There are signs of a large bracket having existed on the north side of the altar; and the base-mould of a small column, which may have supported its front edge, may be seen on a block of stone rising above the pavement.

A very remarkable squint in the south-west angle of the chancel, through which a view of the priest officiating at the chantry altar could be obtained from the roodloft above, was reopened in 1859. In the wall opposite to this squint, is a doorway, which gave passage from the bell turret to the roodloft. The sill of this doorway is 13 ft. 9 in. above the Chapel floor. The bell itself is now (1871) in use at the new Church at Rowsley. It had been taken down from the turret many years ago. Two fragments of the open work of the rood-screen may be seen in the west ends of the chancel pews. They are carved in oak.

The font, which is circular, and perfectly plain, is of the date of the early part of the Chapel. It is not in its original position.

The stoup for holy water is near the entrance door of the Chapel.

The windows are not architecturally remarkable, but the glass is deserving of careful attention. It gives an excellent example of a very good effect, produced by very simple means, and excluding very little light from the interior. Each principal light in the east window, and each light in the head, has a single figure. The drawing, both in expression and in the grace of the drapery, is often very good. Yellow stain is extensively employed, but otherwise colour is sparingly, though very effectively, used. There are no canopies or other architectural accessories. The quarries forming the groundwork of the windows come close up to the figures. There are five patterns of quarries remaining, besides six birds, each of a different form. Most of these patterns are good, and the whole of them may be found in the east window, except one, which is in the south-west window of the chancel.

The east window has five lights. Much of the glass has been destroyed. What remains was re-leaded in 1858, and arranged according to the original design. No new coloured glass was introduced; but some old quarries were collected from other windows of the



WALL PAINTINGS ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE SOUTH WINDOW OF THE CHANCEL
IN THE CHAPEL, HADDON HALL.



Chapel, and placed in the east window to complete the groundwork. In the centre light, the figure of our Saviour on the Cross is nearly perfect. In the next light, on either side, is a figure more or less mutilated; and each has lost the head. One of them represents the Virgin. The other appears to be St. John; though, apparently through some mistake of the artist, he has the emblems of St. John Baptist. The figures of the two outer lights are entirely gone. The emblems of two of the Evangelists remain. In the lights of the head are figures of saints, which are generally well drawn. Below the principal figures of this window are three shields of arms, supported by angels gracefully drawn. These arms are—*argent*, a lion rampant, *gules*, ducally crowned, *or*: *argent*, fretty, *sable*, a canton of the first; and another shield the bearing on which has been lost. At the bottom of the window are the remains of an inscription to Sir Richard Vernon and Benedict Ludlow, his wife, as follows:—*Orate pro āiābus Ricardi Vernon et Benedicite uxorē eius qui fecerunt aņo dni milesimo ccccxxvii*. This Sir Richard Vernon, who was born in 1391, and succeeded his father in 1401, married Benedict, daughter of Sir John Ludlow, of Hodnet, and died in 1451. He was "treasurer of Calais, captain of Rouen, and speaker of the Parliament of Leicester, in the fourth year of Henry VI., in 1426." Above the crucifix are the royal arms, quarterly, first and fourth France, second and third England.

The flat-headed windows on each side of the altar, in the north and south sides of the chancel, have each three principal lights; and six lights in the heads, each containing the figure of an apostle effectively drawn.

The centre light of the north window has a figure of the Virgin being taught to read by St. Anne. To the right of this, as we face the window, is the figure of St. George slaying the Dragon; and in the other light is the figure of St. Michael trampling on a six-headed dragon. Beneath these are three mutilated shields of arms of Vernon, etc.; and in the bottom of the window are the remains of a candlestick or hour-glass stand.

In the south window are the arms of Pype, *azure*, crucilly of cross-crosslets and two pipes in pale, *or*; and those of Vernon, *argent*, fretty, *sable*, on the dexter side of an impaled shield, the impalement on which is lost. Over the arms of Pype is the fragment of the original inscription, reading "Margareta Pype, vxo."

The mural decorations of which traces have been found, are of various character and of much interest. The oldest fragments are two running patterns of good design. One is on the arches of the



north arcade, and of the same date as the stonework on which it appears, viz.:—about 1310. The other, which seems to be of the same age, is on one of the jambs of the east window of the south aisle, over the altar. In this window there are traces of a figure, now

almost entirely destroyed. Over the arcades of the nave there are



traces of two different designs, one on each wall. Both are much defaced. On the west wall of the nave there is a design consisting of a running pattern of rose branches and leaves, with red flowers of five petals. The stems and leaves are shaded gray and black. Traces of the same design have been found on the walls of the south aisle, and on the jambs of its west window. The date of this rose pattern is probably about 1427, when the glass of the east window of the chancel was put in.

On the east wall of the chancel there is a pattern of green, and dull red; and on the south wall is a very similar pattern, which enclosed four groups of figures, two on each side of the window, over the sedilia bench. There is no border surrounding each group, but merely the diaper pattern. They are probably of the same date as the glass in the east window. The figures of these groups are generally effectively drawn, though with occasional exaggeration and distortion. They are in distemper on the plaster, and in black outline, and without colour, except traces of green on parts of the costume. There are scrolls to each group, corresponding with the number of figures, but without any names. These groups had been much injured before they were covered with whitewash, and the injury appears as if partially intentional. They are probably of about the date of 1425. The groups form a series of subjects, and commence with the upper group on the east side of the window. The subject is the Presentation of the Virgin in the Temple, by Joachim and Anna. The three figures remain. The height of the heads of the figures of this group above the floor of the chapel is about $15\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Below this is a group, much injured, apparently Anne teaching the Virgin to read, whilst Joachim stands by. The heads of the figures in this group are about $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the floor.

The upper group on the west side is a Holy Family. The Virgin holds the infant Jesus in her arms; St. Joseph stands by; St. John the Baptist raises his hands and eyes toward the infant Saviour. The height of the heads is about $15\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the floor.

Below this is a group, much injured, with four scrolls, and, apparently, four figures. A female figure seems to be carrying a child, whilst a male figure follows behind. There seem to be indications of a fourth, and small figure. It appears like a flight into Egypt, with the figure of St. John introduced, contrary to custom. The heads are about $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the floor.

Traces of colour are found on the fenestella of the piscina, on the circular column of the south arcade, and on the brackets near the altar.

The four groups of figures in the wall-painting, and the various diaper and scroll patterns, will be found represented on our engravings on Plates I. II. and III., and interspersed in the text.



EAST WALL OF THE CHANCEL.



WEST WALL OF THE NAVE.

WALL PAINTINGS IN THE CHAPEL AT HADDON HALL.



GLEANINGS FROM MS. INVENTORIES.

BY REV. MAACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, B.D., F.S.A., PRECENTOR AND
PREBENDARY OF CHICHESTER, ETC., ETC., ETC.

(Concluded from Vol. XI., page 236.)

FURNITURE.

ST. MARGARET (Fish Street), 6 Edw. VI., iiij irons to holde the table of Jhus ijs.
PLESSY, j tablet ij foils embroidez dor de cipre ous j cruciſe et lacronacon
florissy de partes vjs. viiij.
ST. MYCHAEL (Cornhill), a long chest, with vij torches in yt
ST. DIONIS BACK CHURCH, a joyst for the halt pace and a long reade to swepe
the chyroh xijd.

DESKS.

ST. MARY (Woolnoth), a doble desk in the vestrey with iij aumbreys in yt iiij desks
upon the quere stalls with iiij fote paces curteyns and roddeas.
ST. ALBON'S (Herte), a deske maid with an Egle of lattyne
ALL HALLOW'S (Bread Street), ij platts of iron wher they pryst doth stand when
he reads the lecter js. viiij.
ALL HALLOW'S (Lombard Street), a deske for the preste to rede on in the Bodie
of the Church*
ST. DIONIS BACK CHURCH a desk pyn of yron in y^e qwyer

THE PASCHAL AND CANDLES.†

ST. PETER'S (West Chepe), a chayne of latten that dyd hange the Paskall
ST. MAGNUS (London), iiij pillors of latten for the Paskall
ST. STEPHEN'S (Westminster), ij latten deskys with a standerd for the Pascall
of latten lxxx.
" " j styke of sylver par parcell gylt for the Holy Candell viij onz
ST. LEONARD'S (Foster Lane), for the Paschall and Crosse Candell weyng vii. vd.

PEWS.

LUDLOW (tem. Hen. VIII.), ij pews of tymber
S. LEONARD (Foster Lane), for menyng of the good wiffes Maryens pew ijd.
BATTLE (1630), for menyng of the child wives seat iiijd.
S. SWITHIN'S (Cannon Street), for the newe pews of joynd worke xxxvi.
S. MARY (Woolnoth), a litill seate seate or pew deske faccon; xv. pew heddes; a
pew dore
ALL HALLOW'S (London), ij old pew dores viiij.
ST. MARY ABCHURCH (3 & 4 Edw. VI.), for a Corde for a pewe dore viiij.
" " for ij payer of hengs for a pewe dore vijd.
" " for bords for to leane on xvjd.
SOUTHAMPTON" ij small setis to knele
GILFORD, before eche altar a feyer sete within y^e partclose,
" and ij setis to knele before eche alter
" ij pueis with divers other setes.
ST. MARY at BOW, ij long settells for servaunts to sytt upon
S. CATHERINE (Christchurch), for makynge of viij newe
pewys at xiijs. iiijd. the pece
" for removng the olde pewys.....
" for xxxviij gamets for y^e new pewes xlijs. viiij.
" for xij boltes iijs.
" for making the settylls in the chapells.....

* St. Marg. Westm., 1553, for the pulpet where the Curat and Clarke do read the Chapters at service time xiijs. iiijd. (1547), for the stone in the body of the Church for the priest to declare the Pistell and Gospel

† Candelabrum ad modum Crucis pro candelâ benedictâ in die Purificationis appor-
tandâ (Monasticon VI., 1865), j virga portiphora ad portandam Candelam Sanctam die
Purificationis B. M. pond. ix unc (Inv. King's Coll. Eccles. xxi. 7), for the Pascall,
the tapers afore the Rood, the Cross candelles and Judas candelles (Nichol's Illustr.
270), making of the beme light, the pascall, the tenabier [tenabrâs] candell and crosse
candell (Ib. 275) "for holy candles"....."for Judas Crosse" [Ludlow Accompts.
8, 77, 77.]

SOUTHAMPTON. In y^e cloyster dyverse parcloys, a proper sete seyleyd with a falt table.

MELCOMBE, a feyer tabill foll of beyond see worke

ST. MARGARET (Fish Street), setting a boerde in the Chapell over where the alter stode and mending serten pues in the churche xijs. vjd.

CENSERS.

PLESSY. j senser iij cheynes dargent j neef one j quiller*

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL (1532), a greate large senser all silver with many wyndowes and batylments usedd to cense withall in the Penticoste weeke† in the boddie of the Chirche of Pawles at the procession tyme Clviij ounce. iij qrts.

ST. MARY (Woolnoth), a *hedstall*‡ of copper and gilt enamylled for a horse [in connection with armour]

GIRDLE.

ST. MICHAEL'S (Cornhill), j bawdricke for a bride

ST. DUNSTAN'S-IN-THE-EAST, a gyrdle of sylke§ with a lyst of blew and yelow

YORK GUILD, a gyrdell y^e corse blew y^e ponant & y^e buckle gilt with bronzes gylt xxxix.

WARE, a gyrdell with xxv lytle barres of sylver with a shelde of sylver hangyng at yt wayes all togeythir j oz. dr.

„ A garland of silver and guilt with divers stones and perles

„ A garland of sylver sett with stones of divers colors having a lace sett with ij knoppes sett with pearles throughowte with roses and straburez

LINCOLN CATHEDRAL (1548), with x gimoyes

GUILD FURNITURE.

ST. MYCHAEL-AT-THE-QUEME, a drynkynge horne garnished with sylver a rede girdell harneste

BRANCASTER, pewter of the guyld

CHAKYNDON, j dosen of treyne vessell

COKYNG, treyng platters

BOOKS.

ST. JOHN'S (Chantry), **ST. OSWALD'S** (Durham), a boke called Vita Jo Wharton viijd.

„ a boke called Vitæ Christi Meditacio iiijd. A *festivale*|| iiijd.

ST. MARY'S (Old Fish Street), a Venit booke and a *Ordinary* booke¶

ST. DIONIS BACK CHURCH, iiij books of sternal salmes*

STIPENDS.

ST. DIONIS BACK CHURCH, to the Curat for hys quarters wags xlvs.

ST. GREGORY (Castle Barnard), to a prieste to saye Dyvyne servyce in the churche and to teche the chylern of the parishoners for j yere xla.

„ to [three persons named] to preche God's Word that yere viijli.

CROSSES.

YORK GUILD, a par bedez le coralls with gawdes silver and gylt, a crucifyxe and *gemmes*† with j grete knop sett with perle.

ST. STEPHEN'S (Westminster), j Crosse of sylver and gylte with Mary and John to stand on the herse lxviij oz.

* A censer, with a boat or ship for incense, and a spoon to replenish it.

† See *Sacred Archaeol.* p. 612.

‡ This may have been a portion of the offering of some Knight buried in the church, or part of the parish harness, as in the list of horsemen and armour furnished by the clergy of the diocese of Canterbury, 1568 (*Lansd. MS.*, xi. n. 94) and for levying armour among the clergy of Beds. (*Ibid.* 90, n. 86.)

§ Often called in Inventories a corse or body girdle. (*Bury Wills.*, 116, 33.) At York the jewels were on the Shrine of Corpus Christi.

|| *Librum in quo ordinatur modus dicendi et solemnizandi Divinum officium.* (*Lyndw.* lib. iii. tit. 27.)

¶ Written by John Merks, Canon of Lilleshull; a collection of English Sermons for Sundays and holydays. There are copies in *Lansd. MS.* 392. *Cotton MS.* *Julius D ix.* *Claud. A.* ii.

* 1562, St. Marg., Westm., for iiij books of psalms in metre for the quier

† Gemoyes, gimeaux, gimmers, metal fastenings.

STOCTON, a crosse with pipes copper

„ ii j lytyle crossys of St. Antonys of latten
INVENTORY AT OFFICE OF RECIEPTS. (*MS. Lans.* 160, fo. 421.) A crucifix
of gold in the box on the topp of awlter pece of gold.

TOMBS.

LUDLOW, a tumbes of alybaster gratyd with yeryn
BRIDGEWATER, a frame of yeron about a tumbes

LAMPS.

DORCHESTER, a litle proper lampe
ALDERMARY j lampe of lattyn all* to broken

IMAGES.

ST. STEPHEN'S (Westminster), j image of sylver sylte, set with
stone perle besyds the berall x^{iiij} xiiij ous
„ j image of our Lady of sylver gylt xxxij ous
„ j image of St. Barbara of sylver and gylte xxj ous
„ a Trinitie of sylver and gylte
„ iiij angells of sylver and gylt.

ST. HELEN'S (Bishopsgate), a knopp of crystall garnished with sylver

SHELL FOR BAPTISM, &c.

YORK GUILD, a skalop harnest with sylver
ST. STEPHEN'S (Westminster), j scalloppe shell sylver and golde†
„ j holy water stoke with a sprynkyll of sylver and parsell gylt xx ous
„ j rode of sylver for the Verger
ST. STEPHEN'S (Westminster), ij boks of Gospell and Pystells plated with sylver
and gylte xxx ous
WINGHAM, a Gospel boke covered with sylver plate with the image of Christ and
the iiij Evangelists‡
„ a trindles§ handle of sylver

CHALICES, &c.

ii j chalices in the Pue and j in the Chapell|| of Lynwood of sylver and gylt.
MILFORD, j regester of sylver [a book marker]
YORK GUILD, a muste ball of gold with j precious stone in y^e cue
ALENSEMOR, a shryne of sylver with iiij pynacles parcell gylt iiij oz
YORK GUILD, a par bedes le corall y^e gaudez sylver & gilt with j stalke le corall.
A stalke le corall
OLNEY, ij pectorals of sylver
„ iiij barres of sylver¶ and ii j pynnes of sylver and j clothe of satten to hang
before the aulter

BISHOP'S MITRE.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL (1552), a myter with ij labells with v bells at eche
labell sylver and gilte
PLESSY, ij mytres de blanc baudckyn de damaske garnizez one ryband or de damaske
j peir de sandalyns j peir de sabbatons de drap dor et j peir de gants usez par
Evesques

* Entirely as in Judges ix. 53. 2, Bullinger 9. Calfhill, 91. 1 Bradf. 137. 2 Tynd. 114.)

† Used in administering Holy Baptism. There is one at Finedon.

‡ See a description of such bindings in *Dodsworth's Salisbury*, 232.

§ A round wax taper.

|| *Lans. MS.* 441, fo. 9, mention is made of Our Lady's Chapel on the north side of the Minster called Old Lady of the Pew. Earl Rivers appointed his body to be buried before Our Lady of Pue, adjoining to St. Stephen's College, Westminster. (*Dugdale's Baronage II.*, 233.) The site of the chapel has not been ascertained, but this entry, I think, proves that it was the crypt lately restored by Barry; and the body of Bishop Lyndwood was found in a roughly-formed cavity cut into the foundation wall of the north side of the crypt beneath the stone seat in the easternmost window on Jan., 1852, and the heading in the Inventory is the Pewe in St. Stephen's Chapel.

¶ Probably loose ornaments of a girdle.

CRUETS.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL (1552), Greate ampulles or cruetses
 CHAPELL CHIRCHE (Lichfield), ij pere of chanypers* of brasse
 POCKINGTON, j greate glasse on the alter†.

ROBIN HOOD AND PLAYER'S COAT.

ST. DIONIS BACK CHURCH, a vestment called the Player's Cote‡
 TRINITY QUEENHILHE xv Robyn Hoodes cotes in the quere
 S. LAURENCE JEWRY, xij players cotts of linnen cloth stayned.

SURPLICES.

SWANBORNE, ij sew'd surplusez
 ST. MARY MAGD. (Milk Street), ij surplices gathered worke§
 BRANTON, j surp clothe
 PLESSES, one surples de laune

ALTAR FURNITURE.

ST. STEPHEN'S (Westminster), a new carpett of Arrerse Worke
 CRESSETHEGE, iiij copes broken to make a carpett to the Lord's Table
 BURTON-UPON-TRENT, j front of whyte damaske used as a carpett for the Lord's Table.
 SOUTHAMPTON, FRIARS CHURCH, at hey auter a fayer tabull allebaster of the Pasyon; above yt a fayer tabull peynted and gilt with a pageant of the Pasyon.
 „ In the mydds of y^e auter a proper frame gilt for the Sacrament.||
 „ and at y^e auters endes ij small auters olde ymagery.
 „ A proper sete seyld at y^e auters ende for pryst decon and subdecon. [Melcome New sileid settis at Jhesus alter]
 „ Y^e quere dobyll stallyd well and substantially graveyn with ij lecturnes, tymber, on eche syde.
 S. STEPHEN'S (Westminster), a table of brodery with the Passion vjs. viiij.
 „ iiij eurtens hangynge on barrs of yeorn to save y^e same auter of saye, rede and yelowe

BOY BISHOP.

ST. BENET (Fynck), a bishop Nycolas myter xviiij.¶
 ST. MARY (Woolnoth), the bishoppes myter garnysshed with silver perles and counterfett stones poz. xxij oz.

* Hanaps - cruets.

† A pome ball or calefactory for warming the priest's hands being filled with hot water.

‡ At Wells, we find an entry of pecuniæ provenientes ante hoc tempus (13 Hen. VII.) de Robynhode, puellis tripudiantibus, communi cervisia ecclesiæ, et hujusmodi. (*Com. Book, Corporation of Wells. Hist. MSS. Comm. App.* 107). And at St. Peter's College, Cambridge, given to the players at the Feast of the Ascension xijd.; at the Feast of the Dedication of the Church, xviiij. (*Ibid.*, 82); so at Reading, 1499, Rec. of the gaderyng of Robin hod xix.; of the gaderyng of the stage play xvijs. (*Coates*, 214.) The Robin Hood's day was May 1. Bp. Latimer complains in one of his sermons that he found the church doers locked, and all the parish gone abroad to gather for Robin Hood. (*Works*, I, 208. Ridley, 304.) At Abingdon (1556), xviiij. were charged for setting up Robin Hood's bower. *Nichol's Illustrations*, 143. See also *Stow's Survey* (1603), p. 98. The collections made on these occasions formed an important item in parish receipts, and the coats were used by Robin Hood's men as well as by the representative of the Bold Archer of Sherwood Forest. Trin. Coll. Camb. 1341. Parochianis nostris tripudiantibus ijd. (*Hist. MSS. Comm. App.* 84.)

§ Playne serplices for men after chapell gyse. Revyl'd surplices for men. (*Nichol's Illustr.*, 116.)

|| The tabernacle for the pyx, ordered by Archbishop Peckham, Const. 1279, vij., 1281. At Peterborough, there was "a little shrine enamelled for the Sacrament. (*Gunton.*) (See also *Bonner's Art.*, 1554, Art. x., and *Pole's Const.*, 1558.)

¶ A myter for a bishop at Lent—Nicholas-tide. (*Nichol's Illustr.*, 114.)

ST. ALKMUND'S, DERBY, AND ITS OLDEST PARISH REGISTER.

BY THE REV. W. BERESFORD.

(Concluded from Vol. XI., page 140.)

EXTRACTS 1720 TO 1751, THE DATE OF THE LAST ENTRIES IN THE BOOK.

EXTRACTS.

- 1722. Oct. 20, Bap. Constance da. of the Rev. Henry Cantrill, Vicar of St. Alkmund's.
- 1726. May 25, bur. Constance wife of the Rev. H. Cantrill, in the 30th year of her age. She died at Quorn, May 24.
- 1728. May 31st, bur. Mary wife of Mr. Simon Cantrill, & mother of Rev. Mr. Cantrill, Vicar.
- 1729. July 19, Bur. Henry Willes Cantrill son of the Rev. H. Cantrill.
- 1732. Aug. 2, Mar. the Rev. Henry Cantrill Mr. of Arts, Vicar of St. Alkmund, in Derby, & Mrs. Jane Cradock, of Markfield in the County of Leicester, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Joseph Cradock Rector there, at Quarne Chapel in the County of Derby, by the Rev. Mr. Hughes, Curate of Bradley.....and by.....License.
- 1737. Aug. 23, Bap. Joseph Cradock son of Rev. H. Cantrill.
- 1739. Aug. 5, Bap. Catherine da. of Rev. H. Cantrill.
- 1740. Ap. 17, Bur. the above.
- 1743. Oct. 18, Bap. Jane da. of Rev. H. Cantrill.
- 1744. Nov. 4, Bur. Mr. Simon Cantrill, father of the Vicar.

CLERGY MENTIONED.

- 1724. July 24, Bur. Rev. Mr. Horsington, Vicar of Mackworth & Allestree.*
- 1726. Mar. 20, Bur. Mr. Bradshaw, clergyman.
- 1737. Rev. Mr. Bell, curate of Duffield.
- 1738. Rev. Mr. Ward, Vicar of Horsley.
- Rev. Mr. Curzon, rector of Kedleston.
- 1738. Rev. Mr. Wright, curate of All Saints'.
- 1738. Rev. Mr. Clarkson, Minister of Winstor.
- 1747. Rev. Mr. Clive, Vicar of Duffield.
- 1749. Rev. Mr. Moses Hudson of Bakewell, married to Mrs. Anne Needham.

PARKER.

(See Vol. X., 196, Vol. XI., 136.)

- 1721. June 28th bap. Martha da. of Francis Parker, of Little Eaton.
- 1724. Nov. 13, bur. Mr. Edward Parker, of S. Werburg's parish.
- 1729-30. Jan. 8th, Bur. Mr. Edmund Thomas Parker of S. Michael's parish.
- 1731. Ap. 5, Bur. Mr. Thomas Parker of S. Werburgh's.
- 1732-3. Jan. 7, Bap. of Benjamin Parker.
- 1733-4. Mar. 18, Bap. William son of Benjamin & Mary Parker.
- 1735. Ap. 25, Bur. Mary da. of Benjamin & Mary Parker.
- 1735-6. Jan. 20, Mar. Richard Parker & Sarah Dakin.
- 1737. June 23, Bap. Benjamin son of Benj. & Mary Parker.
- 1737. July 29, Bap. Joseph posthumous son of Mr. Thomas Parker & Sarah his wife.
- July 30, Bur. the above.
- July 31, Bur. Thomas Parker qy. who he was?
- 1739. Dec. 30th, bur. Mr. Edmund Parker of London, bookseller.
- 1741. May 22, Mar. Mr. Thomas Parker & Elizabeth Matly, widow.
- 1742. Sep. 28, Bur. Mr. Edmund Parker of S. Werburgh.
- 1748-9. Jan. 6, bap. Hannah da. of Thomas Parker of Little Eaton.
- 1745. Dec. 26, Bur. Elizabeth wife of Mr. Thomas Parker.
- 1750. Dec. 21, Bap. Benj. son of Benj. & Ruth Parker of Little Eaton.

* Mr. Horsington lived many years in St. Alkmund's Vicarage house rent free, and gave this reason why he would pay none to y^e parish, viz., "y^e house belonged to y^e church and y^e parish had no right to it, but as soon as a proper minister was placed there it would belong to him."—*Old paper in parish chest.*

HUTTON.

(See Vol. XI., pages 112, 113.)

1721. Ap. 20, Bur. John Hutton.

1727. Sep. 7, Bur. Ellen Hutton.

1783-4. Jan. 15, Bur. Elizabeth Hutton.

SANDERS. OF MACKWORTH AND DERBY.

THE elder branch of this family has long been resident in Derby and the neighbourhood. The Pedigree of Sandars continued through a younger line has already been given in the "RELICUARY." The John Sandars, of Mackworth, mentioned therein as born 7th April, 1684. and marrying a nameless "Anne," was probably married at S. Alkmund's Church, as will be seen from one of the subjoined extracts.

1610. Bap. Robert son of Robert Sanders, Oct. 14.

1626. Bur. Robert Saunders.

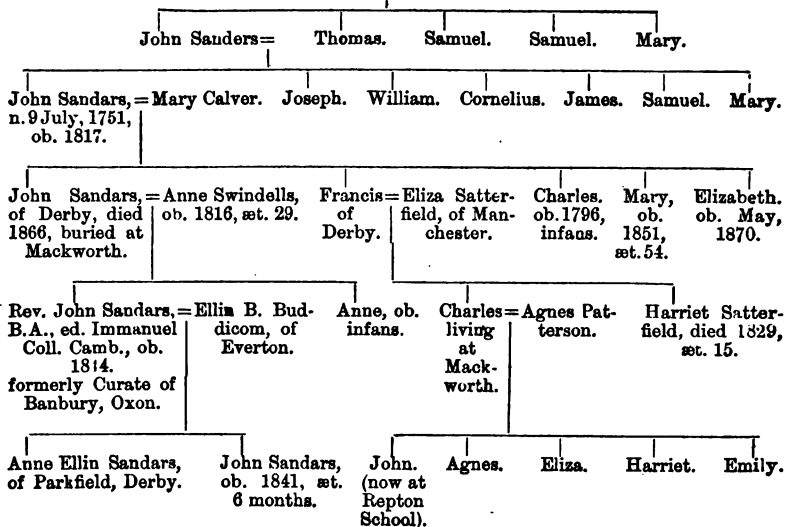
1729.* July 17, Mar. John Sanders and Anne Stephenson.

WRIGHT, OF DERBY.

JOSEPH WRIGHT, the celebrated painter, or as he is often called, "*Wright of Derby*," was buried, with John Wright, his father ("*Equity Wright*," the generous lawyer); and Richard Wright, M.D., his brother, in the old church of S. Alkmund, Sep. 1st., 1797. The

* SANDARS, OF DERBY (ELDER LINE).

John Sanders, = Anne (Stephenson ?)
of Mackworth.
ob. 1786, set.
101.



name of Wright occurs throughout the Registers, but the following extracts probably refer to the immediate family of the artist.

Arms of Wright—*Sable*, on a chevron, engrailed, between three unicorns' heads erased, *or*, as many spears'-heads, *argent*.

First comes the painter's father.* (He died Nov. 1, 1767, æt. 71.)

1697. Jan. 24, Bap. John son of John Wright.

1699. Jan. 27, Bur. Thomas the son of John Wright.

1703. May 5, Bap. Elizabeth da. of John Wright.

1695. Jan. 18, Bap. Jane da. of Mr. John Wright.

1725. Sept. 18, Bur. Mr. John Wright of S. Michael's parish.

1741. Sept. 16, Bur. Mrs. Jane Wright of S. Michael's parish.

1725. Dec. 29, mar. John Wright & Elizabeth Hancock, both of Dale.

(N.B.—The painter was born in a house in Irongate, in St. Michael's parish.)

BURTON AND SYKES.

IN volume IV. of the "RELIQUARY," page 212, old S. Helen's House, which was built by the Fitzherberts, is said to have been "the ancient residence of Mr. Sike's family"—the Burtons, I presume. But the writer of a clever paper in the *Herald and Genealogist*, who seems to be thoroughly acquainted with the history of that family, tells us that the Burtons more probably lived in a house on the east side of Saint Alkmund's Church-yard, "near the church stile leading into the Bridge-gate." In 1735, he adds, this house was the property of Samuel, only son of Samuel Burton, Esq., and Mary, his wife, only sister of the Samuel Goodwin, gentleman, who endowed S. Alkmund's, and died in that house, unmarried, A.D. 1717. On a monument in S. Alkmund's Church is the following inscription:—"Underneath this place, lies Interr'd the body of *Samuel Burton*, Esq., who died Oct. 24th, 1751, aged 67. He was endued with many eminent virtues and amiable qualities; his principles were religious and worthy of imitation: he was modest, humble, and courteous; a tender and obliging husband, and an indulgent Master. This monument, sacred to his Memory, is erected by his mournful Relict. The above-named served the office of High Sheriff for this County in 1719, and his decease having rendered extinct in the male line, a family which had been very antiently seated in it, Joseph *Sikes*, Esq., of *Newark, Notts*, as only surviving issue of Mr. Burton's first cousin in the female line, became the heir general of the family and estates."

Arms—*Azure*, a crescent, *argent*, within an orb of estoiles, and bordured, *or*.

1709. 9 July, Bur. Francis Burton Esq., of Weston.

1722. Ap. 3, Mar. Mr. Joseph Sykes and Mrs. Hannah Chambers both of All Saints' Parish.

1722. Aug. 23, Bur. Mr. Thomas Burton of St. Peter's parish.

1723. June 18, Bap. Samuel son of Mr. Sykes & Hannah his wife.

1724. Oct. 14, Bap. Joseph son of Mr. Joseph Sykes & Hannah his wife.

1727. Feb. 22, Bur. Mr. Benjamin Burton.

1732. Aug. 2, Mar. Mr. Francis Burton of this Parish & Mrs. Martha Mawson of S. Mary's parish, Leicester, by Rev. Mr. Hughes, in Quarne Chapel.

1739-40. Mar. 8, Bur. Mr. Francis Burton of the parish of S. Andrew's in Holborne London.

* See "RELIQUARY," Vol. IV., 176, *et seq.*

1740. Feb. 17, Bur. Francis Burton.
 1739. Mar. 16, Married Stephen Burton of Radford, Netta, and Mary Wilde of Little Chester.
 1745. Mar. 12, Bur. Mrs. Rebecca Burton of Mickleover Widow.
 1750. Oct. 27, Bur. Samuel Burton, Esq.
 1682-3. Mar. 8, Married Mr. Francis Burton and Mrs. Mary Goodwin.

ALSOP.

THIS family, which seems to have been descended from the ancient house of Alsop of Allsop-in-the-Dale, has been connected from time immemorial with the parish of Saint Alkmund, in the parish books and registers of which it always appears with traces of respectability and importance. The Allsopps have a vault in the middle aisle of the present church.

Arms—*Sable*, three plovers rising, *argent*, beaked and legged *gules*.

Crest—A plover, *or*, beaked and legged *gules*, in its bill a wheat ear of the first.

1539. Sep. Margareta uxor John Alsopp Oct. 19.
 1540. Bap. Thom. fil. John Alsopp May 9.
 1561. Bap. Antonius fil. Rogeri Alsopp, Aug. 2.
 1646. Baptizus fuit Thomam Allsopp filius Th...Allsopp Sep. 6.
 1656. Bap. Joseph son of Thomas Allsopp, May 25 (bur. July 12.)
 1679. June 10, Bap. John son of Samuel Allsopp.
 1680. June 10, Bap. Samuel son of Samuel Allsopp.
 1688. 11 Dec. Bur. Sarah da. Samuel Allsopp.
 1684. Dec. 1, Mar. Geo. Rasin & Elizabeth Allsopp.
 1685-6. Mar. 17, Bap. Mary da. of Samuel Allsopp. (Buried next day.)
 1703. Nov. 3, Bur. Luke Allsopp.
 1707. Nov. 20, Mar. Mr. Robert Mellor & Mrs. Sarah Alsopp.
 1723. May 26, Bur. Mr. Samuel Alsop, jun.
 Oct. 5, Bur. Mary wife of Mr. Samuel Alsop.
 1729. Dec. 13, Bur. Mr. Samuel Alsop.
 1747. Dec. 11, Bur. Richard son of Richard Alsop of All Saints' & Anne his wife.
 1738. July 22, Buried John son of John & Sarah Alsop of Little Eaton.
 1745. July 21, Bur. Thomas son of Mr. Thomas Allsopp of All Saints' parish.
 1747. Dec. 11th, Bur. Richard the son of Mr. Thomas Allsopp of All Saints' Parish and Anne his wife.
 1753. March 7, Bur. Anne, da. of Mr. Thomas Allsopp & Anne his wife.
 1775. March 3, Bur. Thomas son of Thomas & Ellen Allsopp.
 1783. Dec. 3, Bur. Mr. Thomas Allsopp [grandfather of Samuel Allsopp, the Burton brewer.]
 1785. Oct. 16th, Bur. William son of James & Ann Allsopp.
 [This Ann was the daughter of Benjamin Wilson, of Burton, brewer.]
 Oct. 1, Bur. James son of above James & Ann.
 1792. Dec. 12, Bur. James son of above.
 Dec. 22, Bur. Hannah da. of above.
 1793. Feb. 9, Bur. William son of Mr. James Allsopp & Hannah his wife.
 1800. May 1, Buried Mr. James Allsopp [father of Samuel Allsopp, the brewer.]

COCKAYNE, OF DERBY.

A Branch of the Cockaynes of Ashborne and Ballidon.

1550. Bap. Johanna fil. Ric. Cokaini, Jan. 27.
 1545. Ap. 27, Bap. Oliverus fil. Guilelmi Cokain.
 1552. Julii 26, Conj. Ric. Cokainn & Agnes Pegge.
 1553. Maii. 20, Bap. Thoms. fil. Ric. Cokain.
 1559. Mar. 9, Sep. Henricus Cockaine.
 1560. Julii 30, Sep. Johanna Cockayne.
 June 23, Anna Cokaine.
 1576. Conj. Hugo Fletcher, & Jone Cokayn Nov. 26.
 1622. May 19, Mar. George Cooke & Grace Cockayn by vertue of a Licence from Lichfield.
 1623. Bur. Elizabeth Cockaine a good woman. Ap. 14.

1718. Mar. John Cockayne & Mary Husworth a license. June 1.
 1719. June 13, Bap. John son of John Cockayne.
 1720. June 11, Bap. & bur. Hannah da. of above.
 1719-20. Jan. 23, Rev. Benjamin Cockayne Vicar of Bramcote, married to Mrs. Anne Sales, Widow with a License.
 1722. April 16, Bap. Nathaniel, son of John Cockayne.
 1724. April 8th, Bap. Samuel, son of John & Mary Cockayne.
 1726. April 2nd, Bap. John, son of John Cockayne.
 1729. June 22, Bap. Caleb & bur. John sons of John Cockayne.
 1732. June 22, Bap. Richard son of John & Mary Cockayne.
 June 26, bur. the above.
 1734. May 19, Bap. William, son of John & Mary Cockayne.
 1736. Nov. 1, Bap. Catherine, dau. of John & Mary Cockayne.
 1737. March 28, Bur. Anne, wife of the Rev. Mr. Cockayne, of Bramcote.
 1747. Nov. 2, Bap. John, son of Samuel & Diana his wife.
 1749. May 29, Mar. Nathaniel Cockayne & Isabel Easom both of this parish.
 1748-9. Jan. 20, Bap. Elizabeth dau. of Samuel & Diana Cockayne.
 1749. May 7, Bap. Nathaniel son of Nathaniel & Isabel, his wife.
 1750-1. March 10, Bap. Edward, son of Nathaniel Cockayne & Isabel, his wife.
 March 18, Bap. Samuel, son of Samuel Cockayne, & Diana, his wife.
 1751. March 18, Mar. Caleb Cockayne, & Sarah Hall, both of this parish.

FAMILY OF GEORGE BAGE, THE NOVELIST.

(See page 111.)

1708. March 17, Bap. Benjamin son of Charles Bage.
 1710. Ap. 24, Bap. Anne da. of Charles Bage.
 1712. Jan. 13, Bur. Mary da. of Charles Bage.
 1712. Jan. 18, Bur. Sarah da. of Charles Bage of Darley.
 1713. Oct. 14, Bap. William son of Charles Bage of Darley.
 Feb. 10, Bap. Sampson son of Geo. Bage of Darley.
 1721. Ap. 17, Bap. Dorothy da. of George Bage.
 1722. Mar. 17, Bur. Sampson son of George Bage of Darley.
 1725. July 8, Bur. Samuel son of Charles Bage.
 1726. Nov. 8, Bap. Mary da. of George Bage.
 Jan. 16, Bur. the above Mary.
 1728. Feb. 26, Bap. ——— son of George Bage.

(This was no doubt the celebrated novelist.)

- 1729-30. Jan. 18, Bur. ——— servant of George Bage of Darley.
 Feb. 27, Bur. Mary da. of George Bage.
 1734. Sep. 18, Bur. Margery wife of Charles Bage of Darley.
 1736. May 29, Bur. Dorothy da. of George Bage of S. Werburgh.
 1746. Jan. 10, Bur. Charles Bage of Darley.
 1747. March 2, Bur. Mr. John Bage servant to Sir Henry Harpur of Calke.
 1747. Mar. 2, Bur. Mr. John Bage.
 1747. June 13, Bur. George Bage of Darley.

TWO ITALIANS.

ABOUT the beginning of the 18th century the first silk mill in England was erected just below S. Mary's weir, by Mr. Cotchett (or Crockett). But the machinery being found inadequate to its intended purpose, the projector failed. A few years afterwards, Mr. John Lombe, an excellent mechanic and designer, went to Italy; and having by bribery procured the service of two Italians, he made drawings of the machinery in use there, and with great difficulty escaped to England, bringing the Italians with him, about the year 1717. He speedily succeeded in reducing the price of silk; and, as he attracted trade from manufacturers in Italy, they vowed vengeance. An artful woman was sent over to feign the character of a friend to Mr. Lombe, and to accomplish his death. She associated with the parties, and

was allowed to assist in the manufacture. She set herself to win over the two Italians, and, succeeding with one, she and he (it is said), administered slow poison to poor John Lombe, and at the end of two or three years he died, March 22, 1722. The guilty Italian at once fled the country; Madame ———, though brought to trial, was discharged on the ground of insufficient evidence. The other Italian, whose name is given in the histories as "*Gartrevalli*" (Lysons, 105, Simpson, 782), remained in Derby, and afterwards wrought in a silk mill at Macclesfield. It is probable that he lived in this parish, and that his name was *Ignatio Guardavalia*.

1726-7. Jan. 31, Bap. John son of Ignatio Guardavalia a native of the kingdom of Sicily.

1732. Ap. 25, Bap. Nathan son of Nath^l Guardavaglio.

1729-30. Jan. 13, Mar. Ignatio Guardavallio & Sarah Gaunt.

WOOLLEY, OF DARLEY HALL.

1729. Feb. 2, Bur. Mr. Adam Woolley.

1730. July 7, Bur. William Woolley Esq.

1745. Aug. 27, Bur. Henry servant of Mrs. Woolley of Darley.

[1722-3. Feb. 17, Bur. William Woolley son of John Woolley of King's Bromley.]

HODGKINSON.

A RESPECTABLE family of this name long lived in the parish, and supplied the church with wardens, and the town with municipal officers, at intervals, for many years.

1545. Bap. Jone fil. T. Hodgkinsonne.

1624. April 10th, Bur. Anna wife of Nicholas Hodgkinsonne one of the best women I have known.

1693. Oct. 1st, Bap. and bur. Francis son of Mr. William Hodgkinson.

1694. Dec. 27, Bap. Gilbert son of Mr. Hodgkinson.

1695. Nov. 18, Bap. Richard, son of Mr. William Hodgkinson.

Nov. 22, Bur. Sarah his wife.

1692-3. Feb. 1, Dorothy Hodgkinson.

1693. 17 Jan. Bap. Godfrey Hodgkinson.

1697. Ap. 17, Bap. Obadiah son of Mr. W. Hodgkinson.

1703-4. Feb. 29, Bap. George son of Mr. Obadiah Hodgkinson.

1717. Bur. Samuel son of Mr. O. Hodgkinson. Sep. 27th of Little Chester.

Oct. 31, Bur. Joseph son of Mr. Richard Hodgkinson of S. Werburgh's parish.

1721. Sep. 26, Bap. Martha da. of Caleb Hodgkinson, of Little Eaton.

1722. July 10, Bur. Isabella wife of Mr. Richard Hodgkinson.

1723. July 12, Bur. Obadiah son of Mr. William Hodgkinson.

1729. Dec. 6, Bur. Mr. Hodgkinson of S. Werburgh's.

1730. June 28, Bur. Mr. Richard Hodgkinson, of S. Werburgh's.

Jan. 5, Bur. Mr. Obadiah Hodgkinson.

1742. May 4, Bur. Mrs. Hodgkinson of S. Werburgh's, Widow.

1743. May 5, Bur. Mr. W. Hodgkinson, Attorney-at-Law, of All Saints'.

1747. Dec. 27, Bur. Mr. William Hodgkinson, of All Saints', gentleman, Attorney-at-Law.

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

1721. Jan. 22, Bur. Mr. Broughton.

Jan. 28, Bur. Isaac Broughton.

1722. April 24, Bap. John, son of Mr. Beard.

May 3, Bur. Sarah, wife of Mr. Harrison, Duffield.

Aug. 27, Bur. Mr. Bennet Warren.

Aug. 29, Mar. Mr. Thomas Cobb and Mrs. Sarah Moore, both of Lichfield.

Dec. 15, Mr. James Baker Glover and Mrs. Dorothy Dunnidge of All Saints' parish.

Oct. 26, Mar. John White & Sarah Peach of Kirk Langley.

- 1722-3. Mar. Mar. 16, John Bott* and Anne Oldfield both of Rolleston, Staffordshire.
 1723. Aug. 15, Mar. Mr. Wigley Haywood, of Cromford Bridge & Elizth Cooper, of All Saints.
 Sept. 13, Bur. a daughter of Mr. F. Vessey.
 Dec. 26, Bap. Samuel, son of Mr. Beard.
 1724. April 3, Mar. Mr. Francis Meynell and Mrs. Jane Harper of Littleover.
 July 24, Bap. Sarah, daughter of Mr. Metcalf, supervisor of Excise.
 1725. July 10, Mar. Mr. William Rayner of Duffield & Mrs. Elizth Holmes of Duffield.
 Aug. 25, bur. Mr. Wilkinson.
 Oct. 31, Mar. Mr. Joshua Bridges, of Sheffield, & Mrs. Mary Cooper, of St. Michael's.
 1727. Sept. 30, Bur. Elizth Jaques.†
 1729. July 4, Mr. Holden,‡ of Little Chester.
 1732. Dec. 2, Bur. Thoms. Osbiston, parish clerk.
 1737. March 31, Mar. Thomas Turton and Hannah Godber, both of the parish of Pentridge, according to the License, but the names as I now understand, are Thomas Manners, of Codnor, & Hannah England, of Eastwood, Nottinghamshire.
 1737. Dec. 27, Bur. Joyce Holden.
 1738. Feb. 28, Bur. Mary, wife of Mr. Thomas Docksey, of Snelston (*vide* "Lyson's Derbyshire," 218).
 1738. *et seq.* Mr. John Cade, Schoolmaster of Quarn & his children.
 Aug. 18, Bap. John Wilson, son of a Quaker in London.
 1740. May 1, Bur. William Hayne found dead in a barn near Darby.
 May 29, Bur. Mr. James Roan an Irishman, an English schoolmaster.
 June 20, Bur. Mr. John Holmes an Alderman of this Corporation.
 Dec. 27, Bap. by hypothetical baptism, George Willincote a convert from schism.
 1741. May 21, Bur. Mr. Edward Storer.
 Oct. 27, Mar. Mr. John Radford of Stanley & Mrs. Jane Hieron of Little Eaton.
 1742. (and frequently), the family of Mr. T. Smith, of Little Eaton; Mr. Richard Johnson, Mr. T. Smith of Quarn; Mr. John Hieron, of Little Eaton; Mr. Joseph Ward, Little Chester.
 Dec. 28, Bur. Mrs. Elizabeth Booth of All Saints.
 1743. Sep. 26, Mar. William Boam & Bridget Bate of Little Eaton.
 1743-4. Feb. 2 & 6 Bap. & Bur. Mary da. of John Borrow, Esq.
 July 23, Bur. Mr. Thomas West.
 1745. Ap. 30, Bur. Mr. William King.
 Aug. 20, Bur. ——— *Crosby* son of John *Graham* a soldier & Elizabeth his wife.
 (N.B.—the "45.")
 1745-6. Feb. 18, Bur. Elizabeth wife of John *Graham alias* Grimes a soldier now in Scotland.
 1748. Sep. 10, Mar. Mr. Benjamin Harrison of Kirkstall in Lincolnshire & Mrs. Elizabeth Gilbert of this parish.
 Nov. 11, Mar. Mr. John Beard & Mrs. Sarah Wood both of Darleigh near Winster.
 1749. Jan. 7, Mar. Rev. Mr. Moses Hudson of Bakewell & Mrs. Anne Needham of this parish.
 1750. Mr. Geo. Wallis, Mrs. Mary Hawford, Mrs. Rachel Goodman, Mr. Thomas Lowe, Mr. T. Eaton, Mr. Samuel Cooper.
 Sep. 20, Mar. Mr. Richard Bassano and Mrs. Amy Stevenson at Quarn Chapel.
 March 7, Bur. Alice Bate of All Saints.
 1751. May 30, Bur. Temperance wife of John Gisborne Esq.
 Sep. 21, Bap. Paul-Edmund son of Andrew Planche & Sarah his wife.

End of the oldest Parish Register.

S. Alkmund's, Derby.

* See page 137. Many of the Bott family are buried in Tutbury Church and Church-yard.

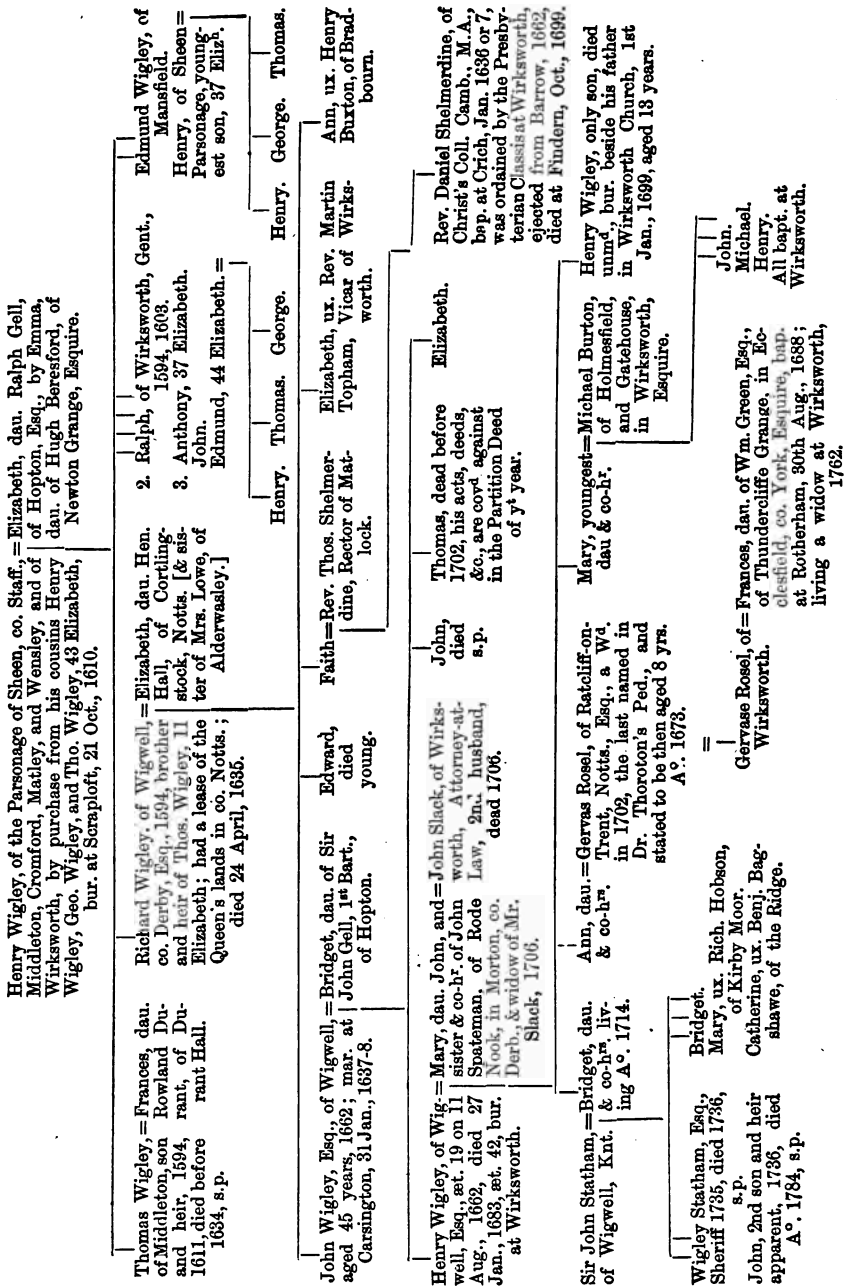
† One of the Jaques, of Toton, in Attenborough, Notts.

‡ See page 139.

PEDIGREE OF WIGLEY, OF WIGWELL GRANGE.

ARMS—Pale of eight embattled, *argent* and *gules*.

CREST—A tiger's head, *argent*, maned and tufted, *sable*, issuing out of flames, proper, gorged with a collar embattled, *or*.





GEORGE WAINWRIGHT, OF DORE.

DERBYSHIRE LONGEVITY.

"What is age
But the holy place of life; chapel of ease
For all men's wearied miseries? And to rob
That of her ornament, it is accursed
As from a priest to steal a holy vestment,
Aye, and convert it to a sinful covering."—MASSINGER.

Among the brief notices of the history of the peopling of the earth in the early chapters of the Bible, we are especially struck with the marvellous longevity of the antediluvian worthies. Adam "lived nine hundred and thirty," and Methuselah, "nine hundred and sixty-nine years." Among the later patriarchs Isaac "being old" died at the age of "an hundred and four-score years;" but in the days of the Psalmist, "three score and ten," or "at most four score years," marked the normal length of the life of man, as they still continue to do. But in all times there have been exceptional cases, more or less satisfactorily authenticated, of individuals attaining or over-living their century of existence.

It has, indeed, been contended by some modern physicists that the normal duration of the life of man is one hundred years, while his frequent shortcomings of that term are due to the neglect of sanitary laws; but what these laws are, every authority, from Cornaro to Bailey, has died without proving! On the other hand, Mr. Thoms (in *Notes and Queries*), appears to regard, at least, the bulk of the reported instances of centennial longevity, as unfounded.

Passing over, without entirely ignoring, these theories and objections, a volume of recorded examples of longevity, comprising several

hundred names, and derived from various sources, was published a years since by Mr. Bailey, of Nottingham. It need scarcely be said that as the bulk of these has been derived from popular sources, there are no further trustworthy than as having been originally accepted as true. Of course, Derbyshire furnishes its quota of names, and among these we find:—

Bailey, Mary, of Smalley, 106 (1786). Barton, Frances, Horn 107 (1789). Bate Mary, Beighton, 105 (1792.) Banton, Mrs., T 100 (1793.) Billings, William, Fairfield, 114 (1793.) Buck Alice, Taddington, 106 (1828.) Branson, John, Belper, 100 (1828.) "Hermit of Clifton," 115 (1781.) Creswell, Mr., Chatsworth, (1749.) Clowes, Ann, Matlock, 103 (1784.) Cooper, John, . 100 (1778.) Cope, Mrs., Brailsford, 100 (1794.) Co Mrs., Rodsley, 117 (1763.) Dakin, Samuel, Windley, 104 (1828.) Fidler, Samuel, Buxton, 105 (1780.) Fletcher, Dorothy, Alder ley, 102 (1790.) Froggatt, James, Greenlane, 106 (1849.) Harri John, Alstonfield, 102 (1835) Heapy, Samuel, Ireton Wood, (1820.) Highton, Elizabeth, Smalley, 107 (1787.) Hill, Rol 101 (1774.) Hitchcock, Ellen, Ashborne, 118 (1773.) linshead, Sarah, Somercoats, 102 (1815.) Holmes, Mrs., Derby, (1798.) Howe, Mary, Mappleton, 112 (1751.) Jackson, Tho Norton, 103 (1798.) Johnson, Robert, Wirksworth, 100 (1798.) Kent, Mrs., Bolsover, 103 (1786.) Marson, Joseph, Riddings, (1847.) Miles, Francis, Cromford, 108 (1702.) Morgan, John M Bakewell, 100 (1774.) Motherman, Richard, Ripley, 102 (1798.) Orme, Mrs., Wingfield, 100 (1803.) Pickering, Samuel, 104 (1798.) Plakett, Mr., Breaston, 102 (1765.) Rose, Sarah, Hope, 100 (1828.) Smith, Eliz., Ripley, 111 (1762.) Smith, John, Derby, 105 (1798.) Stone, Mr., Repton, 101 (1846.) Stone, Elizabeth, Heage, 105 (1828.) Sturges, — Ashbourne, 109 (1791.) Sympson, James, Idridge 114 (1779.) Tatton, Francis, 114 (1789.) Walker, Mr., Che field, 100 (1819.) Warren, Mrs., Derby, 104 (1753.) Warre Martha, Whaley, 104 (1815.) Wheeldon, Jonathan, Tibshelf, (1814.) Whitehouse, Mrs., Mickleover, 109 (1795.) Wilson, H Derby, 104 (1798.) Wirral, John, Ripley, 102 (1796.)

The foregoing list comprises all the names given by Mr. Bailey of persons who have died in the county of Derby, at the reputed age of one hundred years, or more, with the year of their death respectively. He mentions several others who attained the age of ninety or upwards; in one instance, he says, "There were living in the 1st of January, 1797, in the parish of Tibshelf, twenty persons, who had passed their seventieth year; thirteen who passed their eightieth; and four who were ninety-five and upwards, though the whole parish did not contain more than about a hundred inhabitants of all ages. Most of these persons were in humble circumstances, accustomed to the most homely fare, principally of sour oat cake, and dependent in a really sterile region, as the north of Derbyshire is well known to be, upon hard and incessant toils for their daily bread."

But Mr. Bailey's list, ample as it is, by no means includes all

county elders of either class. Three or four of the names omitted are of special interest. Mr. Hunter, in his "Hallamshire," says—"The most remarkable instance of longevity at Sheffield is that of William Congreve, who is stated on his grave in the parish churchyard, to have been a hundred and eleven years eight months old at the time of his death, in 1754. This has an appearance of particularity, one characteristic of truth. But there is always ground for much reasonable scepticism in accounts of such uncommon longevity. They generally depend upon the testimony of an interested party, and they always pertain to persons in that class of society in which it is most difficult to obtain authentic and undisputable records of birth or baptism. Nothing sets the credulity in a more striking point of view than the credit which seems to be universally given to the fables of Parr and Jenkins, to prove whose incredible number of days we have not even the evidence we should reasonably require to establish a fact little removed from common experience. Mr. Wilson took some pains to investigate the case of Congreve, but could not find that it rested on anything but the vague reports of the people at Bolsover, where he was born."

I have long been familiar with the gravestone of the old man; but am unable to judge between the respect due to the testimony of the family of the deceased, and the historian's doubt. The inscription is still legible:—"Here lieth the body of Wm. Congreve, who died Nov. y^e 17, 1754, aged 111 years and 8 months." But curious enough, Congreve had a son, who also outlived his century; he was a respectable schoolmaster at Derby, where Wright painted two portraits of him, one of which I have seen in the possession of a descendant; and the other I looked for among the interesting works of the artist in the Derby Exhibition, last summer. Mr. Bailey gives an illustration of what may be termed hereditary longevity:—"George Bagshaw, of Holling-Knowl, died in 1807, aged ninety-six; his father lived to the age of ninety-three; his grandfather to ninety-six, and his great-grandfather to ninety-nine years."

There was one venerable man approaching the nonagenarian age whom Bailey does not mention, but with whose name, appearance, benevolence, and worth, in connection with his place of residence, we have too many pleasing associations to pass silently over. The Rev. Francis Gisborne died July 30, 1821, aged 89, in his parsonage, at Staveley, of which parish he had been incumbent 62 years. In person, dress, and manner, he was, perhaps, the most homely-looking clergyman of his time; but his local benevolence, and posthumous charities, entitle him to be gratefully remembered. To say nothing of his life-long sympathy with his poor neighbours, he on one occasion gave, anonymously, £6,337 to the Sheffield General Infirmary: and similar benefactions to the Infirmary of Nottingham and Derby: he also bequeathed additional sums of £6,873 to each of these charities. He also gave the noble donation of £22,000 to Peterhouse, Cambridge—his *alma mater*; and left to twenty Derbyshire parishes the means of purchasing and distributing to the poor a certain number of blankets at Christmas, for ever.

In 1823, the Rev. James Everett, a Wesleyan preacher, stationed in Sheffield, published an interesting volume of "Historical Sketch of the Introduction of Methodism into that town and neighbourhood and containing several illustrations engraved from sketches by author. After describing the brutal usage which the early Method met with in North Derbyshire, Mr. Everett proceeds—"Totley village about five miles from Sheffield, and at which Mr. Manners J. Booth had been, had received visits from the preachers a little prior to this. Preaching was at first out of doors, generally under a sycamore tree : but it was not long before George Wainwright, the oil of the patriarchs, whose portrait appears in the front of this work took in the preachers and permitted them to preach in his house. He bore with patience the taunts of the rude, the reproofs of his friends and the still heavier hand of the outrageous mob. Never could he be induced to turn the Methodists out of doors; and preaching was at the village a considerable time before a Society could be formed. Sarah Green, one of the first members, had a clod of earth thrown at the side of her face, and turning her head round she received another. 'There,' said she, without being either grieved or afraid, 'I have taken me on both sides.' Few places, for the size, had greater disturbances in them than Totley. The people were determinedly opposed to everything in the form of religion; which reflects the great honour on the man who opened his door for the truth. George Wainwright was born January 28, 1714, at Bamforth, about 2 miles from Hathersage, in Derbyshire. He there learned the trade of weaver and then removed to Dronfield in 1739, where he lived till 1761. From thence he removed to Totley, where he married in 1744. There he spent a great part of his life; and his next remove was to Whit Wood, where he met in class as long as he was able to attend. At this place the following paragraph appeared in the *Sheffield Iris* April 12, 1815:—

"We are informed that there is now living at Whiteley W near this town, a man called Geo: Wainwright, in the hundredth year of his age. He is a weaver, and works at his trade, is stout and hearty, and can walk faster than most young men: he is not short of breath, but (according to our correspondent's account) is likely to do as long again as he has done."

"The correspondent of the *Sheffield Iris* must either have been incorrectly informed of his age, or George Wainwright must have died at the great age of 116 instead of 107. While residing at Dore, during the latter part of his life he became infirm, and through his inattendance, his name, which should have continued to the end, unfortunately omitted in the class-paper. At the Jubilee of George III., fifty old men were selected out of the town and neighbourhood of Sheffield, whose separate ages exceeded that of His Majesty. To these, coats and hats were given. George Wainwright was one of them, and, in the language of a friend, 'was king of the old' in point of age. A subscription was proposed to be entered for the purpose of having his likeness taken, in order to be placed in the Cutler's Hall. A full length portrait was accordingly taken."

Schwansfelder; but the subscriptions not having been paid in, the painting remains in the possession of Mr. Mitchell, of Broad Lane.* It was customary for some gentlemen, during the last years of his life, to provide a repast for himself and his descendants, on the anniversary of his birthday, as a tribute of respect to his age and character. The following is a hymn sung on his last annual festival, and composed for the occasion by Mr. John Holland, author of 'Sheffield Park,' &c. :—

"Before the flood five hundred years
 Protracted oft the life of man;
 Now, frail three score and ten appears
 A very hand-breath and a span.
 But He who gave us mortal breath,
 Ordain'd our being, health, and strength,
 Knows best when to arrest in death
 A life of brevity or length.
 Lord, still thou sparest this heir of heaven
 In patriarchal age to dwell on earth,
 Surviving five score years and seven,
 Departed since the pilgrim's birth.
 Thousands, born on his natal day,
 Who first with him beheld the sun,
 Have smiled and wept and pass'd away—
 Their earthly joys and sufferings done.
 Ah, none of us may e'er attain
 Thy servant's lengthened pilgrimage;
 Yet life or death, with Christ is gain,
 In youth, in manhood, or in age.
 Till death shall loose the silver cord,
 And till the golden bowl shall break,
 Still may Thy ancient servant, Lord!
 Kept by Thy grace, Thy glory seek.
 And we who now surround him here,
 Led by Thy mercy, God of truth!
 May we, with him, in heaven appear,
 And crown'd with everlasting youth."

From "Historical Sketches of Wesleyan Methodism in Sheffield and its Vicinity,"
 by James Everett. Sheffield, printed by James Montgomery. 8vo. 1823.
 pp. 123, 4 & 5.

The following is from a newspaper cutting :—

"A very interesting spectacle was witnessed last Sunday, at Dore, near this place. George Wainwright, a venerable old man, entered that day on his 102nd year. At the instigation of the Rev. F. Parker, the minister of Dore, a subscription was opened for the purpose of providing a dinner, that Wainwright's *children* and their *children*, might be entertained in a manner becoming so singular an occasion. The following letter will better describe the subject than any words we shall attempt to offer :—

"Dore, Jan. 28, 1816.

"To our Respectable Benefactors,

"Gentlemen,—We, the descendants of our venerable Father, George Wainwright, do most humbly intreat you to accept a vote of thanks for your unprecedented

* The painting, which is beautifully executed, passed into the possession of Mr. Samuel Mitchell (for a memoir of whom, *vide* "RELICUARY," Vol. XI.), and now belongs to his widow, who resides at The Mount, Sheffield. It ought, by all means, to be placed, as originally intended, in the Cutlers' Hall, along with the several interesting portraits which adorn the rooms.

Those who, like her
would deprive Old Age of the
Severity of its pressure,
would do well, like her,
To prepare their Youth to meet it,
by habits
Of Industry, Regularity, and Temperance.
Those who, like her
would view the approaches of Death
without terror,
would do well to imitate her
In the habitual, and unaffected
Piety of her Life."

Both these memorials, creditable alike to the individuals whose humble virtues they record, and to the parties who erected them, are rapidly yielding to an influence which shows that in some circumstances, monumental inscriptions, though engraved on stone, are almost less durable than the lives of those whose names they bear.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REGISTERS AND TRANSCRIPTS
OF REGISTERS OF THE PARISH CHURCHES OF HUXTON & PRESCOT, CO. LANCASTER, RELATING TO THE
FAMILY OF TARBOCK OF TARBOCK.

BY T. HELSBY, ESQ.

THE following Extracts are given in continuation of the paper on the Tarbocks of Tarbock (*Vide* Vol. IX.), and are all the Baptismal, Marriage, and Burial entries I have at present been able to find of that family, and its blood or name relations, from the days of Queen Elizabeth to those of George I. :—

TARBOCK.

BAPTISMS.

- 1587. June.....Georgius filius Edwardi Torbock de Torbock.
- 1590. June.....Ellinora filia Edwardi Torbock de Torbock.
- 1591. Dec.....Margaret filia Edwardi Torbock de Torbock.
- 1593. March.....Maria Illegitimate filia of Thomas Torbock de Torbock.
- 1596. Sept.....William filius Edwardi Torbock de Torbock.
- 1597. Sept.....Thomas filius Thomas Torbock de Torbock.
- 1598. Oct.....John filius Thomas Torbock de Torbock.
- 1599. April.....Elizabeth filia John Torbock de Torbock.
- 1605. Jan.....Margarota filia Roger Torbock de Torbock.
- 1606. Januarij 6.....Bapt. Margareta filia Johis. Tarbocke de Tarbocke.
- 1608. Sept.....filia John Torbock de Torbock.
- 1624. Decemb. 19..Tho. s. to John Tarbucke junior of Tarbucke.
- 1628. September...Janæ fa. Edrī Tarbocke de Whiston Añi 9^o die.
- 1628. Dec. 28.....Henry s. to John Tarbucke of Tarbucke.
- 1629. Dec. 14.....Henry s. to John Tarbuck jun^r Tar.
- 1639.* Nov. 10.....William sone to William Tarbock of Tarbock.

* The Baptismal entries in the Transcripts for October and November 1639 are partly torn out, and the Burials for January 7th, 1640, wholly so, and besides these are many other mutilations, some from tearing and cutting, and the rest from damp, and perhaps rats and mice.

MARRIAGES.

1594. July Wainwright et Torbock.
1612. Sept. Tarbock et Alicia
1683. Nov. 3. John Tarbock & Jane Mullinex*
1716. Aug. 15. John Prince of Whiston & Elizabeth Tarbock of Tarbock.
1717. Nov. 26. John Richardson and Ellin Tarbock both of Tarbock.
1730. March 30. Edward Tarbock of Liverpool & Eliz. Bridges of Barnworth.
1639. Henrietta Maria Christopher Pasley,†
..... et. h. of Tarbock,

BURIALS.

1587. Feb.Margarett.....Torbock de Torboock.
1588. November..Margarett filia John Torboock de Torboock.
1601. Sept.Edward¹ Torboock de Torboock.
1603. Dec.Margareta Edw. Torboock de Torboock.
1612. June.....Dorothy wife of Edward Torboock of Torboock.
1612. Nov.....Richard Torboock of Torboock.
1612. Jan.....Bridgetta filia Edw. Torboock de Torboock.
1628. July 21...Jane d. to John Tarbuoke sen^r Tarb.
1618. 25 die May...Edward fa. Edward Torboocke de Cronton armig^r Sep
1629. July 14...Henry a. to John Tarbuoke jun^r Tarb.
1650. April ...Mary Torboock of Torboock.
1662. Jan.....Elizabeth Torboock.
1664. Aug.....Thomas the sonne of Richard Tarboock of Tarboock.
1664. Oct.....Jane, daughter of Tho^s Tarboock of Tarboock.
1669. Dec. 7...Rich^d tarboock of tarboock.
1669. Dec. 27...Jane, the daughter of thomas tarboock of tarboock.
1674. Feb. 25...Thomas Torboocke of Torboocke.
1686. Feb. 1...Elizabeth, the daughter of John Tarboock of Tarboock.
1696. Jan. 30...An Infant of John Tarboocks of Tarboock.

SUTTON.

BAPTISMS.

1602. October.....Ane, the daughter of Thomas Torbocke of Sutton bap. the xxii
1603. Aug.....John, the son of Richard Torbocke of Sutton bap. the xxiiijth.
1607. Januarie.....Margaret, the daughter of John Torbocke bap. xvijth.
1607. Januarie.....Suzana, daughter of Tho. Torbocke of Sutton bap. the ijth da
1607. Januarie.....Jane, daughter of Tho. Torbocke of Sutton bap. the xth day.
1617. July.....Ellena, fa. noth: Jane Torbocke de Sutton, pater sup: bap^r.
1617. Sept.....Ricus noth: Jane Torbocke de Sutton pater sups: bap. 7.^o di
1628. August.....Willimus fs. Henrici Tarbocke de Sutton 10. die.
1628. August.....Ellena, fa. Thome Tarbocke de Sutton 17^o.
1630. December.....Robtus. fs. Henrici tarbock.
1639. Augusti.....Maria fil. Edri. Tarbocke 26^o.
1668. Sep^r.....Martha, daughter of William Tarbock 20 diè.
1701. May.....Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Tarbock 4.
1704. October.....Ellin, daughter of Thomas Tarbock 19.
1707. December.....Easter, dau. of Tho. Torbock 8.
1709. September.....Ellin, daugh. of Thomas Torbocken senir^r. 18.
1711. November.....James, son of Tho. Torbock senr^r 25.

BURIALS.

1611. June.....An, the wife of Richard Torboock of Sutton buried the.....
1612. July.....Margerie, the wife of Thomas Torbocke, of Sutton buried the
day.
1614. MayMargerie vx' Alexander Torbocke de Sutton Sep. 19^o. die
1614. MayAlexander Torbocke de Sutton Sep. 22^o. die
1614. JulyRichard fs. Richard Torbocke de Sutton Sep. prim'-die
1620. Februarie ..Jane vx' Henry Torbocke de Sutton Sep. 19^o. die
1623. April.....Robtus Torbocke de Sutton sepult' nono die

1623. Aprill.....Henricus Torbocke de Sutton seplult. 21st die
 1624. Aprill.....Thomas Torbocke 14^o die
 1628. februarij.....Anna fā Jacobi Tarbocke de Sutton 16^o. die. [or Bap.]
 1628. August.....Ellena fa. Thome Tarbock de Sutton 31^o.
 1629. Aprill.....Thoms Tarbock 28^o.
 1638. Majj.....Anna Tarbocke vid 20^o.
 1639. Januar.....Jacobus Tarbocke 3^o.
 1639. Marcij.....Ann vx' Henrici Tarbocke 6^o.
 1639. „.....Henrycus Tarbocke 13^o.
 1641. April.....Thomas Torbocke 24^o.
 1664. Since Easter, Margrett Tarbock vid.
 1674. Aprilis.....Jana filia Guilielmi Tarbocke 25^o. die.
 1680. July.....William Tarbock 24.
 1683. Januarius.....Alicia Torbock vid xxij.^o die.
 1704. „.....Ann, daughter of Thomas Torbock 15.
 1705. August.....Ellin Torbock 20.
 1709. Aprill.....Cisley, wife of John Torbock 29.
 1714. July.....John Torbock 23.
 1720. June..... Thomas Torbocke senr. 20.
 1720. July.....Thomas Torbock junr. 4.
 1726. Sept.....Susanah Torbock of Sutton spinster was buried 26.
 1727. July.....James Torbock of Sutton an Infant was buried 1.
 1725. May.....Thomas Torbock of Sutton shoemaker was buried 13.
 1729. April.....Jane, the wife of John Torbock Laborer was buried 6.
 1729. Augt.....Mary Torbock spinster was buried 16.

ECCLESTON.

BAPTISMS.

1602. May.....Suzana, the daughter of Thomas Torbocke of Eccleston bap. the xvj day.
 1606. August.....Henrie, the sone of Willm Torbocke bap. the first day.
 1607. Februari.....Ellin, daughter of Robert Tarbock bap. the xxth.
 1611. November.....Ellin, the daughter of Robert Torbocke baptised the 18th day.
 1612. November.....Robert, the sone of Richard Tarbocke bap. xvth.
 1613. September.....Thomas, the sone of Robert Torbocke baptised xv. day.
 1615. february.....Ales fa. noth' Willm Torbocke et Katherin Houghton bap. 11th die.
 1615. „.....Margerie fa. Robert Torbocke bap. 23^d. die
 1618. „.....Rap: fs: Jo: Torbocke de Eccle: bap. 16^o.
 1629. Aprill.....Anna fā Henrici Tarbock 2, die
 1633. September.....Maria fā Henr' Tarbocke 22.
 1636. Aprilis.....Thomas fs Henerici Tarbock 3, die.
 1638. Decembr'.....Johes f. Henr' Torbocke 27^o.
 1641. Nov.....Jane, the daughter of Robert Torbocke 26.
 1641. Junij.....Henricus filius Henrici Torbocke 13^o.

BURIALS.

1608. february.....Ellin, the wife of Robert Torbocke of Eccleston buried the 24th
 1614. March.....Thomas, sone of Robert Torbocke of Eccleston bur' the first day.
 1616. May.....Raphe Torbocke de Eccleston Sep 9^o. die.
 1619. Januarie.....Richard Torbocke de Eccleston Sep. 9^o. die.
 1622. februarie.....Ellena fa: Robti. Torbock de Eccleston seplult' v. die.

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

BAPTISMS.

- Windle. 1629. AprillMargareta fā Richardie Tarbock 29^o.die
 „ 1631. Februar'.....Johes fs. Rici Tarbocke 15.
 Prescottt. 1668. July.....Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Tarbocke 16.^odie.
 „ 1669. November.....Jane, daughter of Thomas Tarbocke 25 die.
 „ 1670. Dec.....Jane, daughter of Thomas Tarbocke 21 die.
 „ 1672. October.....George, son of Thomas Tarbocke 18 die.
 „ 1692. Januar'.....Margaret filia Thome Tarbock xxix^o.
 „ 1695. November.....Thomas filius Thome Torbock 28.
 Parr. 1701. May.....William son Henry Tarbock 20.

Prescott.	1703.	Nov.....	Elizabeth, daughter of Tho. Torbock 14.
"	1707.	January.....	Will. son of Tho. Torbock 25.
"	1726.	April.....	Isabell, the daughter of Thomas Torbock Slater Sarah his wife was bapt. 3.
"	1727.	March.....	John, son of ditto ditto bep. :
"	1729.	July.....	James, the son of Thomas Torbock Slater and 1 [sic] his wife 9.

MARRIAGES.

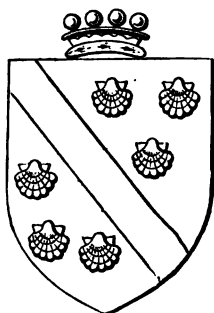
"	1607.	September...	Alexander Torbocke & Margerie Withington ma the x th day.
"	1614.	November...	Robt. fili' noth' Henri Torbocke & Katherin W wright de Sutton bapt. 13 ^o die
"	1616.	ult. die Julij	Johes Torbocke et Margeria Wigan nupt.
"	1624.	Decemb.....	James Torbocke and Margrett fforber 5 ^o die
"	1624.	feeb.....	Thomas fforster and Jane Torbock 12 ^o die
"	1629.	Aprill.....	Johis. Hoult et Alicia Tarbock 21. die
Rainhill & }	1708.	May 18 ^o	Richard Torbock &
ffrodsham }	1709.	".....	Elizabeth Herle (Earle) by Licence.
Childwall }	1712.	Novemb.....	Edward Hunt & Martha Torbock 4.
Cuardley & }	1716.	Decembris...	Tho. Torbock & Jane Robinson 24.
Penketh }			

BURIALS.

Parr.	1613.	Februar'.....	Ellin, the wife of Robert Torbocke of Parr, b the xvj day.
Windle.	1614.	October.....	Margret ux' John Torbock de Windle Sep. 18 ^o .
Darby.	1669.	August.....	Ellen Tarbocke 29 die.
Windle.	1670.	february.....	Margarett Tarbocke Widow 18 die.
Prescott.	1672.	february.....	Wm. Tarbocke 8 die.
"	1676.	Aprilis.....	Elizabeth filia Thome Torbocke 3rd die.
Windle.	1676.	Decembris...	Guilielmus Torbocke 29 ^o die.
Prescott.	1697.	Marcij.....	Jacobus filius Thome Torbock 3 ^o .
"	1698.	".....	Maria Torbock 9 ^o .
Parr.	1681.	Aprill.....	Ellen, wife of Robert Torbock 12 day.
"	1691.	Junij.....	Maria ux Henrici Torbock 8 ^o .
"	1701.	August.....	Willm., son of Henry Tarbock 2.
Prescott.	1701.	August.....	James, son of Thomas Tarbock 6.
"	1709.	May.....	Margrett, dau. of Tho. Torbock 19.
"	1710.	March.....	Julean, dau. of Tho. Torbock 17.
"	1712.	January.....	James, son of Tho. Torbock 2.
Parr.	1714.	October.....	Mary, y ^e wife of Henry Torbock Nailor 4.
Prescott.	1718.	May.....	Isabell, wife of Thomas Torbocke 9.
Parr.	1726.	Jany.....	Martha, wife of John Torbock Naylor 11.
"	1726.	february.....	Henry Torbock Naylor 8.
Prescott.	1727.	December...	Thomas Torbock, Laborer 20.
"	1728.	June.....	Sarah, the wife of Tho. Torbock Slater 2.
"	1728.	December...	John, son of Tho. Torbock 22.
"	1728.	"	Margrett Torbock spinster 25.

Manchester.

* Probably a younger brother of Mary Tarbock, the wife of John Halsby. *E7*
Read "John," instead of "Thomas," Tarbocke, the Trustee of her marriage :
ment, A.D. 1708.



THE FRECHEVILLE LETTERS.

BY HENRY KIRKE, M.A.

IF the readers of the "RELIQUARY" will refer to the third volume of that valuable journal, they will find at the 149th page a very interesting account of Staveley Hall, and the family of Frecheville, from the pen of Mr. W. Swift. They will there find recorded that John, last Lord Frecheville, was born at Staveley, Dec. 4th, 1606, and married 1.—Bruce, daughter of Francis Nicholls, of Ampthill, in Bedfordshire, and of the Middle Temple, by whom he had no issue. 2.—Sarah, daughter and heir of Sir John Harrington, Knight, by whom he had three daughters.

1.—Christiane, married to Charles, Lord St. John, afterwards Duke of Bolton.

2.—Elizabeth, who married, 1661, Philip Warwick, son and heir of Sir Philip Warwick, Knight. He died March 13th, 1683, and she married second, Conyers, Earl of Holderness.

3.—Frances, born 1638, married Colonel Thomas Colepeper, of St. Stephen's, Canterbury.

Lord Frecheville, on the death of his second wife, in 1665 or 1666,* married Ann Charlotte, only daughter of Sir Henry de Vick, Knight and Bart., Chancellor of the Order of the Garter.

The marriage of his youngest daughter was very objectionable to Lord Frecheville. It seems to have been a runaway match, which so provoked her father that he refused to give her any settlement, and though outwardly forgiving, he made a great distinction in his will between her and her sisters. Colepeper, though well born, and of superior merit, conducted himself in such an extraordinary manner that his acts can only be considered as those of a madman. His gross insult to the Earl of Devonshire, striking him in the face within the precincts of the court, is matter of history; and in his

* There must be some little mistake here on the part of Mr. Swift. In referring to the letters of *Anne*, Lady Frecheville, it will be seen to be dated 1662; so the second Lady Frecheville must have died a year at least before that date. The first wife is omitted altogether by Sir Joseph Banks, in his "*Baronia Anglica Concentrata*."

family affairs he showed himself not less void of self-restraint, & want of respect for the feelings of others. The following letters written by different members of the Frecheville family to Mrs. Colepeper, are preserved amongst the Select MSS. in the British Museum. I have thought that the perusal of them would prove interesting to the readers of the "RELIQUARY," as affording not only curious information with regard to the manners of the age in which they were penned, but also giving us an insight into the private life of the members of a family which for many generations held a high place in the county of Derby. I have not attempted to arrange the letters in chronological order, but I have thought it better to put together letters of one writer before proceeding to another. I have added a few notes, which I hope may be of use in reading the letters.

"Aug. y^e 17th (no date)

"D. D. Deare Sister,*

"After having been three weekes at sea wee are I thanke God arriv'd safe Towne in Denmark called Ellsnoer† y^e wind was contrary to us for ten or tw dayes Ells this part of our Journey had not been so tedious as it hath proved, but hope y^e other parts of it will prove more successful for wee have but made halfe Journey as yet I cannot but continue my griefe to thinke that every day still car me further from my deare sister which alreedy I thinke an age since I say you & I sure y^e greatest pleasure I shall ever have till wee meet again is y^e in thinking of & y^e hearing from my deare sister which I desire may be as often as you can & which will resign me, and deare you must send me what news you knowe and you have past your time at Tonbridge but above all how you have y^e health since drunk y^e waters which I hope in God is according to my prayers and wishes. P deare let nothing whatsoever griefe & trouble you for that will contribute more your health than you emagine & that nothing worth it, as soon as we come to Journeys end you shall be sure to hear from me & lest you have no other address: me send y^r letters to Secretary Jenkinnes to Mr. Winne for me at Stockholme. Praye deare send this enclosed to my Lord when you write & remember affectionate services to my brother who I hope will be so kind as to writte to me at times. Praye God bless you and send you all happyness and health which shall be y^e prayers of her y^e deare

"D. Deare Sister

"Y^r most affectionate

"Sister E. WARWICK."

"I hope dear Sister this will find you cured of the paines of y^r stumack & bridge waters are better than sea sickness for mine continues yet, I am sure I you health & happyness in all things being affect^d your Denmarke brother. P

"I am Mr. Colepeper humble servant, "P. W."

"July y^e 23^d (no date)

"My D. D. Deare Sister

"In a time of so much trouble as I am in it was a greate satisfaction that I was heare when Mrs. Ann came to towne y^t I might inform my selfe of condition of health which she assured me to be much better & that you are at which is y^e greatest joy and comfort I could have in y^e greate affliction I am at where I am, now going to part from my deare sister for soe long a time. This we go to Frogpoole & from thence to y^e shipe so that unless I had heard from deare this day I feare I can have no more letters from you y^t will come to my h without you should hear of anyone cominge by or neare Frogpoole. Deare I th you a thousand times for y^r being content we should use y^r house where wee

* Philip Warwick, son of Sir Philip Warwick, and husband of Elizabeth Frech appears at this time to have been sent upon an embassy to Sweden, by Charles II. gain the friendly co-operation of that power in the Continental war.

† Mrs. Warwick does not appear to have read Shakespeare, or she would had more interest in Elsinore, the scene of *Hamlet*.

‡ In the same year as the above. This letter should be read first, being written before Mrs. Warwick left London.

lyne this three nights & it hath been a greate convenience to us for I had not a bed in my owne to lye upon but all my servants lay abrod and non but Mr. War. & I heare. I was consarned & troubled to durty y^r pretty house & to be in it without you but I never went out of y^e roome I laye in nor could not & poore Mary is so goode servante & so cayerfull that I am sure you well find it very cleane again when you come—if you could see y^e melancholy life I have led sens I parted from you & y^e tears I have shed & doo now at y^e writting of this letter you w^d be more convinced of y^e sencible greefe I have to part from you than you can be by anything I can say more Therefore once again D. Deare sister I must bid you farewell, & I beseech God Almighty to bless you & send you y^r health & that happynesse & good fortune which you have ever deserved & which I hope God hath in store for you. My prayers and wishes you shall never want wheresoever I am in y^e reall affection of

"Dearest D. Deare Sister

"Your most affect^{ed}

"Sister E. WARWICK."

"My affect^{ed} servis to my deare brother who with yourself & with all goode fortune & doo once more bid him fawerwell. I leave Mr. War. to writt for himselfe to you which I know he will doe if he hath time for he is y^r servant very affect^{ed}

"My humble servis to my Lady & Mrs. Lowder."

"D. D. Deare Sister

"Aug y^e last day (no date).

"Wee arrived y^e 27th of August at Stockholme after having been at sea a full month y^e weather beinge favourable to us tho y^e windes often contrary or little or non ells our journey w^d not have been so tedious. I thanke God wee have gott well to y^e end of it, I cannot say much of y^e place as yett for I have unluckely been troubled with y^e paine of my Ancke which I formerly strained & y^t hath obliged me to keepe my bed some few days but I am better now, indeed I thinke it came by my owne fault for in my last letter which I hope you have received I writt you word y^t wee landed at a towne in Denmarke whear I feare I walkt to much beeing curious to see what was to be seen & have since suffered for it. Most of y^e English marchants came to meet us & received us with great civelity, we are yett in privett so y^t as yet I have no acquaintance. Ye towne seems pretty but in all things far short of London. We now lye in an English marchants house tell our owne is redy where wee have all things very good and very neat & of the English fasion which I like. Deare I think it an age since I saw you &c. &c."

The rest of the letter is filled with the same affectionate enquiries as the former ones. Written on the back of this letter—

"For my deare Sister Mrs. Colepeper at her hous in St. James St. London."

In the next letter, dated "Oct. y^e 8th," Mrs. Warwick writes:—

"Wee are nearly settled in a very good house & in y^e best part of y^e towne with six or seven rooms on a flor & a garden to it, & I have a very pritty closett with a chimney in it which I have furnished with some little things I brought with mee & theare I pass most of my tyme."

"I am much surpris'd & sorry to heare of poor my Lady Bruertons death for she was so good y^t everyone that knew her will be consarned especially her sister whoe I very much pittie. Praye deare doe all things you can to divert y^r selfe & visite Lady Anne^e some-times if she^d doe me y^e honor as to speake of me to you praye take an ocacion to tell her how ill yu was & make handsome excuse as I know you can if I did not kiss her hands before my going." "Wee have had all y^e Embassadors & Envoys to visit us & this daye one of their Ladyes came to see me, Mons^r Lyonberge hath been very svill to me & his daughter is one of my acquaintance since I came hither & is a good pretty agreeable woman. I have not yett been at Court by reason y^e yonge Queen hath not yett made.—I have seen some of theare seremonys since I came as one of there great funeralls & thare meeting y^e first daye in Parlement & I sett amongst thear Ladyes what ware so durty and ille drest y^t I never saw any things like it no not in our eyghteen pence boxes but I hope they had not one there best cloaks, but to say y^e truth I believe they are very poare & yett broud as they say & I believe such stoff as this is not worth troubling you with but for want of better you must excuse it from her y^t both prays for your health & happyness & will ever be. D. D. Deare Sister

"Y^r most affect^{ed} sister,

"E. WARWICK."

* Lady Anne Frecheville, their stepmother.

"Y^r letter Deare Sister gave us a new life for we had been so long without hearing from any friend, yours being the first wee began to think ourselves forgotten I find you wrote y^t your stomach is but halfe recovered I wish it intire from my heart. Truly mine is still but bad. Pray God keep you & the Colonel in good health till we meet is the reall wishes of, Madam

"Y^r affec. brother,

"P. WARWICK."

In another affectionate letter to her sister, dated "Stockholm, Oct. y^o 23rd, Mrs. Warwick says:—

"Praye devert yourself as much as you can & let as few things as you can trouble you especially what cannot be helped y^t peece of Philosophy I have learnt & I hope time will produce your good future & happyness."

The following short letter was apparently written before Mrs. Warwick left England.

"D. Deare Sister

I w^d have come to have seen you to-day but y^e weather was ille & I could not leave Mr. War : who keepes y^e house all day. Wee have gott a young Leverett & I desire you to let me know in writing how you dress it your way y^t wee may have one good dish to give you if you and Mr. Cullpepyer will be so kind as to dine with us as ye Coch shall fetch you about one a Clocke, if Mrs. Aston is so well praye let her come so bidding you all good night. I am

"D. Deare Sister

"Yours, E. W."

"Send me the receipt to-night."

The letters that now follow were written to Mrs. Colepeper by her stepmother, Lady Frecheville.

July y^e 14. /62.

"When Deare Mrs. Cullpeper shall know that I now have more business than ordinary and indeed so much that I have scarce a minnit to mysele you will I am sure pardon me that I did not sooner tell you how much I am obliged to you for y^r kind letter which are very entertaining to me and w^h I will always owne as a favor don me. If I can in this place be servisable to you be so free as to let me know & you shall see that I will serve you with all readiness imaginable having a real desier to demonstrat mysele.

"Y^r most humble sar

"A FFRECHEVILLE."

"Pray when Mrs. Warwicke locket is don if you can find a saffe way send it her with my sarvis I will pay y^e jewellers for it when I come to town."

Endorsed—"Lady ffrsweel kind letter to my wife 1662."

"Staveley the Jan. 20.

"Dear frinces

"It is now above five weeks that your father hath beene very ill of the Goute & I had not a desire to you till I c^d send you better newse of his recovery w^h I thanke God now I can, but he does not yet use his feet. I have desired this bearer one of our good neighbours Mr. Burley to deliver you an Eagle Stone which I believe is right and as good as any. I wish you may have no occasion to use it but if you have I praye that it may doe you good for I am faithfully

Dear frinces

"y^r most affec^{te} humble servante

"A. FFRECHEVILLE."

"I commend my services to Mr. Cullpeper."

The following letter was written after Lord Frecheville's death, and refers to the omission of the Colepepers in his will.

"London the 29th of June 1683.

"I am sorry that I sh^d be the oquation of given you the trouble of writing another letter & also of reading mine w^h comes to tell you that I know no body that you are

obliged to ffor being disen herritted but y^t our father and mother who knew you many yeares before I did, for the respect you have paid your ffathers wife is very evident to y^e world & many proofes I can produce of it you have done me a kindness in your letter you did not designe me ffor in it you owne you never paid y^t £500 & for my Lord Danby's generosity I dont wonder at it when y^e self tould y^r ffather before some witnesses y^t my lord told you twas y^e kings money I am so faare from condemning y^r obesedenes to y^r husband that I thinke you cannot do a better thing I take y^r denial as you intend it to

"y^r Servant A. FRECHEVILLE."

The remaining letters were written by Lord Frecheville to Colonel and Mrs. Colepeper. The first, to his daughter, was apparently written at the time of Mrs. Warwick's departure for Sweden.

"Staveley the 27th July

"D. D. D. Ffranke

"You may easily imagine what a satisfaction it is to me to heare of y^r recovery by my affliction when you was in misery & now that you are reasonable well I w^d advise you not to endanger a relapse by drinking those Waters w^{ch} I doe not believe have done you any good for the fitt was over before you went thither. Poor deare Betty is gone & I have reason to believe for ever from me, tho' I hope in God you may both meete again and be happy together. My wife will tell you what account I give her of my condition heare so I will not repeate it & you will heare that I am going into Lancashire if I am able to undertake such a Journey. I thanke y^r husband for his letter & shall be glad if any thing falls out for his advantage but I much doubt it With my blessing to you both I am deare ffranke

"Y^r most affectionate ffather

"J. ff."

"ffor deare ffranke"

"Staveley y^e 14 Aug.

"Sonne Colepepyr

"I thanke you ffor y^r last lre & for y^e newse but I doe not thinke y^e Kinge will be so soone at Newmarket nor stay there so long but as you may heare more certainly I desire to be informed—Whensoever it may be I feare I shall faile in my duty at that place which I have not once omitted in 2 Kinges Raignes beeing not able to endure riding tho never so safely. I am glad to heare of deare ffranke recovery but very sorry she is so disturbed concerning poore cousan Mall whom I know she loves very well & I am sure she deserves it. My advice is that she sh^d not part with her & for her maintenance she shall not want it so long as I live & she lives with her mistresse the truth is I had need give her a little longer assurance than my own life for tho I have health yet my paines of the strangury are so great & come so often that I cannot expect less than death in a short time. My blessing to you both

"Y^r affect^{te} ffather,

"J. ff."

"Sonne Colepepyr

"feb. 15

"It were uery hard to refuse you some of y^r owne money for y^r owne business but I never saw any good effect of any money which you had for that purpose. Howsoever if my cosen Courtneye will give me any hopes of y^e success of next terme & take the case at present under his hande I will procure some money tho I was never more stinted than am for my owne businesse hath hitherto absolutely failed & I have with the greatest difficulty imaginable bene forced to borrow 500£ to pay a dett of honour as well of justice this last Candlemas day. With my blessing to you both I rest.

"Y^r most affectionate ffather

"J. ffrschville."

"Let me know seriously what you writt in the postscript."

* "Novr 2^d

"Sonne Collepepyr

"I thanke you for the lre by the last post though not dated & since there are 2 months granted to prepare more witnesses of the plott I take it for certaine that there will be no trial of my L^d of Danby no more than of the other five Lords during

* This letter must have been written in 1678, as that was the year of Lord Danby's impeachment.

that time but if there sh^d be any order made for that purpose I desire you to informe yourself & give me notice. I have written to one of the doorkeepers of the house of Peeres to procure the votes of both house & to bring them to y^e house. If my L^d of Danby must be tried I will endeavour to come upp though I know it is uppon the hazard of my life. I rejoyce to hear of His Majestyes health but it is strange if he be in good humour being so prest. I desire my lre to Mr. Warwicke may be carefully delivered at the Secretarys Office to Mr. Winne. Thus I rest.

"Y^r affect^o father

"J. FFRECHEVILLE."

"Nov. 13th."

"Sonne Collepepyr

"I thanke you for y^r printed neuse but considering a clause in y^e lre methinke there sh^d not be many more to come. I know not for the present of any escocheon of france that I have but only in a Church window but I will make enquiry for it. With my blessing to dear ffranke.

"I am, y^r S."

"J. ff."

"Staveley 10 of 7th."

"Sonne Colepepyr

"The contents of y^e lre are very grievous to me but I hope in God it will not prove of such dangerous consequence as y^e kindnesse to y^r wife does represent. My owne condition & health (besides my occasions) does not permit me to be in London very speedilie but I hope I may be there before the first of October. In the meanwhile I dayly praye for deare ffranke & am,

"Y^r very affect^o father

"J. ffrscheville."

"Chatsworth

the 21 of 8th

"Sonne Collepepyr

"I writt to you by the last post that 5 patte of baked venison were sent up by the Chesterfield Carryer but I being from home they were fairly forgotten & will not be brought till the next weeke. My blessing to dear ffranke & my wifes respects to you both & I will if it please God be with you on Monday the 11th Oct if not a day or two sooner.

"I am y^r most affect^o father

"J. FFRECHEVILLE."

Lord Frecheville complains in one of his letters that Colonel Colepeper did not date his letters. It is to be desired that his lordship had not erred so frequently in the same respect, but for internal evidence it may be conjectured that these letters were written in the years 1678-9. Lord Frecheville died at Westminster, on the 31st of March, 1682.

I have not attempted to comment upon these letters; they speak for themselves. The loving tenderness shown by the sisters to each other, the fatherly affection shown by the old lord to his daughter who had displeased and disobeyed him, and to his son-in-law, who was anything but a credit to him, the courteous language of the step-mother, are all worthy of our attention and imitation.

King's Newton.

THE OLD REGISTERS OF THE PARISH OF ATTEN-
BOROUGH-CUM-BRAMCOTE, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, WITH
EXTRACTS AND NOTES.

BY REV. E. COLLETT, M.A.

THE first volume of the Bramcote Registers embraces a period of two hundred and thirteen years, viz.:—1562-1775. They were bound at the expense of the parish a few years ago, as the following note on the cover will show:—

"These Registers, from 1562 to 1775, belonging to the Chapelry of Bramcote, in the parish of Adenburgh, being in a very loose and decaying condition, were bound in this new binding, at the request of the Rev. J. Altham, Curate, and at the expense of the Church Lands, in the year of our Lord Jesus Christ, MDCCCXLII."

In this first volume are comprised three separate old registers; the first two are of nearly the same size, viz., 9 by 3½ inches; the third is somewhat larger, and of parchment, which has been specially prepared.

The first Register consists of twenty-nine leaves, all of which except the first and last, are in a very fair state of preservation.

The entries on the first two pages are most of them illegible, but in 1576 they were transcribed afresh, so that we have a complete Register of Baptisms, Weddings, and Burials, from the Feast of S. Philip and James, 1562.

EXTRACTS.

An old Register of the Parish of Bramcote, in the County of Nottingham, and Diocese of York, 1576.

This is the Register of all the chyldren that have bene Christened in this church of Bramcot during all the sayd tyme above written in the face of this booke.

1. Impris uppon Phillippe & Jacobs day beinge y^e first of May in the yeare of our lord 1562, was Mary Day y^e infant of Nicholas Day christened in this church of Bramcott.

2. Itm uppo sonday the 8 of June in the sayd yeare 1562, was Ellen Longden the infant of Robert Longden christened in this church of Bramcott.

Examd p Johan : Mather V. clicum.

[End of first page.]

4. Itm, uppon St Bartholomewes day beinge y^e xxiiiijth of August in the yeare of our Lord 1562 was Nicholas Webster christened in this church of Bramcott.

6. Itm. uppon the first sonday of Advent beinge the xxvijth of November in the yeare of our lorde 1563, was Henry Willimont y^e infant of Thomas Willimont of Bramcot christened in this church.

7. Itm uppon Candlemas day the third of February in the yeare 1563 was Isabel Kirkbie y^e infant of Robert Kirkbie christened in this church.

12. Itm uppon the sonday next after the Purificacon of our lady in the yeare of our lorde 1566 was Mary Jervis the infant of Thomas Jervis christened.

14. Uppon sonday the eight of September a^o 1566 was Elizabeth Lommas y^e infant of John Lommas of Bramcott christened in the Church of Bramcott afore-named.

20. The same day [xxjth] of September in the sayd yeare of our lord 1567 was Alice porter y^e infant of Thomas Porter baptized.

21. The first day of Januarye a^o dni 1567 was Rose Burton y^e infant of Robert Burton christened.

24. The xixth day of March a^o dni 1569 was Richard Haul y^e infant of Haul christened.

The vijth Day of August a^o 1570 was Mary Coton y^e infant of W^m Coton christened.

Itm Willm Randall y^e sonne of Randall was christened y^e xiiij day of June.
 Uppon sonday y^e viijth of March a^o 167⁴ was Robert y^e infant of Robert Randall christened.

[Perhaps these two entries refer to the same Randall.]

Itm Richard a bastard born at Bramcote baptizat erat xij^o die mensis Julij a^o dni 1573.

Itm Robertus Burton filius Roberti Burton de eadem villa baptiz. erat eodm die mensis p^o doto [viz: xv Feb: 1573.]

Emola Kinsye filia Roberti Kinsey de Bracott baptiz x^o die mensis februarij a^o dni 1576.

Thomas Sherwyn filius Anthonij Sherwin baptiz 8^o die Martij a^o dni 1579^o.

Ricus Owtram filius Gulielmi Owtra baptizat undecimo die Maij a^o dni 1580.

Joan Stafford y^e daughter of Edward Stafford of Bramcote baptizad y^e 21st day of August a^o 1580.

Willia the sonne of Cicely Smyth base begotte baptizd the xxth of May a^o dni 1582.

BURIALS.

THIS is the booke of all y^e have beene buried in this churchyard of Bramcote duringe the y^e tyme of y^e sayd Curat Cuthbert Hugonye afore written.

There is no trace of a clergyman's name before that of John Mather.

Perhaps this Cuthbert Hugonye was his predecessor.

1. Impmis the yth day of July in the yeare of our lord 1562, was Ellen Longde y^e infant of Rob^t Longden buried in y^e churchyard of Bramcote.
2. Itm the xijth day of December in y^e yeare of our lo: 1562, was Thomas Stafford cottager buried in this churchyard of Bramcote.
3. The xxind of Januarie in y^e yeare of our lord 1563 was Rose Willimont y^e base begotte daughter of Thomas Willimont buried within this churchyard.
4. Itm the xxvth of Januarye in y^e same yeare 1563 was Henry Willimont sone the sayd Thomas Willimont buried in this churchyard.
5. Itm Margaret Chambers y^e wiffe of Nicholas Chambers was buried on 8th Johns day in Christmas a^o dni 1564.
6. Itm Agnes Randoll wiffe of Christopher Randoll was buried uppo saturday the last of mrch a^o dni 1564. [Query 1565.]
7. Itm Henry Courtbie was buried uppo thursday in Witson week anno domini 1565.

Itm uppo the sonday after candlemas day in the yeare of our lord 1566, was Enoch Burton y^e infant of Robert Burton buried in this church.

The Wednesday the xvth day of December in y^e yeare of our lo: 1568 was John Jomas buried in this churchyard.

The above nine entries are consecutive; it is curious that no burial is recorded between Candlemas 1566 and Dec. 15th, 1568, a period of one year, ten months, and thirteen days.

The xxviiijth of July beinge Saturday & in y^e yeare of our lord 1570 was Christopher Wright a stager [stranger] buried in y^e churchyard of Bramcote by S^r Peter pson of Trowell.

The xiiijth day of february & in yeare before sayd 1570 was John Eld infant buried in this churchyard of Bramcot by S^r Peter & hee was sonne to one widow Eld a poor woma dwellinge in Tarye yarde.

The vjth day of Aprill anno 1572 was Alice Gilbert mayd servant in m^r. Croftes house here buried.

Anno dni 1573 Imp^rmis Agnes Stafford the daughter of Edward Stafford was buried the sixth day of february a^o p^o doto.

Ellen Stafford y^e wiffe of Edward Stafford of Bramcote was buried the xxxijst of March a^o 1575.

John Callodene the sonne of Henry Callodene servant unto m^r John Crewe of Woodhall p^{he} begotten & owte of Wedlocke the vijth day of May in dni a^o 1575, was buried at Bramcote.

The xth day of Aprill was Robert Randall of the towne of Bramcot buried in this churchyard. [1576.]

From the xiiij. of June unto y^e xixth of August was there no buriall here. Burials anno dni 1580.

Thomas Nightingale filius Johnis Nightingale de Bramat sepultus fuit xxv^o Martij.

The following entries consist of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, promiscuously thrown together and distinguished by b. m. f. respectively in the margin.

Quæ subsequuntur accedarunt tempore.

Johannis Mather.

Clici vir ecclesie parochialis 1587.

Agnes Burton vetula quæ dam inupta sepulta fuit decimo septemio die mensis Julij. a^o dñi 1587.

Hellena Shawe filia Willm̄i Shawe min. Sepulta fuit 29^o die Septembris a^o dñi 1587.

Agnes Shawe infantula Thomæ Shawe baptizata fuit, 12^o die mensis Novembr a^o 1587.

Willmus Archer de Buddingto
Isabella Halle a^ls Hen^o de Bonny } Comaritati fuerunt 21^o Octobris a^o dñi 1587.

1588.

Joanna infantula Jacobi Burgon baptizata fuit vicesimo nono die mensis Martij a^o dñi 1588.

Anthonius Sherwin
nostrates
Dorthea Hopkin } matrimonio fuerunt copulati 13^o die Maij 1588.

[After three more entries appears the following.]

Anthonius Sherwin
nres
Dorthea Hopkin } matrimonio fuerunt coniuncti 13^o die Maij 1588.

quidā ignotus cum filiola _____ sepulti 20^o Octobris 1588.

Vetula quadā pauperrimæ sepulta fuit tricesimo die Januarij 1588.

Margarita Crewe vidua nuper de Wodhale Parke in com Derby in p̄nti vero invola Bramcotte sepulta fuit vicesimo sexto die februarij a^o dñi 1588.

1589.

Willmus Shawe infant Willm̄i Shawe baptizat fuit vicesimo die mensis Aprilis 1589, et hic sepult vicesimo quarto die Aprilis a^o 1589.

Henricus Petreson infant Henrici petreson baptizatus fuit decimo septimo die Augusti a^o 1589.

Ffranciscus Eaton infant Willm̄i Eaton illitim^o genit à corpore Isabellæ Blake baptizat fuit octavo die mensis februarij a^o dñi 1589.

1591.

Cicilia Burgon ux Jacob Burgon sepulta fuit 23 Junij a^o dñi 1591.

1592.

Robertus Bostocke alias Lenard
(?) chihvello nats } cōmaritati 24^o
} maij. a^o 1592.

Isabella Lacie

Agneta Burton ux. Roberti Burton puerpera sepulta fuit tricesimo die Septembris a^o 1592.

Henricus Hanley genosus
Elizabetha Bray a^ls marie Netting. } cōmaritati in
} sexto Sti Andrea
} apli a^o dñi 1592.

1594.

Henricus infans ex corpore Elizabeth Tayler illitimè genit fuit baptizat nono die junij a^o 1594.

Johnes Deyne infant Jo: Deyne ex Corpore Annæ Smyth illegitimè preat baptizat fuit decimo sexto die Junij a^o dñi 1594.

Johannes Deyne
Anna Smyth } cōmaritati fuerunt 13^o die Julij a^o 1594.

1596.

Elizabeth Hanley uxor m^{ri} Henrici Hanley puerpera sepulta fuit vicesimo die mensis februarij a^o dni 1596.

1597.

Thom̄s Hollingworth Long Eton̄sis } comaritati
Margarita Brightmore nras } 6 februarij 1597.

1598.

Willam̄s Chedwicke sediturus sepultus fuit vicesimo pmo die Junij a^o dni 1598.

1599.

Alicia Tyrer vetula quædam pauperula sepulta fuit vicesimo die februarij a^o 1599.

1603.

Henricus Hanley generosus sepultus fuit 12^o die Novembris a^o dn̄i 1603.

1604.

Willm̄s Stanford de Codner Castell Maria Ellis nostras matrimoniu inierunt 10^o die Augusti a^o 1604.

1605.

Thomas Stephenson infans Lanceloti Stephenson baptizat fuit 12^o die Januarij 1605.

1607.

Katherina Raworth et Thomas Phips sepulti fuerunt quarto die Augusti a^o dni 1607 ex quo die vsq ad festiv S^{ti} Mathei apl̄i Evva proximè sequentis malo pestilentiali correpti occubuerunt et sepulti sunt.

Elizabetha Phips filiola Thomæ Phips. Nicholas Agher filius Hugonis Agher.

[Here follow the names of 33 persons who fell victims to the plague.]

Whole families were swept away. Of the above-named 33 there are 5 consecutive entries of members of one family, and in one case *four*, and in two cases 3.

1609.

Fridisweda Jeffries infant Georgij Jef..... baptizat fuit 28^o die Decembris 1609.

1615.

Thomas Browne infant Tristrami Browne baptizat fuit 17^o die mensis Martij a^o 1615.

1618.

Johnes Burton } matrimonio copulati fuerunt
Ellienora Garneson } 16^o Decembris

1623.

Nicholaus Hart puerulus Willm̄i Hart de Nordoni(?) in oom Cestriæ vagrantis sepultus fuit vicesimo quinto die Augusti a^o dni 1623.

Robertus Lacie infant puerulus Johnis Lacie sepultus fuit 17^o die Septembris a^o dni 1623.

Anna Lacie infant Johannis Lacie sepulta fuit 28 die 7 bris 1623.

Johnes Lacie & Maria Lacie filia p̄dicti Jo. Lacie sepulti fuerunt tricesimo die Septembris anno dn̄i 1623.

Anna Lacie ux—Jo. Lacie p̄det et Dorothea Lacie filiola p̄det Annæ Lacie sepultæ fuerunt—die Octobris a^o dni 1623.

1632.

Ffranciscus Coxe homo *senio conferto* (?) sepultus fuit in die pentecost qui fuit dies vigesimus Maij anno Do. 1632.

1634.

Thomas Brookes et Joanna Asher de Bramcote Matrimoniu celebrat, decimo secundo die Augusti in ecclesia parochialj de Adenborough.

Henry Hanley Esq: was buried the 11th day of June Anno Dmni 1650.

There is nothing specially worthy of note in the remaining portion of the first book, which ends in 1652.

At the foot of nearly every page of this Register the minister and guardians have subscribed their names thus—

Exand	{	Johannes Mather	
p			Clicūm
nos			

No other names appear until 1601, when the signature of "Thoma Stanfeilde Guardū" follows that of the minister.

The following held the office of guardians subsequently to 1601 :—

Wm. Raven	1602.
Ffranciscū Kilborne	1604.
Jo. Kant	1605.
Wm Archer 1607 (the year of the plague.)	
Thoma Brightmore, William Shawe	1608.
Nichum Strey, Willm Archer	1609.
Thoma Brightmore, Willielmū Shawe	1610.
Wm. Kant, ffranciscu Kilberne	1611.
Edoudū Lacie, Robtus Burto	1612.
Willielmū Asher, Thoma Brightmore	1613.
Edoudū Thorp, Robertū Burton	1614.
Edoudū Lacie, Rogerū Brightma	1615.
Thoma Cant, Willielmū Shawe	1616.
W ^m Cant, ffranciscu Kilborne	1617.
Thoma Brightman, Willielmū Gadsbie sen ^r	1618.
Edouerdus Thorp, W ^m Gadsbie senior	1619.
W ^m Gadsbie seni, Jo. Cowlishawe	1620.
Henricū Brightma, Thoma Cant	1621.
Thoma Cant, Willielmū Ka	1622.
Rogerū Brightma, Johanne Burton	1623.

Thus far Mr. Mather's name precedes the guardians in each year.

The next record runs thus—

Gervasiū Dodson vic: Thomam Cant gardia	1627.
Rogerū Brightman et Thoma Ridway gard	1628.
Rogerū Brightman et Nicholas Garner	1633.
Richardū Wright, Guielmū Cant	1634.
Pyrrie Towle, John Smithe	1635.
Johanne Smith, et Thoma Towle	1636.
Richardus Wright, Rogerū Brightman	1637.
Johanne Burton Willielmū Garner	1638.
Johanne Burton, Richardū Arnott	1639.
Richardus Wright, Johanne Burton	1640.
Richardus Arnott, Thoma Tole	1641.

The second Register, consisting of twenty leaves, comprises entries from 1653 to 1708. The first two leaves are in a very illegible state, chiefly owing to their having been exposed to the damp. On the first page is a note written to the effect that a true Register of Burials, &c., in the parish of Bramcote, is herein contained. At the foot of page 2 is a note as follows :—

These were more clearly written out of the last page of the former old booke, being blotted, which former Booke began in the yeare of our Lord, 1562.

Cuthbert Hugonye
being Curate at this towne of Bramcote.

John Burton was buried 27th of November, 1661, in the church-yard over against the Chancel Dore being of this parish.
 Dootissimus Henricus Smith legitimus parbie de Bramcote vicarius ibidem Constitutus Anno Dm 1666.

On the same page as the above is an entry which has been erased, the word "Query" only remaining at the commencement.

Churchwardens chosen for y^e parish of Bramcotte for y^e year 1697 :—
 Henery Garton, Richard Garton, Churchwardens.
 Churchwardens chosen for the y^e parish of Bramcotte for y^e years 1698.
 Richard Garton, Will Greeg jun: Churchwardens for y^e years 1698.

1699.

Churchwardens chosen from y^e Parish of Bramcotte—
 Will Gregg jun., Tho Attingborough, Churchwardens for y^e years 1699.

1700.

Churchwardens chosen for y^e parish of Bramcotte—
 Tho. Attingborough, Henery Cox, Churchwardens.

17001 [1701.]

Henery Cox, Henery Chadbourne, Churchwardens.
 Henery Cox, Henery Chadbourne, Churchwardens.

1703.

The same, Churchwardens.
 April y^e 17th, 1704.
 Tho. Towle, Henery Chadbourne, Churchwardens.
 Aprill y^e 9th 1705.
 Tho. Towle, Henery Garton, Churchwardens.
 March y^e 25th 1706.
 Henery Garton, Richard Garton, Churchwardens.

1707.

Richard Garton, Mr Higgings, Churchwardens.
 Ap^r: 5th 1708
 Mr Higgins, Will: Buck, Churchwardens.
 Ap^r: 25, 1709.
 John Fletcher, Rich. Garton, Churchwardens.
 April 10th 1710.
 Henery Chadbourne, John Fletcher, Churchwardens.
 April 2, 1711.
 Henery Chadbourne, Henery Cox, Churchwardens.
 April 21, 1712.
 Henry Cox, Churchwarden.

The third Register of parchment consists of seventeen leaves, all of which are in very good preservation and clearly written upon.

EXTRACTS.

AN Account of the Names & Surnames of all Persons Married Christened or Buried att Bramcott beginning March 25, 1709.

At the foot of the first page is written—

W^m Rudsley Vic^r
 Henry Cox, Henry Chadbourne, Churchwardens.
 March 25th 1712 Benjamin Cokayn Inducted into the Chappell of Bramcott in y^e P^{ar}sh of Adenbourg.

At the end of each year the Vicar and Guardians attest the entries as before. The entries are from this date partly in Latin and partly in English.

Marriages in 1712:

Johannes Porter de Findern in Com Derb & Elizabeth Chadbourn de Bramcott matrimonium inierunt apud Bramcott vigesimo secundo Die Septembris Anno Dom 1712.

Churchwardens for y^e years 1714.
 Henry Cox, Benj: Cokayne Vic^r
 Thomas Hewson, Hen. Cox, Rich. Burton, Guardian.
 Joannes Edwards Viator admodum pauper ex Principalitate Wallie oriundus
 sepult. erat apud Brancott Feb^r 28^o 1714.

I do appoint Ric^d Burton of Brancott Ch. warden for y^e year 1715.

Witness my Hand
 Ap^r 18th Benj Cokayne
 1715 Vic^r

I do appoint John Dorman Jun^r of Brancott Ch. Warden for y^e Year 1716.

Witness my Hand Benj Cokayne.

The Churchwardens for the following years are—

Mr. Higgins of Bramcote.....	1717.
John Dorman Jun ^r Do.	1718.
Henry Cox.....	1719.
John Jackson.....	1720.

I do appoint Mr. Will. Higgins Churchwarden for y^e year 1721.

Witness my hand John Griffith.

Stant Guardiani sine Electione Curati.

Henry Chadbourne, Joseph Garton	1724.
---------------------------------------	-------

Stant Guardiani consensu Clici & Parochianorum.

Stant Guardiani ut supra.

John Wells	1730.
John Gaston	1732.

The Churchwardens stand again.

Joseph Fletcher	1737.
William Burton	1738.
Edward Fletcher.....	1742.
John Cox.....	1743.
Joseph Wheatley.....	1744.
Rich ^d Hulme, William Burton.....	1748.

I do appoint Mr. Hulme Churchwarden. C. Gibson.

1749.

Mr. Harpham.....	1753.
Joseph Wheatly	1754.
Joseph Garton.....	1755.
Jos. Garton	1756.
Joseph Marriott	1757.
William Harpham	1758.
Jos. Wheatley	1760.
Do. Do.	1761.
Jos. Garton	1762.
Do. Do.	1763.
Do. Do.	1764.

Manifcus Harrington pos^r S^ti Petri Nott. & Elizabetha Joanes Pos^r Stæ Marie

Nott. comaritati erant apud Brancott Benj^o Cokayne Vic^o. ibid virtute —eulie cen

—Johanne Audley D^{ro} Legum Rev^oissimi d^o Patri & Dom Doc Gulielmi Ebor

Archiep Angliæ Primat & Metropolit Vicario in Spiritualibus Gen^{li} & officiali

Principali primo Die Octob^r A.D. 1717.

Rotheram Coxæ spuria Henriettæ Gilbert de Brancott alias Thrumpton baptizata

fuit private secund^o ord: Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ decimo septimo Die Octob^r A.D. 1719

Testibus

John Hunter

his
 Tho^o & Jason
 Mark

Anne the daughter of the Rev^d. Mr. Benjamin Cokayne & Anne his wife was bap-
 tised the 6th day of May 1722.

1722.

Wm. Ballard of Toton & Elizabeth Wilson of y^e same were married at Bramcote by

Virtue of Banns thrice published by Benj. Cokayne Vic^r. Jan. y^e 27th.

Alicia y^e D^{ter} of Benjamin Cokayne and Anne his wife was baptized March the

23rd 1722.

Samuel Cauden of Shipley in the County of Derby & Mary Howett of Bramcoate were married at Bramcoate by Benj: Cokayne Vic^r. ibid by Virtue of a Licence from y^e Court at Nott^m. dat y^e fourteenth Day of Aprill A.D. 1724.

Richard Blake an Ancient Cobler was buried May y^e 7th 1724.

Richard Burton of Bramcoate & Mary Darwian y^e Elder Widow were married at Bramcoate by Virtue to Banns thrice canonically published by Benj: Cokayne Vic^r. ibid: Sept^r, y^e 28th 1724.

Jane the D'ter of Benjamin Cokayne & Anne his wife was born Jan. 30th & baptized Feb. 4th 1733.

Sarah the D'ter of Thomas Wallis of Bramcoate & Mary his Wife was baptized privately according to y^e order of y^e Ch: Nov. 5th 1727.

Thomas Wallis Father of the said Sarah was buried Nov: 7 1727.

Esther the D'ter of John Hooley of Stapleford & Sarah his wife was baptized Feb: y^e 28th 1733.

The Rev^d. Mr. Benjamin Cokayne Vic^r of Attenburg was Buryed March th 13 1747 [1748.]

Mem: The Rev. Mr. Coleire, Curate of Sawley, was buried there June 27 [1751].

Charlotte bastard Daughter of Elizabeth Franceys of Chesterfield was baptized September the 9th.

N.B. She lay in at a little house on the Moor, & was attended by one Girling an Attorney of Derby.

1758.

Ralph Clark, a pauper of 90 years of age, belonging to Middleton in Derbyshire was buried June 26.

Mr. Christopher Gibson Vicar of this Pariah was buried July 9th 1767.

1770.

Mary Daughter of Joseph & Elizabeth Williams of the Pariah of Morley in the County of Derby baptiz'd 6th Feb^r.

John the son of Thomas & Mary Wallis was buried December 12th Charles Wylde Curate.

Wm Clarke Vicar.

Mary Daughter of Samuel & Ann Hazledine was baptiz'd by the Rev^d. Mr. Exley Augt 15th 1773.

William Holt Davison Curate Aug. 22^d 1773.

The last page of the first volume is beautifully written in Old English text-hand by Mr. Davison.

At the foot of the page the entries are attested thus—

"N.B.—The above Year Delivered into Court upon May 8th 1775.

" 1775 { WILLIAM CLARKE, Vicar.
W. H. DARWIN, Curate.
HARRINGTON BANDIN, } Chward:
JOSEPH WHEATLEY. }

END OF VOL. I."

(To be continued.)

Bramcote, Notts.

Nicholai^s Eyre, de Hope
in com. Derb.

PLATE IV.

e, de Padley = Johanna filia
Darby. Padley

Is de Nicholas. Steph
rms. Hugh. Richa
a be- Phillipp. Radu
able, cords.
ntée.

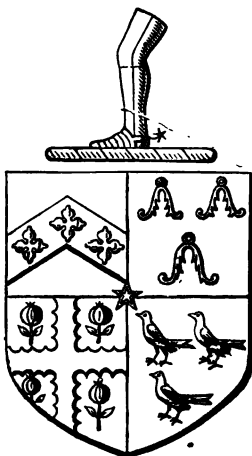
nes Eyre de Christoph.
ley, Staff. Robertt.
objit s. p. John.
ttima. Thomas.

lia = Christopher = Alicia filia
ar- Eyre de Sanderson
les Highlowe. Thickell.
ym A^o. 1569. pale of 6

nas = Anna filia Lyon. Sune.
re Risby (Reresby) ob
jt de Thryber in
ce co. Ebor. mod.
sm. ux. Thom. Hard-
ser. wick de Potter
Newton, Ebor.
arm. =

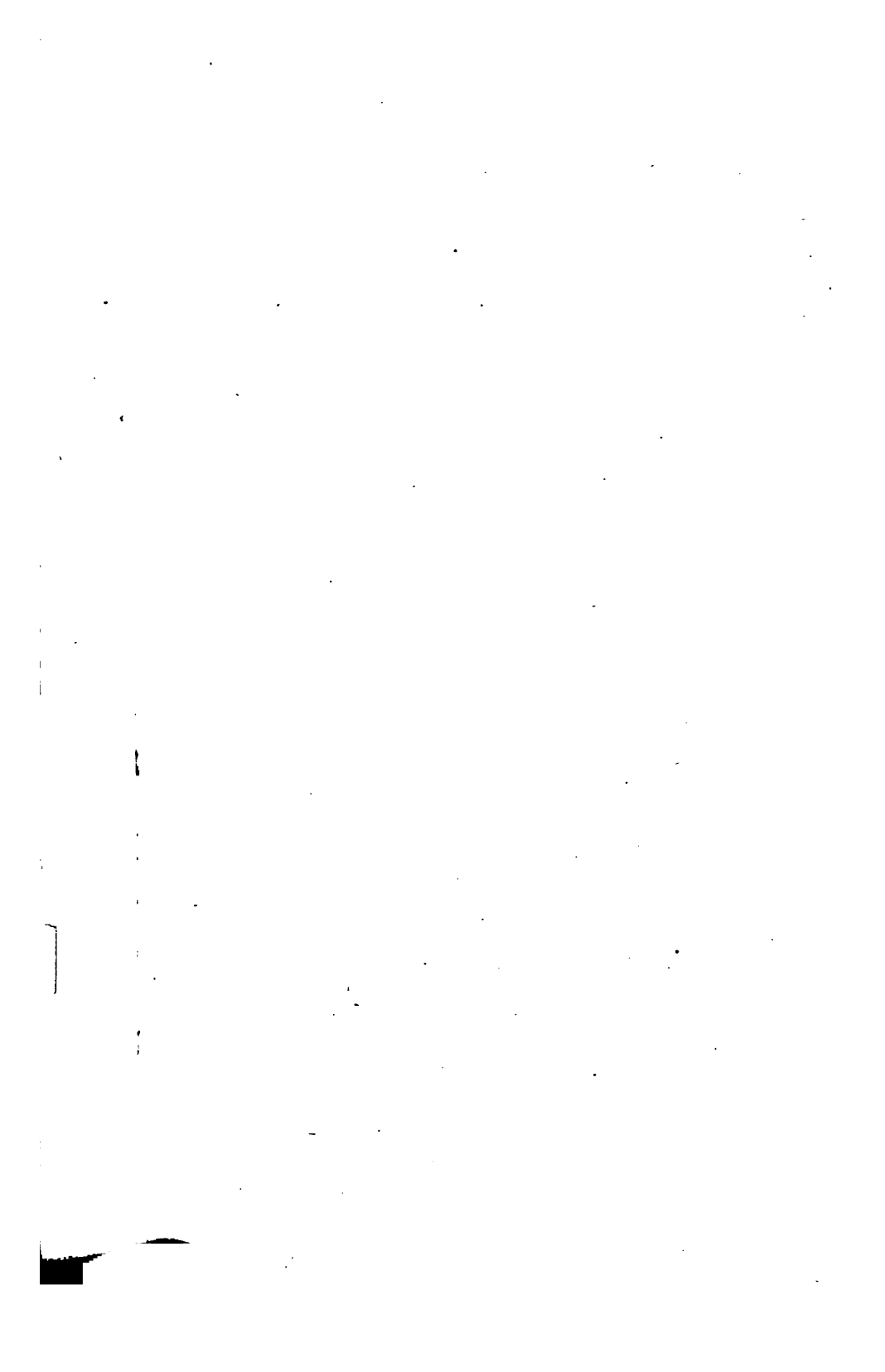
mar^d. 3^y. Edw^d. Br
Holme of Paul Ne
Holme, Ebor.
arm. s. p. Thores.
Duc. Leod. 122.

Tho. Eyre, duxit Jana
f. Tho. Kniveton de
Mircaston arm. hic
Tho. supstes fuit 1569,
æt. 7 annor. ob. s. p.



ARMS of Eyre of Newbold and Holme (Harl.
1093). Quarterly, 1. Eyre. 2. Pad-
ley. 3. *Sable*, a cross engrailed, *ar-
gent*, between 4 pomegranates slipped,
or, for Whittington. 4. *Or*, 3 magpies
proper, for Bakewell.
Over the whole a mullet charged with a
mullet for difference.

makes his wife to be the dau. of Christopher Eyre.
J. E.



CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARDS A HISTORY OF THE PARISH OF HOPE, IN THE COUNTY OF DERBY.

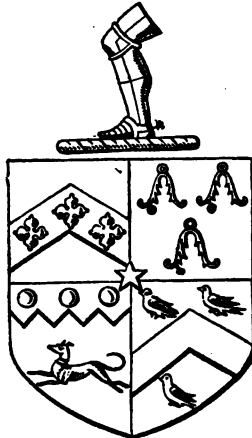
BY J. R. DANIEL-TYSSEN, ESQ., F.S.A.

EYRE OF ROWTER.

AUTHORITIES.

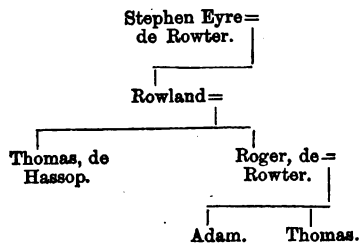
MSS. Harl. 6104, p. 82 *b*.

Vis. Derby, 1662.



ARMS.—* *Argent*, on a chevron, *sable*, 3 quatre-foils, *or*.

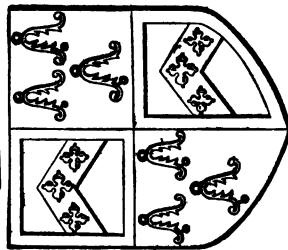
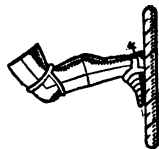
CREST.—An armed leg, quarterly, *argent* and *sable*.



* Harl. 6104 erroneously describes the field as *or* instead of *argent*.—J. E.

AUTHORITIES:

Dugdale's Visitation, 1662-3.
Heralds' Office, C. 34, fo. 66.



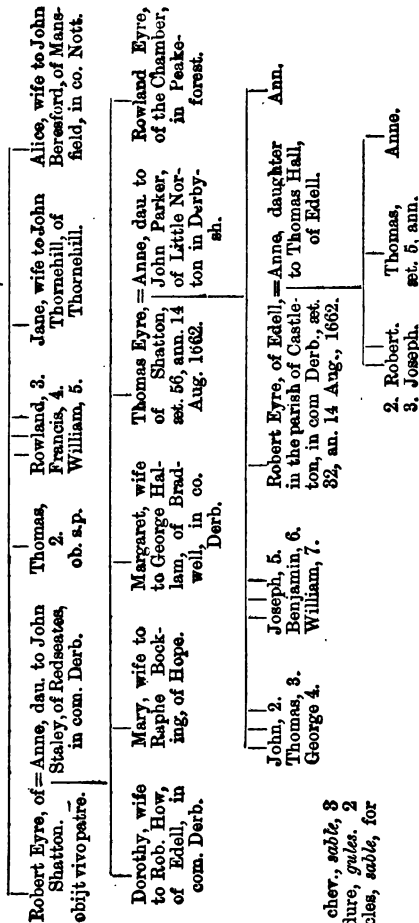
ARMS.—Quarterly, 1 and 4. *Argent*, on a chevron, *sable*, 3 quatrefoils, or, within a bordure, *gules*, 2 and 3. *Argent*, 3 horse barnacles, *sable*, for Padley.

CREST.—An armed leg couped at the thigh, quarterly, *argent* and *gules*, spurred, or.

EYRE OF SHATTON.

[A brief Pedigree of 5 descents, of Eyre of Shatton, corresponding with this, occurs in MS. Harl. 6104, p. 83.]

Thomas Eyre, of Shatton, = Margaret, daughter to Rowland in y^e Parish of Hope, in Daud, of Maustield Woodhouse, in com. Nott., gent.



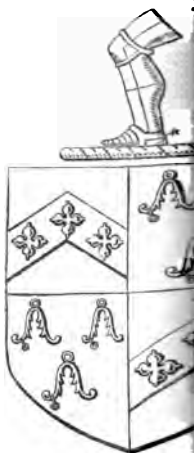
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AUTHORITY
St. George's Visitation
Heralds' Office.



ARMS.—Quarterly, 1 and 4. *sable*, 3 quatrefoils. 3. Or 3 horse heads. Padley.

CREST.—An armed leg, *quatrefoils*, *sable*, spur, *or*.

es. Hen. Padley,
ley, Ar.

Radus.
Edmund.
Stephus.

Joanna.
Elizabetha.

Joanna.
Margareta.

Thomas. Jana. Elizab. Johes Eyre, ob. sine
ple legitima.

= Blanchia, f. Johis Warberton,
militis vidua Willi Dampont
de Bromhall.

Anna uxor. Georgij
Barlowe de Stoke.

[Georgius Barlowe. Wills Antonius. Alice.]

Maria uxor. Milonis
Eyre de London, re-
nupta John Fogge
militis renupta Tho.
Kent. =

Susanna
s.p.

Dorothea ux.
Edw. Lowe
de Alderwas-
ley =

[Brigett Lowe.]

dau. of Martinus. Anna.
Dixon. Mariæ.

on, 1611. Henry Eyre of Edell in the com. of Derby.

Eleonora ux.
Fran. Corbett
decom. Salop.

Elizabetha.
Maria.

Certified by ROBT. EYRE.

ARMS.

CREST

Thom
son

[Row
an



AUTHORITIES:

Dugdale's Visitation, 1662-3.
Heralds' Office, C. 34, fo. 68.

ARMS.—Quarterly, 1. *Argent*, on a chev., *sable*, 3 quarters, *or*; for Eyre.

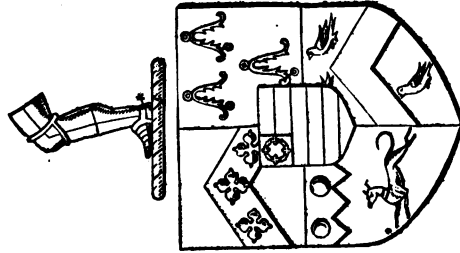
2. *Argent*, 3 horse barbedes, *sable*, for Padley.

3. *Argent*, a greyhound courant, *sable*, collared, *or*; on a chief, indented of the 2nd, 3 bezants for Blackwall.

4. *Or*, a chev. *gules*, between 3 martlets, *sable*, for Stafford.

Over all an escutcheon of pretence, barry of 6, *or* and *azure*, on a canton.....a chaplet..... for Hulme.

CREST.—An armed leg couped at the thigh, quarterly, *argent* and *sable*, spur, *or*.



EYRE OF BRADWAY.

[A brief Pedigree of Eyre, of Bradway, five descents (corresponding with that below) occurs in Harl. MS. 6104, p. 84.]

Stephen Eyre, of Hassop = Anne, daughter and heir to Thomas Blackwall, of Shirley.

Ralph Eyre, of Hassop = Gertrude, daughter and co-heir to Humphrey Stafford, of Eyham, in com. Derb. superstes in A.º. 1611.

Thomas Eyre = Prudence, daughter to son and heir. Nicholas Blackwall, of Bidware in com. Staff. Roger. Rowland. George. Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Barlow.

[Rowland, est. 11 an. A.º. 1611.] 1. Agatha, wife of Fran. Stevenson, of Ounston, in com. Derb. 2. Gertrude, wife of Will. Strelley, of Beauchief, in com. Derb. Anne, dau. and sole heir = 1. Rowland Eyre, of Bradway, set. 48 ann. 18 Aug., 1662. 2. Francis Eyre, now residing in Maryland. 1st wife.

1. John Eyre, set. 27 ann. 18 Aug., 1662. 2. Adam. Rowl. } died young. Rowland, died an infant. 1. Gertrude, died unmarried. 2. Anne.

Certified by ROWLAND EYRE.

AUTHORITIES.

Heralds' Office.

Vincent 110 (Yorkshire) fo. 189 b.

Visitation of Co. York A°. 1585,
2 D 5 fo. 213 b.Copies of a portion of this Pedigree
occur in Harl. 1537, fo. 55 b. and
Harl. 2134, fo. 19.

1. Eyre.
2. Padley.
3. Whittington.
4. [Bakewell.]

Nicholas Eyre, of Hope, had
4 sonnes.Robert Eyre of Padley 3rd
Sonne who had xi Sonnes.Roger Eyre, of Holme, = Elizabeth d. of Robert Whittington
4 Sonne. Cousyn & heire of Henry Bakewell.Roger, mar. Elizabeth d. of Phillip.
Robert Barley of Barley.Elizabeth, d. of Raufe = Edward Eyre = Alice Purflew
Reresby of Thryber, 2^d Wyfe.
Widow of John Bos-
vill of Newhall.
1st wife.[Pursley.—Harl.
Mss.]Christopher Eyre
of Weston-upon-
Trent.

Michael Eyre

Anthony Eyre = Elizabeth d. of German
of Keton. Poole of Radborne.

Thomas of Dunston.

Robert.

Gervase Eyre of Newbold = Mary, the d. of George
in Com. Derb. now living | Nevill of Grove in Com.
1585 of Keton in Com. Nott.
Ebor. 1612

Edward. Vincent. Thomas.

Mary d. of Henry = Anthony = Anne d. of John
Nevill of Grove. statis 9
Annor
1585 ob.
1644.Markham of Sed-
borough in Co.
Linc.Elizabeth 1 d.
wife to Tho-
mas Ricard of
Hatfield.Barbara 2 d.
mar. to John
Fretchville.Jane 3
to Har-
Wastney
HeyAnthony
a Colonell
for the King
at Newark.

Margaret.

Gervase
Eyre st.
13 Annor
A°. 1612.

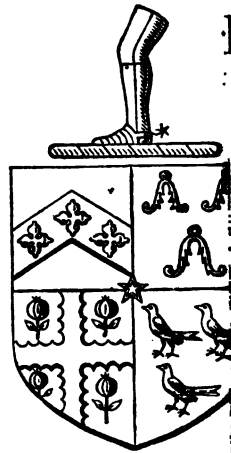
John. Francis

Robert.

Mary.

Martha.

Isabe



PILS

PLATE VII.

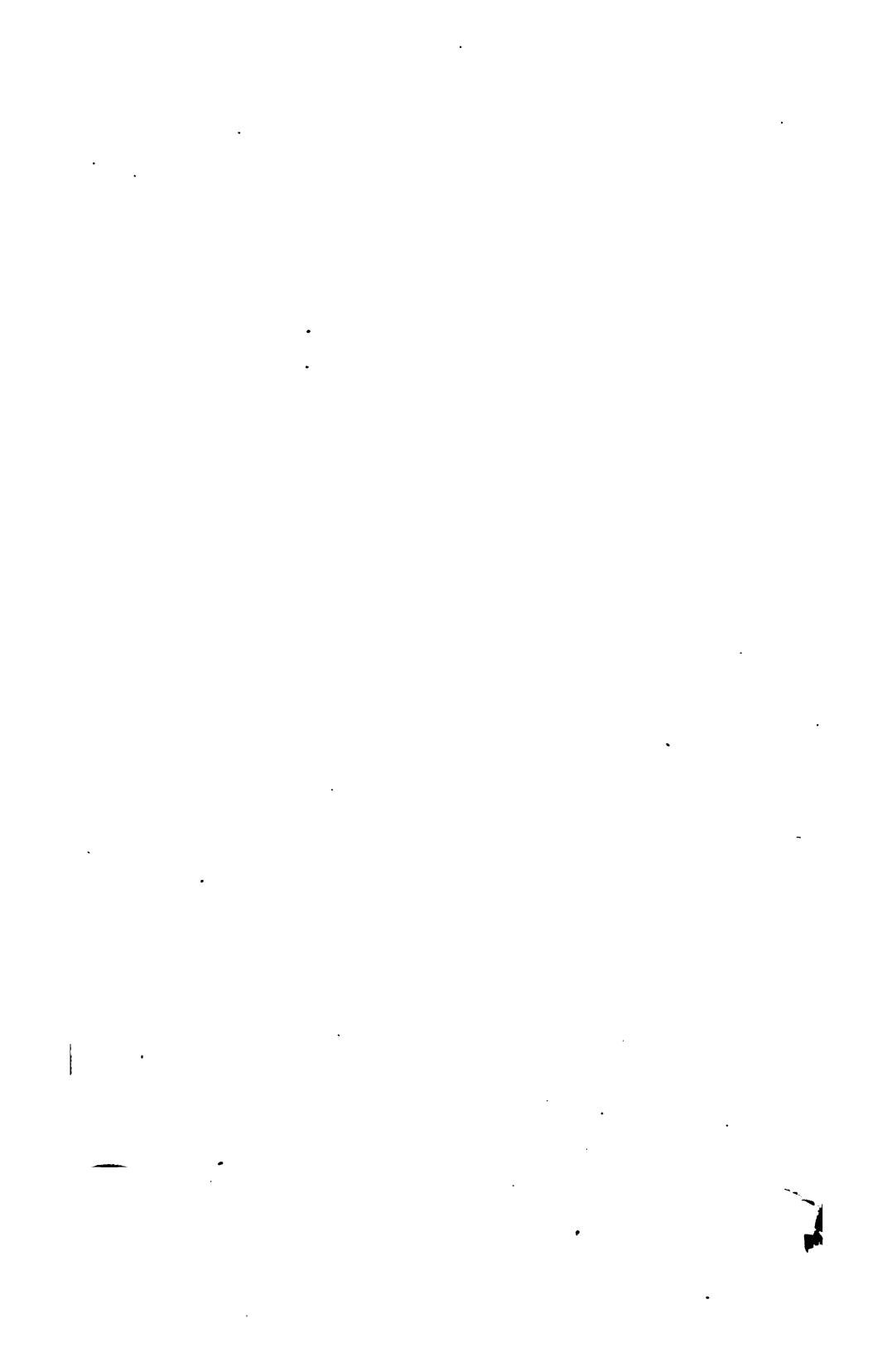
RITIES.

eman, F.S.A.; Hartington and
raily Documents, &c.

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a God, not Gould.)

1 Aug.
rah Gould, =
9 Feb., s
88; ob. 8



GOULD, OF HANSON-GRANGE.

BY JOHN SLEIGH, ESQ.

"The man who has not anything to boast of but his illustrious ancestors, is like a potato—the only good belonging to him is underground."—SIR T. OVERBURY.

It is a received axiom that the backbone and sinew of this country's greatness are formed of the respectability and honesty of purpose of the middle classes of society—that body of straightforward unpretending yeomen and shopkeepers which stands between the present representatives of the old feudal system—the landowners—and those who are either paupers or criminals, or mere hewers of wood and drawers of water. No living man can foresee the ultimate issue of the new educational act—whether universal education will end in making us (our shortcomings notwithstanding, perhaps the nation of all others most earnestly anxious to advance true civilization and Christianity) the forefront of real advancement; or whether all our endeavours, our gropings in the dark, will only terminate in a still more rapid extension of democracy, time alone must show.

Every man fulfils his part, and be his tastes and talents what they may, sooner or later falls into his particular groove and furthers the development of the great scheme. Else, why should the dry study of genealogy occupy so much of modern attention, since assuredly the origin of all mankind is the same, and "it is only a clear and a good conscience that makes a man noble, for that is derived from Heaven itself." We have to make the best of our particular gift, acting well that part which is allotted us, without pining after idle and imaginary schemes, or picturing to ourselves what we would do under certain given circumstances which most probably never will happen to us:—

"So to live, that when the sun
Of our existence sinks in night,
Memorials sweet of mercies done
May shrine our names in memory's light;
And the blest seeds we scatter'd, bloom
A hundred-fold in days to come."

From some ancient Latin deeds relating to the Bromcote estate, in Sir John Harpur Crewe's muniment-room at Calke Abbey, I give a few extracts relating to far-distant generations of this family—an interval of family history not likely to be bridged over till the crack of doom reveals all things:—

(Circa, 1280—1300).—Know all men present & future that I, Walter, son & heir to Jordan Goolde have given, yielded & by this my present charter confirmed to John son of Thomas de Bagnold one parcel of land with a house thereon standing which is called Netherfeld in Bromcote, in the fee of Alstanefeld, as by measure of the half & the ditch included. To have and to hold the said parcel of land with the house thereon standing & all its appurtenances, to the said John his heirs & assigns, freely & quietly & in peace of the capital lords of the said fee by service thence due & of right accustomed for ever. And I will that the said Walter & my heirs the said parcel of land with the house thereon standing & all its appurtenances to the said John & his assigns against all mortals warrant & for ever defend. And for further testimony of this, to this present charter my seal I have affixed. These being witnesses:—Roger de Bradshawe, John lord of Rodeyerde, Adam Maycoke, John del Greene, seneschal, Ralph Tomkyn & others. Given at Bromcote, on the day of Jove, xx after the Epiphany of our Lord; in the year of the reign of King Edward.....(the seal, apparently, is, *argent* (?) a bend *sable* (?) between 6 estoilles.)

A.D. 1341.—Henry, son to John Golde, sen^r, grants to his father John Golde, Netherfeld in Bromcote &c. Testis: Henry de Rudyerde, John de Beresforde, Ralph de Narwodale, Wm. Schirard, Ralph de Tetesworth, Wm. & Thos. de Bagenhold. Given at Bromcote on y^e Feast of S. Martin bishop.

A^o. 1341.—John Golde grants to Thos. de Bagenhold & Isolda, ux ejus, one parcel of land called la Overfeld, which I had of the gift & feofment of Wm. son of Ranulph de Bagenholde &c. Testis: John de Beresforde, Ralph de Narwodale, Wm. Schirard, Wm. Benet de Boterdon, Ralph de Tetesworth & others. Given at Bromcote on Thursday next after the feast of All Saints.

A^o. 1341.—Henry son of John Golde, sen^r, grants to Thos. de Bagenhold & Isole (*sic*) ux ejus, Overlahame, together with a large house thereon standing in Overmana. Testis: John de Beresforde, R. de Sharweale (Narwodale ?), Wm. Schirard, Wm. Mona, Wm. de Bagenhold et aliis. Given at Bromcote on Wednesday 15th after the feast of

(In the Wormhill reg: vet: is this entry:—"sep: Thomas Gould, in articulis baccalaureis, 3^o Maii, 1696.")

Thornbridge, Bakewell.

PEDIGREES OF SEVERAL VICARS AND OTHER PUBLIC MEN OF WIRKSWORTH.

COMPILED FROM VARIOUS AUTHORITIES, BY T. N. INCE.

Tobias Stoyte, M.A., Fellow = Ann, dau. of Michael Harrison, of Magdalen College Oxford, | Vicar of Wirksworth (who was son of John Stoyte, of Stan- | buried there 17 Nov., 1608.
ford or Uffington, co. Lin-
coln, died about 1630.

William Stoyte, a Member of All Souls' College, Oxford, died s.p.	Edward Stoyte, = Ursula, dau. M.D., Fellow of of Thomas St. John's Cam- Russell, of bridge. Cambridge.	Elizabeth, m. 1. — Dunn, citizen of London. 2. Cox, of Lon- don.	John Stoyte, m. Knevit, dau. of Sir Philip Kne- vit.
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Robert Parker, of Browsholme, =
near Clitheroe, Lancashire,
died 1691.

Thomas Parker, of Browsholme, near = Bridget, dau. and co-heir. of Jas. Clitheroe, Lancashire, succeeded his son Robert as Lessee of Wirksworth Mineral Duties and Office of Barmas- ter, and appointed George Hopkin- son, Attorney, as his Agent or Deputy; died 8rd March, 1634, aged about 60, buried at Waddington.	Roger Parker, D.D., Dean of Lincoln, died 1629, æt. 71; had a wife Alice Ponk, made a noncupative Will, proved 21 Nov., 1629, at Lincoln; buried in Cathedral there.	William Parker, of Bisland and Warlegon, Corn- wall, mar. Joan dau. of — Pan- chard, of the co. of Wilts.
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a

Robert Parker, eld. son, Lessee of the Mineral duties of lot & cope & offices of Barnmaster of Wicks-
worth, 27 June, 21 James I.

James Parker, M.A., bn. 1603, died s.p. 1608, Rector of Telford.

Nicholas Parker, Attorney-at-Law, 1667, bn. 20 Sept., 1610.

Elizabeth Parker, mar. Jas. Carrier, of Helstone, Notts.

Anne Parker, mar. 1, Capt. T. Whittingham; 2, Conrad Molanus, a German. Will proved Major in Sir Perog. Court, John Gell's Regt.

Janet Parker, = Rev. Richard Carrier, M.A., of St. John's Coll., Camb., Vicar of Wicksworth, married Aug., 1612. In his time he obtained a decree for the Vicar's tithe on lead ore.

Bridget Carrier, dau. & heiress, mar. W. Parker, of Park Hall, near Caverswall, co. Stafford, Esq., from whom the Parkers of Park Hall.

Robert Carrier, = Elizabeth, his ux., = Robert Blackburn, widow of Mr. B., 2nd husband, mar. death presented at Matlock, 5 Dec., 1784.

Isabella, mar. John Davenport, of Wicksworth, aged 23 years, A.C. 1678 (Hunter.)

John Carrier, gent., mentioned in deeds relating to house & premises belonging successively in Toplis, Satterfield, and Poyser, and lastly of P. Wood, Esq.

Isabella, dau. & co-heiress, = William Anson, of mar. at Wicksworth, 25 Shugborough, co. Stafford, Esq. March, 1686.

Janet, dau. and co- = Thomas Parker, afterwards Lord heiress, mar. at Chancellor of England, created Wicksworth, 23 Ap., Earl of Macclesfield. 1691.

Elizabeth, dau. and co-heiress, mar. Mr. Gent at Bonsall, 22 Sept. 1691, bur. there 27 March, 1717; her death presented at Matlock, 1727.

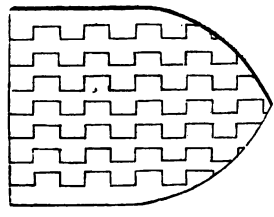
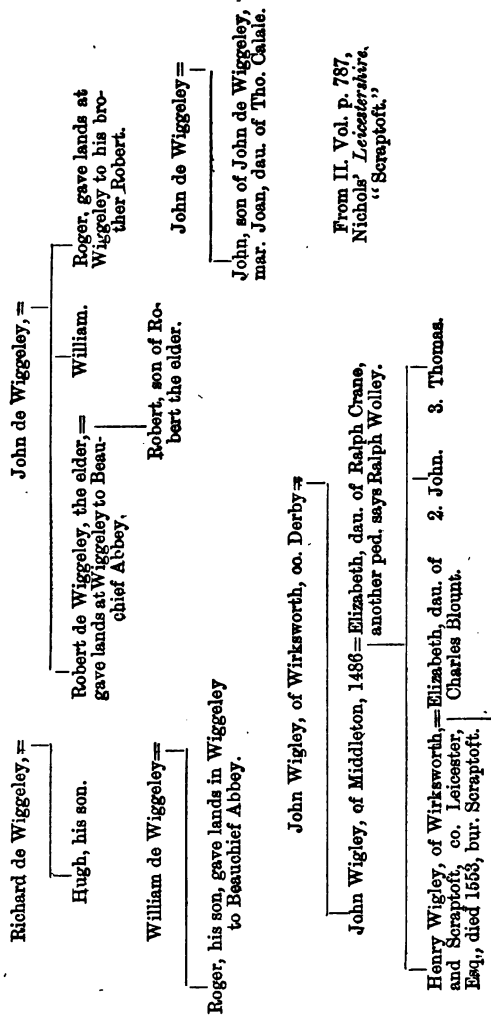
Thomas Anson, Esq., of Shugboro' Manor, sold his Estate at Wicksworth.

George Parker, 2nd Earl of Macclesfield, sold his Estates in Wicksworth, Matlock, and Bonsall.

PEDIGREE OF WIGLEY, OF GATEHOUSE, WIRKSWORTH.

John de Wiggeley *temp.* K. John—Walter son of Tho^s. of Brampton (no date) granted & confirmed to Roger the son of William de Wiggeley all the lands cotiv^e & appurt^s which Hugh the son of Richard de Wiggeley formerly held of Thomas the son of Ralph de Brampton his the Grantor's Father in the Town or Village of Wiggeley & elsewhere To hold to s^t Roger his heirs & ass^s paying of 2d. rent to w^{ch} was Witness Tho de Linacre Rich^d de Hulm Johes de Callay, Hugone de Somersale Tho^s de Wadschell Roger de Birley—1491 John Wigley of Middleton granted lands to his son John.

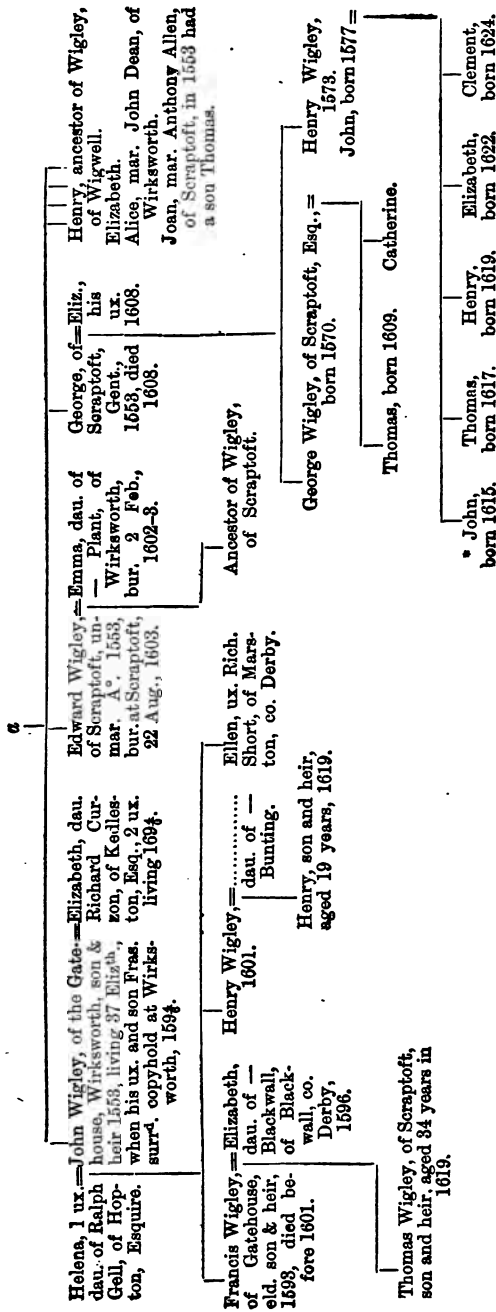
(Dr. Pegge,
"Beauchief Abbey,"
p. 181, MSS. 80 a.)



ARMS OF WIGLEY.

Paly of eight embattled, argent and gules.

From II. Vol. p. 787,
Nichols' *Leicestershire*.
"Scraptoft."



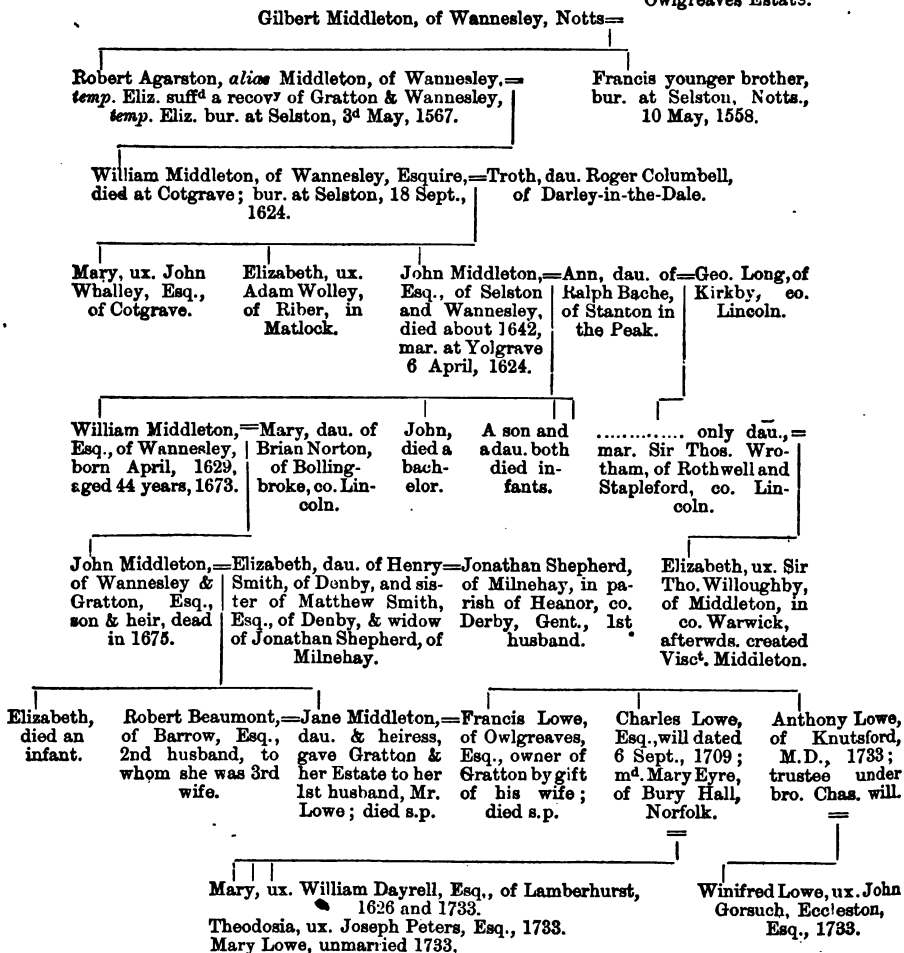
* Stated to be ancestor of Joshua Wigley, D.D., and Thomas Wigley, of Nottingham, Attorney; Jonathan Wigley, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, Rev. Benjamin Wigley, of Sawley, and Edith, ux. Geo. Ayscough, of Nottingham, whose father Benjamin Wigley, of Nottingham, 1729, previously of Wirksworth.—See Vol. VII. *Reliquary*, p. 247.

MIDDLETON, OF WANESLEY, NOTTS., AND GRATTON, CO. DERBY.

BY T. N. INCE.

10 Hen. VII. of the Manor of Gratton, co. Derby two recoveries were suffered wherein Thomas Medylton claimed against Robert Throckmorton, Knt., and Wm. Rolleston, and also a moiety of the Manor of Wanesley, Notts. Temp. Elizabeth, a recovery was suffered of the same two Manors, wherein Sir John Byron Knt., and Fras. Molyneux claimed against Robert Fletcher and Edmund Stephenson, who called to warrant Robert Agarston *alias* Middleton. This Robert, adds Dr. Thoroton, under Wannesley, seems to be son of Gilbert, as was also Francis, his younger brother, bur. at Selston, 10 Aug., 1558, and where Robert himself was also buried 3 May, 1567. His son, William Middleton, by a dau. of Roger Columbello, of Darley, was father of John, whose wife was a dau. of Ralph Bache, of Stanton-in-the-Peak. Their great-grand-dau. Jane Middleton, carried the Manor of Gratton and her estate to her 2nd husband, Francis Lowe, Esq., of Owlgreaves.

Thoroton's *History of Nottinghamshire*.
Pedigree of Thornhill, and Abstract of
Owlgreaves Estate.



The Lowes sold Gratton to John Thornhill, Esq., of Stanton, 1728.—*Lysons*.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH REGISTERS OF ST. MARTIN'S, STAMFORD.

BY JUSTIN SIMPSON.

THE Registers of this Parish commence in 1572; the style in which the earlier entries are written being very plain and good. From 1642 to the latter end of 1660 the Register is lost. It begins thus:—"The Register booke y^t is kepte in pish of St. Martin's juxta Stantford Baron which began the 20 of Aprill Anno Dom. 1572."

BIRTHS.

1573. Myldred y^e dr^e of Sir Thos. Cecill, Esq., 20 July. (1.)
 1576. Xtophar y^e son of Sir Thos. Cecill, Knight, 17 May.
 1577. Dorothea y^e dr^e of Sir Tho. Cecill, Knight, 11 Aug.

(1.) Sir Thomas Cecil, Knight, was the eldest son of the Lord Treasurer, and on the 4th May, 1605, created Earl of Exeter and a K.G. He died 7th Feb., 1621-2, and was buried in the chapel of St. John Baptist, Westminster Abbey. His first wife was Dorothy, daughter and co-heir of John Neville, Baron Latimer, died 22nd May, 1608; his second was Frances, widow of Sir Thomas Smith, of Parson's Green, co. Middlesex, Knight, and daughter of William Brydges, Baron Chandos. The following letter was written by him to his father in expectation of the plague at Stamford in 1593, and which lately appeared in a local journal:—

—To the Right Honorable my very good Lord and father, y^e Lord of Burghley, High Treasurer of England "Sir Thomas Cecill to my Lord, "I most humbly thank your Lordship for the care you have to send to know of our well dooing. I thank God we stand in no great feare as yett, though in dede there dyed one about seaven dayes paste, in y^e howse by y^e lane next to y^e parsonage, but sense ther is nether anny syck nor deade, and ther remayneth no more in y^e howse, then y^e wyffe and y^e good man, and ther howse is shutt upp, so as we hope we shall have no nede to remove; but if we doo, it shall be longe, as farr as Snape, for I fear Burghley, by reason of Stamford, a thoroughfayre which by possibilitie cannot long be free, but my howse at Snape, Suffolk, standeth not nere those casualletyes; and so humbly thankyn your Lordship for your kynde offer of your howse at ———, I humbly take my leave, and booth my wyffe and I truly thynk ourselves beholding to yr. L in all kyndnes, and wyshe you long lyffe, booth your owne consort and owrs. This vi of August, 1593. Your Lordship most lovyng and obedyet son, THO. CECILL.—We most humbly thank your L for your most honorable dealyng with hys Majestie for Sr. Wyllym Hatton, and beseech your L's bringing it as soone as your L may fynd tyme to a good ende, which two wayes may prove comfortable unto us booth in bestowing owre daughter and an honest and sufficient gentleman, and besydes ease our purse, whereby we may be made y^e more hable to bestow y^e rest."—*Burghley MSS. British Museum.*

And the two following letters, one from his father to the Corporation of Stamford, and the other from the Corporation to his father, both having appeared in a local journal, I append them, thinking they will interest your numerous readers:—

Mr. Secretary Cecil to the Town of Stamford.—The following letter, an exhortation to unity and brotherly love, was written by Mr. Secretary Cecil on being chosen Recorder for Stamford:—After my hearty commendations to you all, Like as it is alwayes comfortable to those who owe any love or good will towards that borough, to hear of y^e good governance & ordre thereof, so the contrary either hapening or doubted of, I assure you I find in myself a certen greffe and sadnes of mynd, wherebye I do judge myself to have some interest of comfort in yor weldoings, as I am not voyd of care upon any doubte of the evill; and therefore, perceiving at the coming of this messenger, y^r common servant, by lettres partly from yourselves, partly from others, y^r frends & mine, that some doubts were arisen in the election of your Mr. Fenton to be y^r Alderman, which might be occasion to hynder y^e adinary governance of that town for y^e present yere, I was very sorry for y^e oversight, and sorrier to think y^t any of yourselves shuld seke occasion of disturbance hereby, who naturally ought, as members of the same boddye, both to cover all disordre or blemish, if any were, in y^e boddye, and also endeavour yourselves to amend y^t which is, or may be. But yet, seeing the error is not such, but it may bee easily amended, and indeed it cannot give any occasion of hurt though it shuld be sought, I think this profit thereof

1586. Tho. y^e son Thos. Clark, gent 29 April.

1587, Elizabeth y^e d^r of Io. Tampion 9th July.

to be taken, to foresee that ye err not any more in such things of moment; and having no hurt by this, yet not to forget ye have by this a good warning. Because ye were 13 burgesses when yor Mr. Fenton were chosen burgesse, being then the fourteenth burgesse, otherwise than the Charter prescribeth. [Mr. Fenton was elected Alderman 1541 and 1551.] Whereupon some altercation might among busy men arise of y^e validitie of yor election. It is thought convenient if there bee yet thirteen burgesses beside you that one of them bee removed, and so the rest, being thirteen, may procede to the election of your Mr. Fenton to be y^e Alderman, with a confirmation by common consent to stand & abide by all things hitherto done by you, according to your jurisdiction for the governance of that town, with such other things observed for your lete, and y^e Alderman's othe, as hath been heretofore used; and if there be now but twelve beside yo, then may ye do the lyke, without removing any from the place of burgesse. And in this, if the whole number wil not perchance, of too much curiositie, be agreeable, then that which the greater number shall agree to must be taken. And herein I shal^d most instantly beseech you all to consider what commoditie concord shall bring to yourselves, both common and privately. Before God, ye shall by mutual love be allowed; y^e whole country about you shall commend y^e regimen; y^e good people of y^e towne shall receive rest, and take ensample of their own obedience to you. And in things of reputation and such curious trides, see that one of you bear with another. If any of yo perceive himself wiser than y^e other, let y^e same think himself more bound to bear with y^e unwiser. And indeede it is not victory to have whatsoever a man wil amongst his neighbours, for even thereby is such a man oftentimes made captive to his own sensualities and folleys. If this short has y reason alleged cannot move you, yet I beseech you let my poor friendship weigh with such of you as, I trust, know mee not to be forgetful of any kindness shewn mee. I require not private benefit to myself: y^e which I desire is your own concord and love in God amongst yourselves; that as God hath given his spiryt to you, being all christianed in Christ, y^e king and his progenitors have created you all as one politicke boddye; and ye are also by habitation all enclosed within one wall, so ye will in charity one love another as brothers, having but one father in heaven, whose sons yee are by Christ; and one of yo help another, as members of one boddye, not enjoying y^e preeminence of any of yo above y^e others, either in worship, reputation, or riches, knowing these things to come by God's ordinance, and being evil used are our condemnation. Finally, being compassed with one wall, differ not among yourselves, but imagine ye all to be householders of one house, who, tho' ye labour severally, yet be the fruits of yo^r labour proper to the whole, for the maintenance and conservation of it. And where yee have chosen me to be y^r Recorder, I acknowledge great thanks for y^r good wil, knowing that yee have more regarded me therein than yvelselves, providing for mee a benefit of y^r bestowing, and neglecting your own commoditie, which ought herein to have been otherwise considered. For, indeed, y^e office requireth one both learned and hable to be often with ye, even such one as I think Mr. Hunt was. And therefore if hee may be retayned still, ye shal provide wel for my selfe. If hee wil not, I think none moter than Mr. Ogle or Mr. Henry Digbye, and that which is meant in the election of me, shall bee alwayse redye, which is to be y^a to y^r good, at all tymes, as my poor power can serve my good will. On particular request remaineth, which is to pray you to have in remembrance Mr. Wylees' suite to have some estate in a house of the towne's, wherein he hath been tenant hitherto: and being one of your company, ought in good reason to be preferred before any other mere stranger, as long as the thing be not prejudicial to any commonweall of y^e town.

—Cecil Papers, British Museum.

The Corporation of Stamford and Lord Burghley's Willows.—Nov. 30, 1552.—The Alderman and co-Burgesses of the towne of Stamford, to Sir W. Cecil. To the Right Worshippfull Sir Willim Cecil, Knight, one of the King's (Edward VI.) Majesties two principall Secretaries. Hast, hast, with all diligence, Right Worshippfull and our singular good master. Our humble recommendations premysed, itt may please you to be advysed that we have receyved your gentyll letter, and by the contents thereof we do feyne (regret) that yower maistershipp is informed that by the assemble of the inhabitants of Stamford you of late have susteyned wrong in cutting downe your willowes and endmedelyng in the streame, from the Blacke Freers wall downwarde—ffor declaration of the truthe in this matter, see ytt was, that of late by the commandment of yower ffather, Master Cecil, and other the Commissioners of Sewers that Andrew Skarre, late Alderman of Stamford (1550), comandyd dyvers of y^e inhabitants of the same towne to assemble to scoure and roode the streame of Weyland, all which tyme the seyd Andrew having with hym divers persons accordinge to the commandment of the said Commissioners, did scowre and clense the same streame in

1589. Susanna y^e d^r of John Wingfield, Esq. 30th June. (2.)
 „ Wm. y^e son of Wm. Allyn, 10 December.
 „ Ann y^e d^r of Thos. Dawson 30th December.
 1590. Elizabeth d^r of Edward Thimbleby 28th July.
 1593. John y^e son of John Elmes, gent. 23 Feb. (3.)
 1603. Under the date of March 27 immediately after a death is this entry—"The same day was James proclaimed King of England the first, at Stamford.
 1606. John y^e son of Robert Bulle, a stranger born in the Spittle House, Jan. 31.
 1608. Anthony the son of Willm Denton, gent., x June.

dyvers places, but they, nor any of them, entermedlyd in no place of yower possessions from the Black Freers wall downwares, into Sent Lenards, nor frome thensefurthe unto a place benethe Saint Thomas' well, Estward well, ner att Newsted, wher indeede ther was dyvers wilowse growing, extending to the myddes of the water, which on willowse dyd growe upon the grownde of Sent Lenard, which among other was snethed (cut) unadvyseydlye, and that with other were solde for iiii. iyd., and bestowed upon the said laborers there by the said Andrew, at the which daye of assemble good Maister Cecil, yower ffather, being at Waldott with Maister Browne, was informed that a wrong was admynstered to your tenement; whereupon att afternone he came to Stamforde, and walked downe to Sent Lenard, and ther was nyether tree nor other thing, down from the Black Freer's wall tyll he came to the place above-mentyoned, and sawe the said trees, other trees there combering the said streame, affyrmyd that not alenely that tree but also many other of necesete must nedes be cutt downe, or els the streame cold not be censed, as he will report unto your maistershipp at his comyng to London, with all the circumstances in this matter. Trusting no lesse but you will credyt him, and for the trespasse of that one tree, Andrew Skarre will recompense the value thereof at yower commandmente; what other ordre herein shall seeme by you to be done, we shall be at yower commandment, most heartelye desyrryng you will not be offendyd at this offence done against ower will and consent. And whereas, alwayes before this tyme, it hath pleased you to bere your speccyall favor to *hus*, yower offendes, and to the hole Corporation of Stamforde; we therefore most heartelye thank you, and desyre yow of contynuaunce, for in yow is owre most hartye truste and confydence, and such servyce and pleasure as hereafter may lye in ower power, ytt shall be at yower commandment to the uttermost of ower power; ffor in all such things as touche the preferment of ower Corporacon, ower moste hartye truste is to yow more than to any other, desyrryng yow moste hartelye of yower contynual ayde and furtherance, for the which you shall not onely do a charitable dede, but also shall bynde hus and ower posteritie to praye to God long to continue you in worshyppe, to the pleasure of God and yower harte's ease. Ffrom Stamforde, this last day off Novembre. Yower owne to commande, JOHN FENTON, Alderman of Stamford (1551), and his bretherene comburgesses of the same.—*Cecil Manuscripts, British Museum.*

(2.) Francis Wingfield, Esq., was the second son of Robert Wingfield, Esq., of Upton, co. Northampton, by Margery, dau. of John Quarles, and sister of George Quarles, Esq., of Uford. His ancestor, Thomas, was captain of Deal Castle, temp. Hen. VIII., and M.P. for Sandwich, 25 and 28, Hen. VIII. His father died Feb. 4, 1575-6. Francis, above alluded to, married Anne, dau. and coheir. of John Calybutt, of Castleacre, co. Norfolk, Esq.—*Blome's Rutland*, p. 69. He had two sons, Calybutt, bapt. at this Church, Feb. 13, 1578-9; and John, bapt. 3 Mar. 1580; bur. 10 Mar. 1582 & 3; and a dau. Dorothy, bap. 27 Jan. 1581-2. The father of Fras. Wingfield was descended from Sir Henry Wingfield, of Orford, in Suffolk, Knt., 6th son of Sir Robert Wingfield, of Letheringham, by his wife Elizabeth Gousell. He died in 1494. Elizabeth Wingfield, dau. of Robert Wingfield, and his wife Eliz. Cecil, was first married to Edw. Morrison; and afterwards at Tinwell, (Dec. 13, 1604), to her cousin, Calybutt Downing, of Shemington, co. Gloucester, Esq. George, his grandson, of East Hatley, Cambs., was created a Baronet, July 1, 1663. Sir George, K.B., was the founder of Downing College, Cambridge; and in the person of his son, Sir Jacob, 4th Bart., who died *o.p.* in 1764, the title became extinct. The arms of the family are Barry of 8, *arg. and vert.* over all a gryphon segreant.

(3.) A John Elmes, gent., was Alderman of Stamford, in 1578, and another John Elmes, gent., in 1599. A William Elmes was related to William Brown, the founder of the Hospital of that name in Stamford. In the foundation deed he is mentioned, which contains directions that the prayers of the inmates should be for the good estate of King Hen. VII. and Elizabeth his wife; Reginald Bray, Knt. and Catherine his wife; Thomas Stokke, Elizabeth Elmes, and William Elmes, whilst living, and for their souls when dead; and especially for the souls of William Browne and Margaret his wife. The arms of Elmes are *ermine*, on three bars *humetté, sable*, fifteen elm leaves, *proper*.

1608. Susana dau of Calybut Downinge, gent., Oct viii.
 Mehatabel the dau. of John Terald, gent., xvi. Nov.
 1616. Thomas y^e son of Mr. Richard Frampton, gent., Dec. 12.
 Mary y^e dau of John Bucke, Dec. 29.
 1621. Frances the dau. of Edward Dilworth, gent., June 12.
 1626. Alice, y^e dau. of Mr. John Balgay, April 27.
 1628. William y^e son of Wm. Salter, y^e 11 May.
 Alice y^e dau. of Samuel Larrat, y^e 3^d Aug.
 1629. William son of Wm. Topper, y^e 23 Jan.
 1631. William y^e sonne of Anthony Fulwood, y^e xiiij of January.
 1632. Isabell y^e dau. of Paul Prestland, Rector of Market Deeping, 4 Dec.
 John y^e son of Thos. Thistlewheate, 19th March.
 1633. Elizabeth y^e dau. of Edward Death y^e xxviiij of Dec.
 1634. Robert y^e son of Jos. and Elizabeth Cleipooles y^e 24th Feb.
 1635. Helen y^e dau. of Edward & Mary Death 4 April.
 1637. John the sonne of Humfry Falkner May 4.
 1638. Wm y^e sonne of Mr. Wm. & Ann Chaplin, May 29. (4.)
 1640. Humfry son of Dorothye & Humfry Falkner, June viij.

MARRIAGES.

1602. Wm. Topper to Audria Clepoole, 27 Jan. (5.)
 1612. Robt. Brown, gent., and Elizabeth Warrenner, 14 Feb.
 1616. Wm. Browne and Theodosia Wingfeild, Feb. 11. (6.)

BURIALS.

1572. Wm. son of Wm. Lane, gent., 9 May.
 1574. John Davis, peort^r of y^t Spittle 1st May. (7.)
 1582. John y^e son of John Wingfeilde, Esq., March 10.
 Thomas Cliff, servant to Toby Loveday, drowned, June 10.
 „ Alice, dau. of Will. Topper, Nov. 10.
 1583. Alice Green, travilynge by the way 4 Sept.
 1584. Andrew Crane, gentilema. 6 May.
 Isabelle Katharine, dau. to Mr. Watson, 11th Nov.
 1585. Richard Todd, Aqua Vitæ, ma. Feb. 17. (8.)

(4.) I do not know whether this family was related to the Chaplains, of Blankney, in this county, whose arms are *ermine*, on a chief indented, *vert*, a griffin's head erased, or. Sir Francis Chaplin, Knt., an ancestor of the Lincolnshire branch, was Alderman of London, temp. Chas. II. and a descendant (Robert) was created a Baronet, Sept. 19, 1715, a title which expired in the person of Sir John, the second Baronet, May 23rd, 1730.

(5.) Who William Topper was I am unable to say, but whenever I met with the family name in the register it is always written in a most legible and different manner to any of the others, shewing that considerable pains was bestowed upon it, and leaving us to infer that the family was one connected with the scribe.

(6.) Theodocia Wingfield was daughter of Rob. Wingfield, Esq., of Upton, by Elizabeth, dau. of Richard Cecil, Esq., and sister of Will. Cecil, Baron of Burghley. He died Mar. 31, 1580. His widow married Hugh Allington (arms, *sable*, a bend engrailed, *argent*, between 6 (21 & 3) billets of the second, a crescent, *gules*, for diff.), Esq. She was buried at Tinwell, Rutland, Dec. 6, 1611.

(7.) According to *Burton's Chronology of Stamford* this house was formerly known as St. Giles' Hospital, and situated at the south end of St. Martin's, and the site still retains the name of Spitalhill. The house and chapel had lands to keep a chaplain, and several poor lepers; but when, and by whom founded, is unknown. The first mention made of this house of lepers is in a grant by Richard I.; it is again mentioned in an inquisition taken in the reign of Hen. III. in 1222, where we find that King Stephen alienated from his demesne at Stamford five acres of land for its use. In 1303, Geoffrey de Croyland, Abbot of Peterborough, gave William Poncyn, of Stamford, the wardenship for life on condition that he supplied the chantry in its chapel three times a week, and kept up the building of the house, and all other accustomed charges. The succeeding Abbot, Adam Boothby, signified his intention of visiting this and other religious houses in Stamford; but being incapable of fulfilling his engagement, he appointed Hugh Stukeley, and Philip Kilkenny, to officiate for him. This was in 1323, at which time Sir Walter de Bernack was the warden.

(8.) What trade this was I am ignorant, probably some of your learned correspondents can enlighten me upon the point.

- „ Gilbert Ward, at the Condeth, 10 May. (9.)
 Katheren Collinton at y^e Spittle, 26 Aug.
 1586. Thomas, son of Thos. Clark, 30th April.
 1588. Mrs. Jane Cicell, mother to Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Cicell, Knight, Lord Burghley,
 27 March. (10.)
 „ Ann, y^e dau. of John Wingfeild, Esq., 4 Aug. Same day, Matthew Colewell,
 falconer.
 1590. John Wingfeild, Esq., 30 April. (11.)

(9.) History is silent as to the locality of this condeth, none of the histories of the town naming it.

(10.) In the north aisle of this church is a monument of alabaster and various marbles, about 13 feet in height, representing under an arch, rising over a tomb, a man and woman kneeling at a desk in the attitude of prayer, the man in armour, the woman in a flowing robe. In the front of the tomb are represented their three daughters kneeling. Over the arch are the architrave, frieze, and cornice, supported by two Corinthian columns, terminating at the top with pyramids, and between the pyramids on the cornice rests a shield of arms, viz.:—Quarterly; 1 and 4, Cecil; 2, Winston, party per pale, *gules* and *azure*, a lion rampant, *argent*, sustaining a tree, *vert*; 3, Cairleon, *sable*, a plate between three towers, triple-towered, with ports displaying, *argent*; impaling quarterly 1 and 4, Heckington; 2 and 3, Walcot, *argent*, a chevron between three chess rooks, *ermine*. The six following inscriptions are, the first on the frieze, the second on a square compartment under the arch behind the two principal figures the third on the front of the desk at which those figures are kneeling, and the three others on pedestals or compartments on the side of the tomb.

“In happy memory of Richard Cecill, Esq., and Jayne his wife.

“The said Richard was of the robes to Kinge Henry 8, & to K. E. 6. He deceased y^e 19th of May, 1552, and is interred in St. Margaret's Church, in Westminster. He was sonne to David Cecill, of Stamford, Esq., High Sherif of y^e countie of Northampton, in the 33 and 34 yeares of Kinge H. 8, and is brryied in St. George his chvrch in Stamford.

“The said Jayne was daughter & heyre of Wm. Heckington, of Boverne, in y^e countie of Lincolne, Esq. She lived 87 yeares, whereof she continued a widowe 55 yeares. She decess'd the 10th of March, 1587. She was a very grave, religious, vertuous, and worthy matro', and delighted exceedingly in y^e works of piety & charity. She was crowned wth mych hono^r & comfort, & (by God his great blessing) she lived to see her children and her children's children to y^e fowrth & fift generation, & y^t in a plentifull and honorable sccession, being a happy mother of y^t most honorable Sr Wm Cecill, Knight of y^e noble order of y^e Garter, Lo. Bvrghley, Lord High Tr'er of England, who lyeth here by her.

“Margaret was first marryed to Roger Cave, of Stamford, Esq., of whom descended Ser Thomas Cave, & after to Ambrose Smith, of Bosworth, Esqvier.

“Elizabeth was first marryed to Robert Wingfield, of Vpton, Esqvier, of whom is descended Sir Robert Wingfield, of Vpton, Knight, & after to Hvgh Allington, Esqvier. “Anne, marryed to Thomas Whyte, of Tvxford, Esqr., of whom is descended John Whyte, Esqvier.”

(11.) Of this family was Sir Rt. Wingfield, Knt., one of the comburgesses of the corporation, at whose suit it pleased the King's Majesty in 1604, to pardon two-fifteenths, amounting to £84 8s. 4d., due by Stamford and St. Martin's; and again in 1605, the King pardoned the borough six-fifteenths, amounting to £254 6s. Rt. Wingfield, was M.P. for Stamford in 1586, 1588, 1592, 1597, and 1601; Sir Rt. in 1603, and John in 1620. Sir Rt. was knighted in 1st James I. Robert, the second of that name, of Upton, was M.P. for Peterboro', 14th Elizabeth. John, the second son of Robert Wingfield, and Elizabeth Cecil, bur. at Tickenocote, 29th July, 1626, is the ancestor of the Wingfields of Tickenocote, whose arms are *argent*, on a bend, *gules*, cottized, *sable*, three pairs of wings conjoined of the field. Crest, a cap, per pale, *ermine* and *argent*, charged with a fesse, *gules*, between two wings expanded, the dexter of the second, the sinister of the first.

(To be continued.)



ROMAN ALTAR AT HADDON HALL, DERBYSHIRE.

THE Roman altar, here engraved, stands on the stone bench in the advanced entrance-porch leading from the lower, or first, Court-yard, to the Banqueting Hall, upper Court-yard, and other parts of Haddon Hall. It was discovered many years ago near Bakewell, and here deposited. It measures 4 feet in height, $15\frac{1}{4}$ inches across the lettering, and 12 inches in thickness, and bears the following inscription—

D E O
M A R T I
B R A C I A C Æ
O S (I T) T I V S
C A E C I L I A N V S
P R Æ F C O H
I A Q V I T A N O
V S

which may be thus translated, "TO THE GOD MARS, BRACIACA, OSITTIVS CAECILIANUS, PREFECT OF THE FIRST COHORT OF THE AQUITANI, IN PERFORMANCE OF A VOW." The ornamentation is much decayed, but enough remains, as will be seen on the engraving, to show it pretty clearly, although it has escaped the notice of Lysons and others who have engraved it.

L. JEWITT.

Notes on Books, Music, &c.

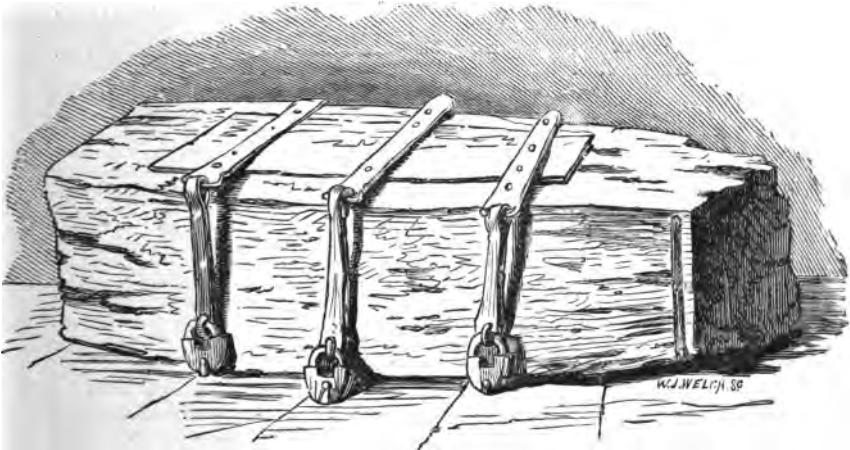
HISTORY OF FURNESS.*

FURNESS—High and Low Furness—is one of the most fertile, important, productive, and beautiful, districts of Lancashire, north of the sands, and comprises many towns, villages, and localities, rich in minerals, or important as manufacturing, agricultural, or commercial centres. It is one of the two divisions of Lonsdale-North of the-



SEAL OF HAWKSHEAD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Sands, Cartmel being the other, of which it is the largest, and is divided from Westmoreland by the sweetly pretty river Brathay; and is throughout its length and



CHEST, HAWKSHEAD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

breadth, full to repletion with objects of interest, and with natural beauties. To such a district it is not to be wondered that the historian has more than once turned his

attention, and its beauties have become alike the theme for the poet, and the inspiration to the artist. Of all the books which have been written upon Furness, and of all the pictures of its mansions which we have seen, the admirable work now before us is decidedly the best, and, indeed, the only one worthy of the district; and thanks are eminently due to Mr. Richardson, of Barrow-in-Furness, for the energy and liberality he has displayed in issuing it to the public.

Passing over the three first numbers—which are mainly introductory and include an absurd preface of twenty-two pages in length, and of no earthly use to the reader, and two lengthy articles upon the families of the Dukes of Devonshire and of Buccleugh—the fourth part commences the topographical portion, with a careful and painstaking notice (which runs through the two next parts), of the Parish of Hawkshead—the northernmost parish not only in Furness but in all Lancashire—which may be called an inland island, for it is bounded on every side by the waters of lake, river, and streamlet, giving a geographical and statistical account of the parish; a description of the Parish Church and of its mortuary memorials; of its Old Hall and its Manor; its Free Grammar School, at which Wordsworth the poet, his brother Dr. Wordsworth, Lord Abinger, Sir Frederick Pollock, Dr. King, Rev. Dr. Walker, and many other eminent men have been educated; and indeed of every possible thing, place, or event connected with it. The account is extremely well written, ample in its details, and pleasant in its manner and style, and reflects very high credit upon its author, Mr. F. Leach, B.A., who evidently is well fitted for the task he has undertaken, and who by his present work will gain an accession of fame to which he is eminently entitled.

The work is beautifully, and even profusely, illustrated by well-executed lithographic views, artistically tinted, and by portraits on steel, engraved in the best possible manner by Roffe, as well as by woodcuts. Of the portraits, the three which have already been issued are John Brogden, Esq.; James Ramsden, Esq.; and our own Derbyshire nobleman, the Duke of Devonshire, to whom much of Furness belongs, and to whom the work is most appropriately dedicated. Of the excellence of the likeness of the Duke we can bear ample testimony. It is undoubtedly the best and most life-like of any that have as yet been done of him, and we heartily congratulate the publisher on having given his readers a worthy likeness of so worthy, so estimable, and so beloved a nobleman.

Of the woodcuts, through the courtesy of Mr. Richardson, we are enabled to give a specimen or two, to show the style of their execution. One of these is the curious old chest, and the other, the singular Seal, of the Grammar School at that place, founded by Archbishop Sandys, and bearing, as will be noticed, his arms and those of the Archbishopric. Another interesting object which is engraved is the Old Hall at Hawkshead, where a court was formerly held, at which the bailiff of Hawkshead dispensed justice in the name of the Abbot.

We shall take occasion to speak of the future issues of this work as they appear, and in the meantime we heartily recommend it to our readers.

* *Furness, Past and Present; its History and Antiquities.* By F. LEACH, B.A. Barrow-in-Furness: J. Richardson. 4to., Illustrated. (Publishing in parts).

DAILY PRAYERS.*

ONE of the best, if not *the* best, of the many manuals of Daily Prayer for the Household which have been from time to time prepared by eminent divines, is the "Daily Prayer Book for the use of Families," edited by the Rev. Dr. Stoughton. "United Prayer," says the learned Doctor, "is the duty and privilege of every household. When the social instincts of our nature are sanctified by the spirit of true devotion, the worship of the family becomes a blessed necessity; and to meet that deep and holy want is to enter the path of peace and joy. The first day of the week should lead up to God, and hallow in His service the following six; and not one morning, one evening, should pass without leaving its memorial before Him." To help in this essential daily service of the hearth, Dr. Stoughton has arranged a series of daily services for seven weeks, from various contributors, among whom are himself, the Revs. Dr. Vaughan, Dr. Pulsford, H. Allon, T. Binney, R. W. Dale, J. C. Harrison, J. Viney, E. White, and others. The beauty of this selection is that there is nothing sectarian in the prayers, so that they may be used by Churchmen and Dissenters alike. The selection is one of the happiest we have seen.

* *The Daily Prayer Book for the use of Families, with Additional Prayers for Special Occasions.* Edited by JOHN STOUGHTON, D.D. London: Hodder & Stoughton, 27, Paternoster Row. 1 vol., sm. 8vo., pp. 240, 1870.

DOMESDAY BOOK OF DERBYSHIRE.*

It gives us sincere pleasure to announce that this important work, which has so long been announced for publication, is at length issued. The delay in its publication has entirely arisen from the important nature of the work, and the desire of its Editor to make it in every sense worthy of the county. Thus, although a considerable time has been expended over it, it has been expended wisely and well in producing, perhaps, the most full and complete work of the kind which has been done for any county, and one which cannot fail to give the highest satisfaction to its subscribers.

The volume contains an historical introduction; genealogical notes on all the families who held lands in Derbyshire at the time of taking the Domesday Survey; a full Glossary of words used in the Derbyshire portion of Domesday Book; perfect fac-similes in photo-zincography of the entire Domesday Survey of Derbyshire, with that portion of Nottinghamshire which includes Derby, etc., photographed directly from the original MS. specially for this work, at Her Majesty's Ordnance Office, under the superintendence of Col. Sir Henry James, R.E.; the extended Latin text, page by page and line by line with the original; and a literal translation of the whole, done in the most scrupulously careful manner. To these are added copious Indices of all names of Persons named in the Survey, with the places under which they appear; and of names of all Places of every kind which occur in the Survey.

The work, which is issued of folio size, is beautifully printed on toned paper, and is, without exception, the most complete and satisfactory which has been done for any county. Only a very limited number of copies have been printed beyond those originally guaranteed, and it is therefore essential for intending purchasers to secure it at once.

* *Domesday Book of Derbyshire—Photo-zincographic Fac-similes of the original MS., extended Latin Text, and literal Translation, with Notes, Glossary, Indices, etc.* Edited by LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A. London and Derby: Bemrose & Sons. 1 vol. folio, 1871.

HISTORY OF NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.*

THE first part of Capt. A. E. Lawson Lowe's "History of the Hundred of Broxtow," which we announced as in preparation some time ago, is now issued and is before us, and we desire to call early attention to it for the purpose of recommending our Nottinghamshire readers to give it their earnest support. The first part is devoted to the parish of Lenton, which is treated in a masterly and exhaustive manner, and contains pedigrees of the families of Peverel, Lords of Nottingham; Gregory, of Nottingham; Wright, of Lenton; Lowe, of Highfield; and Needham, of Lenton; and notices of Bestwood Park, the seat of the Duke of St. Alban's; Highfield House, the seat of E. J. Lowe, Esq., F.R.S.; Lenton Hall, the seat of H. Smith Wright, Esq.; and other places. The engravings consist of views and armorial bearings, and are all that can possibly be desired. We shall, of course, speak more fully upon this work as it proceeds, but we cannot let the opportunity pass of welcoming its first arrival, and of saying a word or two by way of commendation and of re-commendation.

Capt. Lowe has proved himself fully master of the great task he has undertaken; and if the County of Nottingham does not well and liberally second his labours, it will be an ineffable disgrace to it and to its inhabitants.

* *History of Nottinghamshire. The Genealogical and Topographical History of the Hundred of Broxtow.* By Capt. A. E. LAWSON LOWE. 4to. Nottingham: R. Allen & Son. Publishing in parts.

THE ANIMAL WORLD.*

ONE of the most useful and well-intentioned of periodicals is the "Animal World and Advocate of Humanity," published monthly, by the *Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals*, the first volume of which is now before us. It is beautifully illustrated with admirable wood engravings, and the literary contributions are of the highest order, and by writers of the greatest eminence. The "Animal World" will be welcome to every household, and wherever it goes will inculcate a feeling of love for our dumb friends of every kind.

* *The Animal World and Advocate of Humanity.* London: S. W. Partridge, 9, Paternoster Row. Folio.

REMINISCENCES OF MARK LEMON.*

It is with mingled feelings of pleasure and pain that we set ourselves to the task of speaking of the chatty and pleasant little book before us; *pleasure* in knowing that so intimate a friend of our own late friend, Mark Lemon, as Joseph Hatton should have written his reminiscences of the novelist and humourist, and *pain*, that he of whom the reminiscences are written is now no more. It is now upwards of thirty years since we first had the pleasure of Mark Lemon's friendship, and we look back with agreeable feelings to many circumstances connected with our intimacy with him, and recal many brilliant sayings which dropped from him in our many meetings. He has gone to his rest, but his memory will always remain fresh and pleasant in our minds. Fresh and pleasant, because at that time our acquaintance was not with Lemon alone, but with the brilliant circle, including Albert Smith, Charles Dickens, Douglas Jerrold, Thackeray, Leech, the Mayhews, Kenny Meadows, and a host of others who used to meet together, and work together, as we did, over the "immortal *Punch*," of those and of present days. At that time Douglas Jerrold was issuing in its pages his "Story of a Feather," and Albert Smith and Thackeray their clever sketches, and Lemon was wielding the conductor's baton as marvellously well as he continued to do to the time of his death, and his genial face and burly figure—though not so burly then as of late years—are as vividly before me in my mind's eye as they were then in reality. But we are forgetting ourselves. We are not writing our own reminiscences, but simply calling attention to those of Mr. Hatton, which are lying before us. Let us then say that the book—"With a Show in the North"—is a fascinating one, and one which, if taken up, *must* be read. It is not a biography of Lemon, far from it; it is only a string of pleasant recollections, dotted down from a retentive memory by loving hands and a fluent pen. Mr. Hatton is known far and wide as a most agreeable and versatile writer, and his present opportune production will add immeasurably to his fame. He looks upon all Mark Lemon's better features with a love and a veneration that it is quite refreshing to find, and he passes over his faults, for he *had* faults, as Mr. Hatton must know, without even a recognition of their existence. We have been more reminded of dear old Boswell, in his memoirs of Johnson, than any other writer, by Mr. Hatton's style. Indeed, his minute and graphic manner of repeating conversations and relating anecdotes, is Boswellian to the very life. We assure our readers that if they want a pleasant, chatty, little book to take up at any time for half-an-hour's desultory reading, they cannot do better than invest in this "Show of the North," where they will find much to please and to interest them.

* *With a Show in the North. Reminiscences of Mark Lemon.* By JOSEPH HATTON. Together with Mark Lemon's Revised Text of *Falstaff*. London: W. H. Allen & Co., 13, Waterloo Place. 1 vol. 8vo., 1871, pp. 284.

ANGLO-SAXON ANTIQUITIES.*

THE late William Gibbs, Esq., of Faversham, Kent, not long ago bequeathed to the South Kensington Museum, the valuable and important collection of Anglo-Saxon remains found at that place, and acquired by him by purchase. These have been arranged under the care of Mr. Charles Roach Smith, F.S.A., by whom the catalogue now before us has been prepared. The collection consists of weapons, among which are swords (which are the most prominent and the most general), spears, javelins, knives, and umbos of shields; personal ornaments, including many fibule of various forms, chained-fibule, buckles, armillæ, pendants, girdle-plates, studs, beads, pins, and other objects; implements and utensils, among which are "harness plates or ornaments," bowls, purse frames, and draughtsmen, etc.; vessels of glass, including drinking vessels, bottles, bowls, lachrymatories, cups, etc.; coins, and pottery. As an introduction, Mr. Smith gives much useful and valuable information upon each of these divisions, which is followed by an incomplete, and therefore not very useful, list of "works relating to Anglo-Saxon and contemporaneous antiquities, British and Foreign." It is not for us to know by whom this list has been compiled—whether by Mr. Smith, or by the authorities of South Kensington, or both—all we know is, that it would have been better left out than given in its present incomplete state. The introductory portion, from the well-known and clever pen of Mr. Roach Smith, is *admirable*, and will be found very useful to all into whose hands this catalogue may fall. Of all antiquaries Mr. Smith is one of the best to undertake an official work of this kind, and no man is more conversant with Kentish antiquities than he is, and no one has studied our Roman and Saxon antiquities more practically than he has done.

* *A Catalogue of Anglo-Saxon and other Antiquities discovered at Faversham in Kent.* Compiled by C. ROACH SMITH, F.S.A. Science and Art Department, South Kensington. 8vo., pp. 26, 1871.

HERE AND THERE IN ENGLAND.*

A BOOK, perfectly miscellaneous in its contents, its chapters having no connection one with another, but each being a separate sketch or essay, and unconnected in its arrangement, yet presenting an unbroken interest from opening to close, is the pleasant and clever little volume before us, entitled, "Here and There in England," and it therefore gives us great pleasure to say a word or two in its praise. Written "by a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland" during a pilgrimage to England in search of health and strength, the essays in this volume evince a closeness of observation, a cleverness of description, and a manliness of opinion seldom met with, and therefore the essays are full of interest and of instruction. The volume is arranged in chapters, the mere enumeration of which will tell its character. These are, "An Edinburgh Consultation" between the patient and a consulting physician; "Off," when having been ordered change of air and scene he starts for England; then next follow "Fenianism," "Thackeray and Vanity Fair," "Christmas Eve in England," and "Christmas Day," two charming chapters; "Bristol Cathedral," a remarkably interesting account of that grand old building; "Two Books," Huish's Life of George the Fourth, and her Majesty Queen Victoria's Journal of Life in the Highlands; "Ritualism in England, and a word on the Ecclesiastical Situation of Scotland;" "The Bridge and the Mansion"—Clifton Bridge and Ashton Court; "St. Mary Redcliffe and Chatterton;" "A Steeple Chase," in Somersetshire; and a pilgrimage to "Stratford on Avon," and its undying associations. In all these there is a freshness of thought and a piquancy of expression that is quite cheering in these days of flatness and insipidity, and it will well repay perusal.

* *Here and There in England; including a pilgrimage to Stratford-upon-Avon.* By a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. London: J. R. Smith, 36, Soho Square. 1 vol. 8vo. pp. 220, 1871.

THE PERPETUAL MOTION.*

In a late number of the "RELIQUARY" we gave a memoir of a "perpetual motion man"—Alexander Ollerenshaw, of Chelmsford, Derbyshire—who to the neglect of his business and family devoted himself to the search for a power which human ingenuity can never accomplish, and the results of whose years of labour have been broken up, and, with the exception of a very few fragments, destroyed. The book before us, by Mr. Dircks, comes, therefore, very opportunely, being, as it is, a history of the search which has been made in all ages, and by people of all nations, for that very power to which poor Ollerenshaw devoted his life.

Mr. Dircks has, from the curious material he has gathered together, produced a most curious and interesting work, and one which cannot be read without deriving much valuable as well as entertaining information, and is one we strongly recommend to our readers. We have no doubt its author will be glad to add in a future edition a few words regarding Ollerenshaw, and also regarding William Strutt, whose model of a "perpetual motion machine" stood for many years in his own picture gallery, but neither of which names are to be found in this his second series—the first series we have not yet seen.

* *Perpetuum Mobile, or a History of the Search for Self-motive Power, from the 17th to the 19th century.* By HENRY DIRCKS, C.E., LL.D. Second Series. London: E. & F. N. Spon, 48, Charing Cross, 1 vol. sm. 8vo., 1870, pp. 368. Illustrated.

HEREDITARY DIGNITIES.*

MR. FINLASON in this little book, has shown as much ingenuity, and more learning, than has ever before been devoted by any person to the legal and historical question of "Hereditary Dignities," and has produced a work which will always be referred to in cases where such questions arise. It is a book to be studied—not taken up for curiosity or amusement.

* *A Dissertation on the History of Hereditary Dignities; with special reference to the case of the Earldom of Wiltes.* By W. FINLASON, Esq. London: Butterworths, Fleet Street. 1 vol. 8vo., 1869, pp. 110.

ART OF POTTERY.

MR. MAYER has done really good service to students in ceramics by printing, for private circulation, the admirable paper which a short time ago he read at Liverpool, "on the Art of Pottery." It is the very best, most lucid, most cleverly condensed, and most reliable, of all the essays on the subject we have ever had the good fortune to read, and our thanks are eminently due to our friend, Mr. Mayer, for putting so excellent an essay on record.

RAMBLES OF AN ARCHÆOLOGIST.*

THE beautiful book before us, coming as it does like "a voice from the dead," from our late dear friend its author, is at the same time a sad, and a very pleasant, memorial of him and of his great talents. The volume just issued in so tasty and beautiful a manner by Messrs. Virtue & Co., is a series of papers written by the late Mr. Fairholt, which appeared in the pages of the "Art Journal," and they have now for the first time been collected together. They have the melancholy interest attached to them of being the last of the productions of their author's gifted pen.

The contents of this charming volume are, "Rambles of an Archæologist among old books and in old places," in which the writer treats of ancient, mediæval, and renaissance Art; of heraldry, enamelling, mosaic, glass painting, and gothic metal-work; Raffaele ware; wood panelling and decorative furniture; book illumination and engraved book ornaments; metal workers and ancient jewellery; and Art in its various styles; which is followed by an admirable chapter on "grotesque design, as exhibited in ornamental and industrial Art," in which many notable examples of quaint and humorous design are given. Next follows a chapter entitled, "Facts about Finger Rings," in which every known kind of ring is described and descanted upon, as well as faithfully illustrated. Next comes a paper upon "Ancient Brooches and Dress Fastenings"—Greek and Roman fibulæ, enamelled brooches, bow or harp-shaped fibulæ, grotesque brooches, circular fibulæ, Anglo-Saxon, Irish and Scotch brooches and pins, etc., etc. And the work is brought to a close by a cleverly written essay on "Albert Durer; his works, his compatriots, and his times"—a subject upon which Mr. Fairholt was eminently well qualified to write.

Of the illustrations which adorn this book, it is enough to say that they are from the *Art Journal*, to attest to their extreme excellence. The volume is splendidly bound, and printed in that admirable manner which has made the productions of Messrs. Virtue & Co. so famous, and it is a work which ought to be in every library.

* *Rambles of an Archæologist among old books and in old places, being papers on Art, in relation to Archæology, Painting, Art-Decoration, and Art-Manufacture.* By F. W. FAIRHOLT, F.S.A. London: Virtue & Co., Ivy Lane, Paternoster Row. 1 vol. 4to., 1871, pp. 260. Illustrated.

PEDIGREE OF THE PENN FAMILY.*

MR. JAMES COLEMAN, whose "Index to Printed Pedigrees" and "Registers of Somerset chapel," have already been noticed in our pages, has, at considerable labour, drawn up a pedigree of the family of William Penn—"the great and good," as he emphatically calls him—the founder and principal owner of Pennsylvania, and has added to it extracts from wills, parish registers, etc., and a number of letters from members of the Penn family. Mr. Coleman's work is an interesting and valuable addition to genealogical literature, and will be treasured on both sides the Atlantic. It has been a great source of pleasure to us to peruse Mr. Coleman's interesting little work, and to trace the connections of a family about which too little has been known; and we doubt not that gratification will be shared by all who add it to their genealogical stores. It was our good fortune to know the lineal descendant of William Penn—Richard Penn, who wrote so charming a little book on angling—and therefore it is with perhaps increased pleasure that we have looked into the records of a family of which he was so worthy a member.

* London: J. Coleman, 22, High Street, Bloomsbury. 8vo. pp. 24, 1871. Illustrated.

PRIMEVAL MAN UNVEILED.*

THIS is a remarkable book—remarkable for its cleverness, for its depth of thought, and for its earnestness; and remarkable also for its beauty of language and scientific treatment; and just so far as it is remarkable in these ways, it is valuable to its readers, and important to every class of Christians. Many "clever" books which have of late years been written have only the mischievous tendency to raise in the mind doubts even of Christianity itself, and of the Godhead of Christ. The volume before us has the very opposite, and proper, tendency of removing those doubts, and of strengthening the Christian in his beliefs. It is a book, as we have said, of deep thought, and is one which requires not only careful reading, but undivided study.

* *Primeval Man Unveiled: or the Anthropology of the Bible.* London: Hamilton, Adams & Co.; Edinburgh: Gall & Inglis. 1 vol. sm. 8vo., pp. 384, 1871. Illustrated.

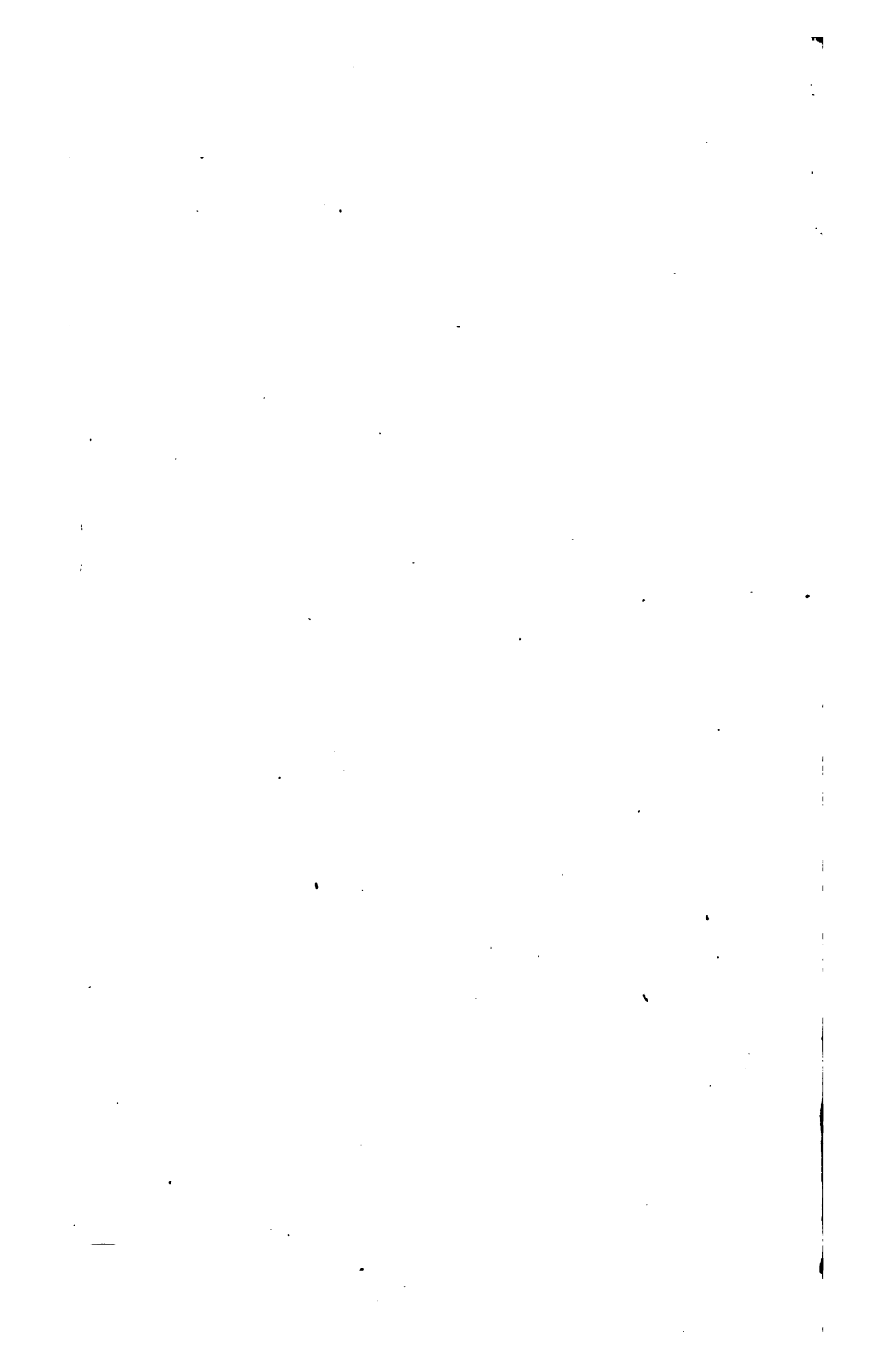
11-1

of Brady=Charles Farran, eld.
a Deputy Master of
Exchequer of Ireland
ob. 1809, aged 86.

A. W. Sarah=W. Tur- Harriet=J.
M.A. long.

=..... Denroache.

Wall.	Barbara, of Grove Hill, Bray, Ire- land.	Louisa.	Rich
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Notes, Queries, and Gleanings.

LITERARY CURIOSITY.

THE following curious letter, here printed *verbatim et literatim*, is in the possession of J. F. Lucas, Esq., having been addresseed by a "wrathful parent" to the Rev. Mr. Bentley, Vicar of Leek, his maternal grandfather, on occasion of a runaway wedding having been celebrated at that church.

"Macclesfield Maye 10 1822.

"To the Reverent Mr. Bentley Minister of Leek church ser your Conduct in Being a minister of such a plaiss as you hould under the Bishop of Staffordsher and the King of Gret Britten if any hould Of you can be got for the Marrig Of Joseph acton Tailor of Macclesfield To hanna Maulkin of suttten Dres Maker No cost shall Be spered For your clark and you must both Now that it was a runaway wedding As i Do Not Belive you have any Such a Naime in your parrish as acton Besids coming in a gig to Leek From Macclesfield you cud Not mis Noing wat they waire my sun Joseph acton is Not much a bove 19 yers ould and is pardner 12 yers oulder wat Does a minester Dar Doing For the Lucker of Muney you have No rite to Mary such Lads bout a setivicket from is father Ser if you Do Not send mey a Letter With the persens Naime sined to it By Retorn of post as sined is Marrig for a Leek parrishener i will get a Gentelman to rite to your Bishop as you are under to Now wether it is Lawful for such weding to Bey Soi conclud Desiring your hanser By retorn of post Henry acton Tailor Black road Macclesfield comin.

"For the Reverent Mr. Bentley
Minester of Leek church
Staffordsher . With Speed"

MONUMENT IN WIRKSWORTH CHURCH TO THE MEMORY OF THE MOTHER OF THO. PARKER, LORD CHANCELLOR, AND FIRST EARL OF MACCLESFIELD OF THAT FAMILY.

"HERE lieth the body of Ann Parker one of the daughters and coheirs of Robert Veneables of Wincham in the County of Chester Esquire Widdow and relict of Thomas Parker late of Milwich second son of George Parker of Park-hall in the County of Stafford, Esq. she died y^e 27th day of June Anno Dom 1699 in y^e 61st year of her age."

This was for many years in the Chancel, reared against the wall under the Wigwell Hall Gallery, which was gaudily painted and gilded with the arms and quarterings of Sir John Statham (or at least what he had assumed), and close to a pew built upon a large alabaster tombstone, which was destroyed in 1820, when the church was repewed, and unfortunately no copy was made of it. The Parker stone was removed, and has been lying about the churchyard. Why is not the present Earl of Macclesfield applied to about it?

T. N. INCH.

Wakefield.

WAINWRIGHT FAMILY.

THE following entries relating to the Wainwrights, of the family to which the Centenarian, of whom a notice appears earlier on in this number belongs, are in Hathersage Parish Register, and have been furnished to me by Rev. C. S. Cutler. BURIALS—Mary Wainwright, March 16, 1694; Joseph Wainwright, Feb. 19, 1696. BAPTISMS—John, son of John Wainwright, March 22, 1712; Thomas, son of John Wainwright, May 24, 1724. MARRIAGE—John Wainwright to Mary Jackson, Sept. 30, 1736. The baptism of George Wainwright does not appear. He was, however, probably son of John Wainwright, and brother to John Wainwright who was born 1712 and married 1736.

L. JEWITT.

BAINBRIGGE AND IRETON FAMILIES.

The following inscription is on a slab within the altar rails of Lockington church. At the head of the inscription are two shields of arms, the first one bearing Bainbrigg, (*argent*, a chevron embattled, between three battle-axes, *sable*), impaling masculy of seven, a label of three points; and the second Bainbrigg impaling a bend lozengy between six martlets. At the foot is a third shield, bearing Bainbrigg impaling Ireton, viz.—*ermine*, two bends.

"Here lyeth the body of William Bainbrigg Esq. Lord of the Manor of Lockington who had successively three wives who ly here interred, the third and last was Mary the dau^r of Ierman Ireton of Attenborough Esq^r by whom he had issue 4 sons, William, Thomas, William, and Henry, & 2 daughters, Jane & Katherine. He departed this life the 22 day of November 1669 of his age 65. William his 3^d son caused this stone to be placed here in memory of him."

COLESHILL PILLORY.

THE fine and unique pillory, whipping-post, and stocks, &c., at Coleshill, in Warwickshire, described and engraved in Vol. I. of the "RELICUARY," was so much damaged during the last election that it has been taken down.

D. HAIGH.

Erdington.

EPITAPH IN STONY MIDDLETON CHURCHYARD.

"In memory of George, the son of George & Margaret Swift, of Stoney Middleton, who departed this life August the 21st, 1759, in the 20th year of his age.

We the Quoir of Singers of this Church have erected this stone.

He's gone from us in more seraphick lays
In Heaven to chant the Great Jehovah's praise;
Again to join him in those courts above,
Let's here exalt God's name with mutual love."

QUAKERS

"RECEIVED this denomination (of 'Quakers') in the year 1650, from Gervase Bennet, Esq., a justice of peace in Derby, partly on account of the convulsive agitation and shaking of the body with which the discourses of this people were usually attended, and partly on account of the exhortation addressed to his Majesty by Fox and his companions, who, when they were called before him, desired him, with a loud voice and vehement emotion of body, to "tremble at the word of the Lord."—*British Magazine*, 1765.

FRENCH AND ITALIAN CHRISTIAN NAMES IN NORTH DERBYSHIRE.

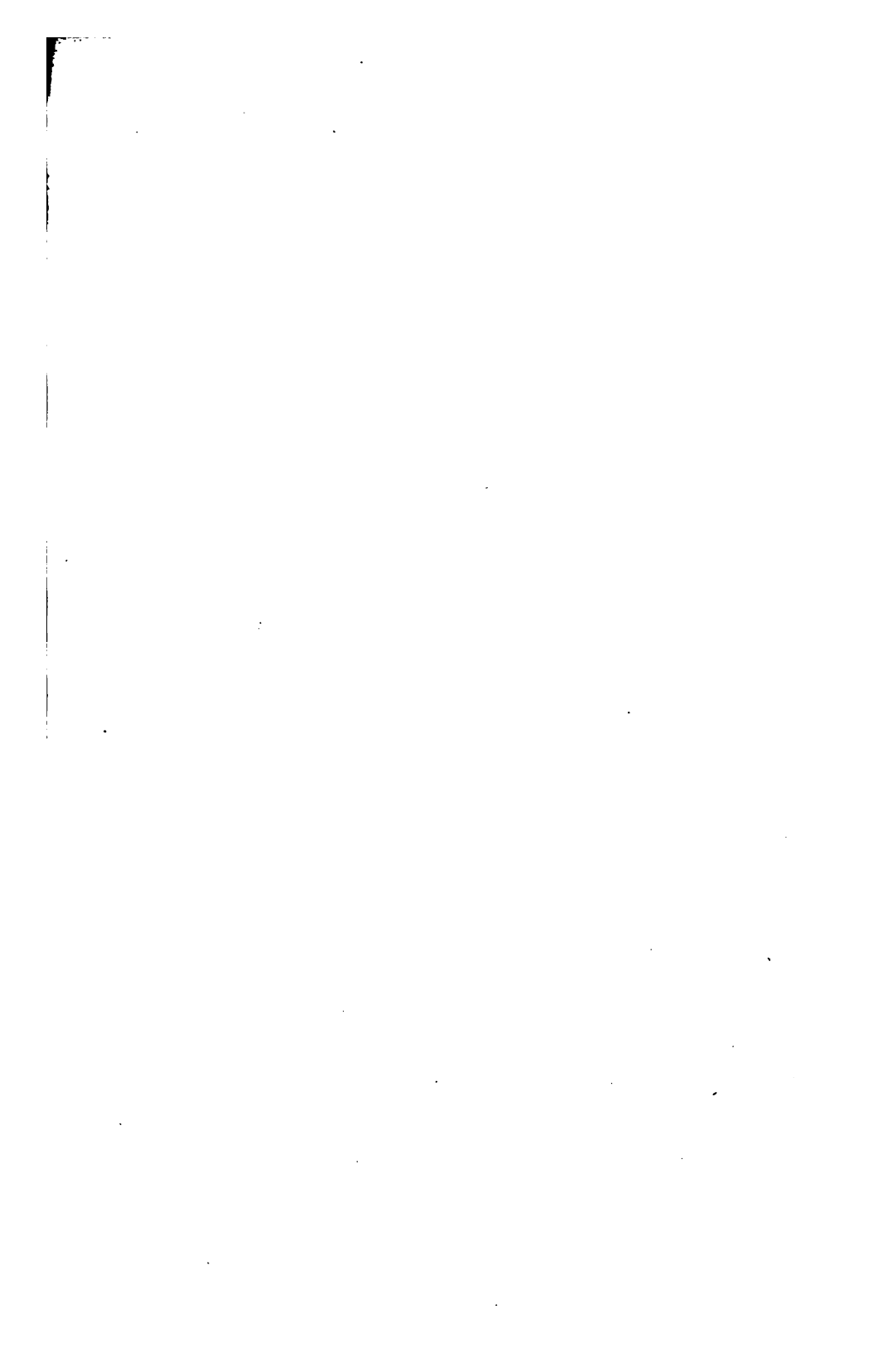
It is deserving of notice, that several of the names common in the High Peak are derived from essentially foreign sources.

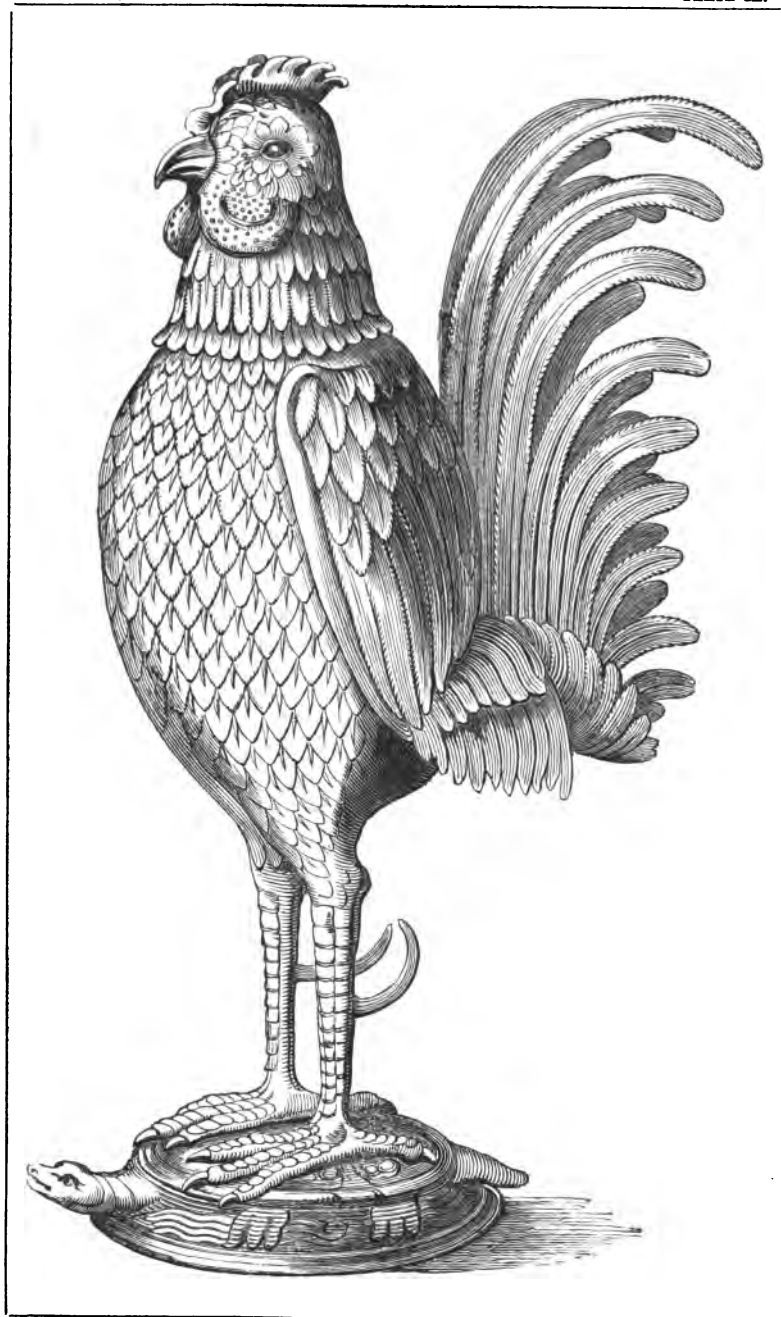
I subjoin a list of those which I have met with in Pariah Registers, by way of illustration.

DENIS	.....<i>French</i>	S. Denys.
DYONISIA	.....<i>French</i>	Feminine, from S. Denys.
GILLOT	.....<i>French</i>	from S. Gilles.
LAURENCE	.....<i>Italian</i>	S. Lawrence.
ELLIS	.....<i>French</i>	from S. Eloi.
AMBROSE	.....<i>Italian</i>	S. Ambrose.
GERMAN	.....<i>French</i>	from S. Germain (Bishop of Auxerre.)

Most of these are *French*, and all of them have a distinctly ecclesiastical origin. May we not here trace the influence of the Premonstratensian (Prémontré) establishments which existed at Beauchief and Derwent?

FRANCIS JOURDAIN, M.A.
Vicar of Derwent-Woodlands.





COCKAYNE LOVING CUP.

THE RELIQUARY.

OCTOBER, 1871.



[THE COCKAYNE LOVING CUPS,

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A.

IN the possession of the Worshipful Company of Skinners, of the City of London, are five magnificent "Loving Cups," bequeathed to the Company, in the year 1598, by Mr. William Cockayne, citizen of London, who was, I believe, at one time, Master or Warden of the Company. The cups are of silver gilt, and each one is $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, and weighs no less than 72 oz., making a total of the five cups, of no less than 360 oz. They are all alike, and are in form of cocks, standing erect, with tails spread, and full crested and wattled. Each cock stands upon the back of a turtle, which forms its base, and who, with outstretched neck, seems almost to be groaning under the weight it has to carry. The head of each cock forms, of course, the cover to the cup, and is removed for the purpose of drinking. They are used at the banquets of the Company, and are among the finest of the plate belonging to any of the city guilds.

These five cups were bequeathed to the Company of Skinners by the will of William Cockayne, dated 24th October, 41st Queen

Elizabeth (1598), and on receipt of the Cocks, the Company covenanted with Cockayne's Executors, that "they and their successors would thereafter use the said five Guilt Cups, to be borne upon their Election Day of Master and Wardens, every year, before the Wardens of the said Mystery for the Election of Master and Wardens, according to the true meaning of the Will of the said Wm. Cockayne, deceased;" and this custom has been strictly abidden by ever since, the Cocks duly making their appearance on every election day of Master and Wardens. It should be added, that the Hall-mark on these cups is the small black letter h, for the year 1565, with Lion passant guardant, and Leopard's head, with the Letter G on a shield.

The design of the cups is, as will be at once perceived, in canting or punning allusion to the name of their donor—the Cock for Cockayne—and also to the arms of his family, which are *argent*, three Cocks, *gules*; the combs and wattles, *sable*; crest—a Cock's head issuing from a wreath, *gules*; combs and wattles, *sable*, as shown at the head of this article, from one of the family monuments in Ashborne Church, to which this William Cockayne belonged. He was the son of Roger Cockayne, of Badesley Ensor, in Warwickshire, Gentleman, and was father of Sir William Cockayne, Knight, "Alderman, and some tyme Lord Mair of the Citie of London," who died October 20th, 1626. His grandson, Charles Cockayne, son and heir of the Lord Mayor, by his wife, Mary, daughter of Richard Morris (who survived him, and afterwards married Henry Carey, fourth Lord Hunsdon, who was created Earl of Dover in 1628), was, August 11th, 1642, created Viscount Cullen, and from him, the Viscounts Cullen, which title became extinct in 1810, were descended. The sisters of Charles Cockayne, first Viscount Cullen, were, Mary, married to Charles Howard, second Earl of Nottingham; Martha, married first to John Ramsay, Earl of Holderness, and, second, to Montague Bertie, Earl of Lindsay, from which alliances the Dukes of Ancaster and the Earls of Lindsay are descended; Ann, married to Sir Hatton Fermor, from whom the Earls of Pomfret are descended; Elizabeth, married to Thomas Fanshawe, created Viscount Fanshawe, from whom descended the Viscounts Fanshawe; Abigail, married to John Carey, second Earl of Dover, whose present representative is the Earl of Leicester; and Jane, married to the Hon. James Sheffield, son of the Earl of Mulgrave.

One of these cups we engrave on Plate IX., and for it and much information concerning other civic "loving cups," we refer our readers to Mr. French's "Catalogue of Antiquities, exhibited at Ironmonger's Hall," to which reference has already been made in these pages.

Winster Hall, Derbyshire.

ON THE MEGALITHIC REMAINS IN MID-KENT.

BY E. H. W. DUNKIN.

"A few rude monuments of mountain stone
Survive; all else is swept away."

WORDSWORTH.

WHEN compared with the numerous cromlechs, stone-circles, and other archaic stone structures scattered throughout certain districts of Great Britain, the megalithic remains in Kent are decidedly very few in number, besides being confined to an area of only five or six miles in extent. We see in them, however, the remnant of a once extensive burying-ground of the ancient Britons, and, on this account, they deserve careful study. That so few of these traces of an aboriginal people exist in Kent need excite no surprise, for it was there that the Romans had full sway, followed by the Saxons, and lastly by the Norman conquerors. Again, this part of the country is so richly cultivated, that scarcely any ground, except on the highest ridges of the hills, has been left unbroken by the plough. It would be folly, therefore, to expect under such circumstances, any profusion of megalithic antiquities, at least to the same extent as in Cornwall, Dorset,* and some of the northern and Welsh counties. Another reason may be pointed out why so few megalithic structures have survived in Kent. It is well known to the student of history, that in Anglo-Saxon times, soon after the conversion of the people to Christianity, "stones," and in fact anything akin to the pagan superstitions of their ancestors, were purposely destroyed.† These doings were sanctioned by law and publicly recommended, and it may well be imagined that in certain districts, these laws were more rigidly enforced than elsewhere. Many of the denuded barrows and others undisturbed were, however, happily spared. In the Anglo-Saxon charters may be found many references to the "old grey stone, or hoary stone or stones." The late Mr. J. M. Kemble, who edited and arranged these charters, considered, that by such references, "sometimes cromlechs or stone-rings were intended."‡

Apart from these Anglo-Saxon edicts, many ancient grave mounds were plundered, simply for the sake of the treasure they were supposed to contain; and this was as common in foreign states as in our own country. Thus we read that the Gothic King Theodorik (A.D. 489-526), issued a proclamation to his subjects to the effect, that since there was so much treasure concealed in tombs, it was the duty of all to ransack the abodes of the dead, in order to set the treasure again into circulation.§ In the middle ages, however, in this country at least, the

* For an account of the Megalithic Remains in Dorset, see "RELIQUARY," vol. xi. pp. 145-57.

† *Archæologia*, vol. xlii., p. 241. Thorpe's *Northern Mythology*, vol. i., p. 255.

‡ Notices of Heathen Interment in the Codex Diplomaticus, *Arch. Jour.*, vol. xiv., p. 133.

§ Consult Dennis' *Cities of Etruria*, Introduction, vol. i. p. lxxxv., foot note.

opening of barrows was jealously watched by the sovereign, but with no better motive, probably, than that a portion of whatever was found should find its way into the royal coffers. Licenses to dig for treasure were, therefore, granted, imposing certain restrictions upon the barrow-diggers. Of these documents two or three have been preserved, the earliest being of the date, 17 Edw. II. This document enjoins one Robert Beaupel, who desired to examine six barrows and other places in Devonshire, to pursue his work "in open day, and in the presence of the sheriff, the decenarius or tithing-man, and any other honest persons who would be able to testify to the real facts."* The result of the search is not recorded, but in this way many sepulchral relics were undoubtedly destroyed, some of which would have been held in estimation by archaeologists of the present day; but at that time it was gold and gold alone that was sought after, and the rude sepulchral urn and other similar objects were regarded as valueless and treated accordingly. These licenses to dig for treasure were still granted in the reign of Henry VIII.

With these preliminary remarks, we turn our attention to the avowed subject of this paper, a description of the megalithic remains in Mid-Kent. And first, as to the locality in which they are found. They all lie in the neighbourhood of Maidstone, or more exactly in the district bounded by the parish of Boxley on the east, and Wrotham on the west. Through this area runs the Medway, and it will be convenient to classify our megalithic remains with reference to it, i.e., those lying to the east and those to the west of the river.

First, then, those on the east or right bank of the Medway, all in the parish of Aylesford, comprise:—

1. Kit's Cotty House,† a famous cromlech on the west side of the road from Rochester to Maidstone, on Upper Tottington Farm.
2. Lower Kit's Cotty, a heap of disarranged stones between Kit's Cotty House and Aylesford.
3. A fallen mênhir, called the Coffin Stone, on Great Tottington Farm, and to the north-west of the road from Aylesford to Kit's Cotty House.
4. The stones lying about the farmplace at Great Tottington.

Besides these, the stones on the top of Blue Bell Hill, just above Kit's Cotty House, are regarded by some as sepulchral memorials.

The remains to the west of the Medway, in the parish of Addington, include:—

1. The collection of stones a short distance within Addington Park.

* A transcript of this document is given in Sir Henry Ellis' *Letters of Eminent Literary Men*, p. 33, from Patent Rolls, 17 Edw. II., p. 2, m. 12.

† This name has been variously spelled. For instance, in Camden we find *Keith coty house*; in Stowe, *Cits cotihous*; in Lambarde, *Cits cotehouse*; in Kilburne, *Kits Cot-house*; in Philipot, *Kits Cotehouse*; in Harris (on his maps), *Kits cothouse* (in his text) *Kit's Cotty House*; in Grose, *Kel's Coity House*; in Douglas, *Kitz-Cotys-House*; and in Hasted, *Kit's Coty House*. The form, Kit's Cotty House has been adopted throughout this paper, for the reason that it conveys a more exact idea of the local pronunciation of the name at the present time than the others.

2. Another group of stones in the Park, piled together promiscuously and probably disarranged.
3. A circle and a cromlech adjacent to each other, near Coldrum Lodge Farm, about a mile north of Addington Park.

Kit's Cotty House of course claims the first place. The earliest direct mention of this cromlech is found in Stowe's *Chronicle*. He appears to have paid a pilgrimage to the spot in 1590, in company with Lambarde, the historian of Kent, and other gentlemen; so that his account of it is that of an eye-witness. "Cits cotihous," says he, "is of foure flat stones, one of them standing upright in the middle of 2 other, inclosing the edge sides of the first and the fourth layd flat aloft the other three: and is of such height, that menne may stand on eyther side the middle stone in time of storme or tempest, safe from wind and rayne, being defended with the bredth of the stones, as having one at their backes, one on eyther side, and the fourth over their heads."* That little alteration has taken place in the appearance of these stones during the last 300 years is evident, since Stowe's description is as applicable now as it was in 1590. Not, so, however, with some of the surrounding stones. For instance, Stowe says that there was a stone "a coit's cast" from Kit's Cotty House "much part thereof in the ground, as fallen down where the same had been fixed." This is now no longer visible. Colebrooke, writing in the *Archæologia* in 1763, gives its dimensions as 11 ft. in length, and 7 ft. in breadth. He remarks, "the thickuess is half buried, but, from its present position, it seems as if it had once stood upright." As we have said, there is now no stone to be seen; it has either been covered or grubbed up. Many other stones have been removed from their sites near Kit's Cotty House, and some of them may be seen in the hedge at the end of the field.† There are several views of Kit's Cotty House and neighbourhood in Stukeley's *Itinerarium Curiosum*, showing the condition of these remains in 1722.‡ There were then several stones

* Page 52, Howe's edition. Stowe visited Kit's Cotty House on the 4th September, 1590, as appears from *Harl. MS.* 639, fol. 184a. As the memorandum there preserved may be the original record of his visit, we transcribe that part of it relating to the position of the stones. The spelling of the name takes the form of Kyts-coti-hows. "It was one great flat stone in the midst standinge of ij other or greater stones on edge, each one inclosynge the ij edge sydes of the myddle stone, and then one greater flat stone lyinge flat upon and above the three. And about one quoyt's cast from this monument lyeth one verey greate stone, much parte there of in the earthe."

† Not very far from Kit's Cotty House, a discovery of some interest was made in 1822. The ploughshare, it appears, having come into contact with a huge stone, as is frequently the case in the field in which Kit's Cotty House stands, efforts were at once made to remove the obstruction. In doing this, the labourers disclosed a fine kistvaen, formed of four large stones, three of which were still upright. The kistvaen was nearly seven feet in length, and contained human remains, including a perfect skull. This, however, fell to pieces on being exposed. This grave was, no doubt, of great antiquity, and may have been originally surmounted by a barrow. A discovery, hardly less interesting than the foregoing, was made in 1847, nearer Maidstone, in the parish of Allington. The skeleton was well preserved, and the form of the skull indicated that the person interred was of the Celtic family.—(*Jour. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, vol. iv., p. 65.) See also Thorpe's *Customale Roffense*, p. 73, for an account of some antiquities found in ploughing Kit's Cotty House Field in the last century.

‡ Of Kit's Cotty House, Gough says, "Mr. Hercules Ayleway made eleven draughts

scattered about in the fields, and the large stone called "The General's Tomb," may possibly be identical with that noticed by Stowe as being distant "a coit's cast."

We have seen from Stowe that Kit's Cotty House consists of three supporting stones and a covering stone. Of the three uprights, two (*a*, *b*), lie nearly parallel, and the third (*c*), between them (Plate X., fig. 1.) The two side stones incline slightly inwards, so that no inconsiderable portion of their weight falls on the middle stone, an arrangement which tends much to the stability of the whole structure. King, in his *Munimenta Antiqua*, notices another remarkable feature, namely, that "the two side stones are placed so as to draw nearer towards each other at the south-east end than at the north-west, in consequence of which it becomes impossible to throw down the middle stone towards the south-east; whilst another circumstance in the structure, namely, the dipping of the top stone towards the north-west, renders it impossible to throw down the middle stone that way."* Thus we find, that the distance between the side stones at the north-west end is 6 ft. 10 in., while at the south-east end, the distance between the same stones is only 5 ft. 11 in., measured on the ground. These side stones, since they incline inwards, are only 5 ft. 4 in. apart at the south-east end just beneath the capstone.

The greatest height of the middle stone (*c*), is 6 ft. 10 in., while its breadth varies considerably, on account of the irregularity of its contour. At its base it is about 3 ft. 2 in., midway it is 4 ft. 6 in., tapering upwards, so that at its junction with the capstone, it is only two or three inches wide.

The north-east stone (*b*), has a general height of about seven feet, varying from 7 ft. 4 in. at the south-east end, to 6 ft. 7 in. at the north-west end. Its breadth at the base is 6 ft. 8 in., and its thickness about 2 ft.

The south-west stone (*a*), is 8 ft. 4 in. high at the south-east end, and 7 ft. 8 in. at the north-west end, while its breadth at base is 6 ft. 2 in. Its thickness is about 1 ft. 8 in.

The capstone is a gigantic block, 12 ft. 10 in., by 9 ft. 3 in. It is not quite horizontal, but slopes nine or ten degrees towards the north-west. In shape, it has somewhat of a hexagonal form, but noticeable as this is, we are inclined to regard it as merely the result of natural consequences, and not of any symbolic significance.† Of the cavities on the upper face of the capstone due notice will be taken presently.

A word or two now on the interior of the cromlech. As far as can be judged, from its present appearance, Kit's Cotty House was originally a double kistvaen, having a compartment on each side of the middle stone and containing human remains, probably with the usual accompanying vessels of pottery. King, who wished to prove the sacrificial

with measures of this monument at Dr. Stukeley's request."—*British Topography*, vol. i., p. 487.

* Vol. i., p. 216.

† In Plate X., fig. 1, the dotted line represents the outline of the capstone; in fig. 2, the small stones with a dotted outline lie beneath the larger stones, by which they are partly concealed.

character of Kit's Cotty House, argued that no interment could have been made there, on account of the small dimensions of both chambers. But the width between the stones (*a*, *b*), is on the north-west 6 ft. 10 in., and on the south-east 5 ft. 11 in., so that with the body in a contracted posture, there would be ample space for all purposes of sepulture. Moreover, it seems likely, that originally, the entire structure was covered with earth, and in confirmation of this idea, it is noteworthy, that Stukeley figures Kit's Cotty House, as if at one end of an elongated or long barrow.* Although no traces of a tumulus can now be seen, this is not surprising when it is borne in mind that the ground on all sides is arable land, and frequently turned up by the plough.

A learned archæologist has stated,† doubtless on some authority, that fragments of rude pottery have been discovered under Kit's Cotty House itself, but we have hitherto failed to glean any confirmatory information on the subject. The only recorded attempt to search for relics was made by Douglas in 1791. "At this monument," says he, "I employed a labourer to open the ground within the area, but I could discover no appearance of a sepulchre. The spot had been, by the appearance of the soil, previously explored."‡ Any further diggings, would, probably, like those of Douglas, be conducted in vain, for, whatever the cromlech originally contained, whether bodies or pottery, would be scattered when the stones were denuded of their covering mound; and from their weatherworn and exposed condition this must have taken place many hundreds of years ago, perhaps so early as in Saxon times.

Much attention has been directed during the last ten or twelve years to the archaic sculpturings and circular cavities on our stone remains. In the north of England, and in Scotland, have all kinds of markings been found; in many instances bearing evident indications of their artificial origin. But there are exceptions to this in the various *cup-shaped holes* found on archaic stone monuments. For many reasons it would seem that these holes are merely natural orifices, the effect of the weather on the softer portions of the stone. That such is the case with the cavities on the supporting stones of Kit's Cotty House, is apparent from "their irregular distribution, and the occasional obliquity and depth of their orifices." On more than one occasion, we have counted no less than fifty of these circular holes on the exterior face of the south-west upright (*a*), the greater number of which are on the upper half of the stone. Some of the largest of these orifices have a diameter of between four and five inches, with a depth of only a few inches. Others have a greater depth; one on the left hand side of the same stone, we ascertained to be nine and a half inches; another, near the base, penetrates six inches.§ The north-east upright (*b*), has only four of any consider-

* *Itin. Curiosum*. Pl. xxxiii., vol. ii.

† Wright's *Wanderings of an Antiquary*, p. 175.

‡ *Nenia Britannica*, p. 181.

§ For a view of Kit's Cotty House, showing some of these orifices, see Lubbock's *Prehistoric Times*, 2nd ed., p. 107.

able size; so likewise the middle stone (c), has only three or four worth remarking.

Of the weathered depressions or so-called rock-basins on the capstone of Kit's Cotty House, King describes one as "of an irregular form, about two feet in length and about eleven inches or one foot in breadth; and extends in such a manner under the surface of the stone that it will hold several quarts."* This is the largest of these capstone depressions; there is another about a foot distant from the first, with which it may possibly communicate. There is also at the north-east corner a well worn hole, penetrating eight or nine inches into the stone.†

At a time when so much is heard about the preservation of our antiquities, it is very gratifying to be in a position to state, that so far as it is possible to foresee, there seems no probability of Kit's Cotty House falling a prey to the road-maker or other like enemies of our megalithic structures. By a clause in the deeds of the property on which the cromlech is situate, it is protected from all useless interference, and is not allowed to be disturbed in any way. Would that all our landowners were as careful of the ancient stone-remains on their respective properties!‡

It might be regarded as an oversight by some, were we to omit all allusion to the statement in some of our Kentish historians to the effect that Kit's Cotty House was erected as a memorial to Catigern, a British chief, who, it is said, was slain in a conflict with the Saxon invaders in the fifth century. But as we cannot for a moment attach any importance to this tale, any more than we do to the like stories first related by our mediæval writers as to the building and purpose of Stonehenge, the most noble of all British megalithic monuments, we refrain from giving it more than this passing notice. Kit's Cotty House, studied in connection with the numerous indisputable remnants of the works of our ancient British forefathers throughout this country, reveals at once its true character, not only as a sepulchral monument, but as coeval with those archaic-looking structures in the West of England, at Drewsteignton, Trethevy, Lanyon, Chûn, Zennor, Mulfra, &c., and we might add, with that rich collection of megalithic remains in the Channel Isles and Brittany.

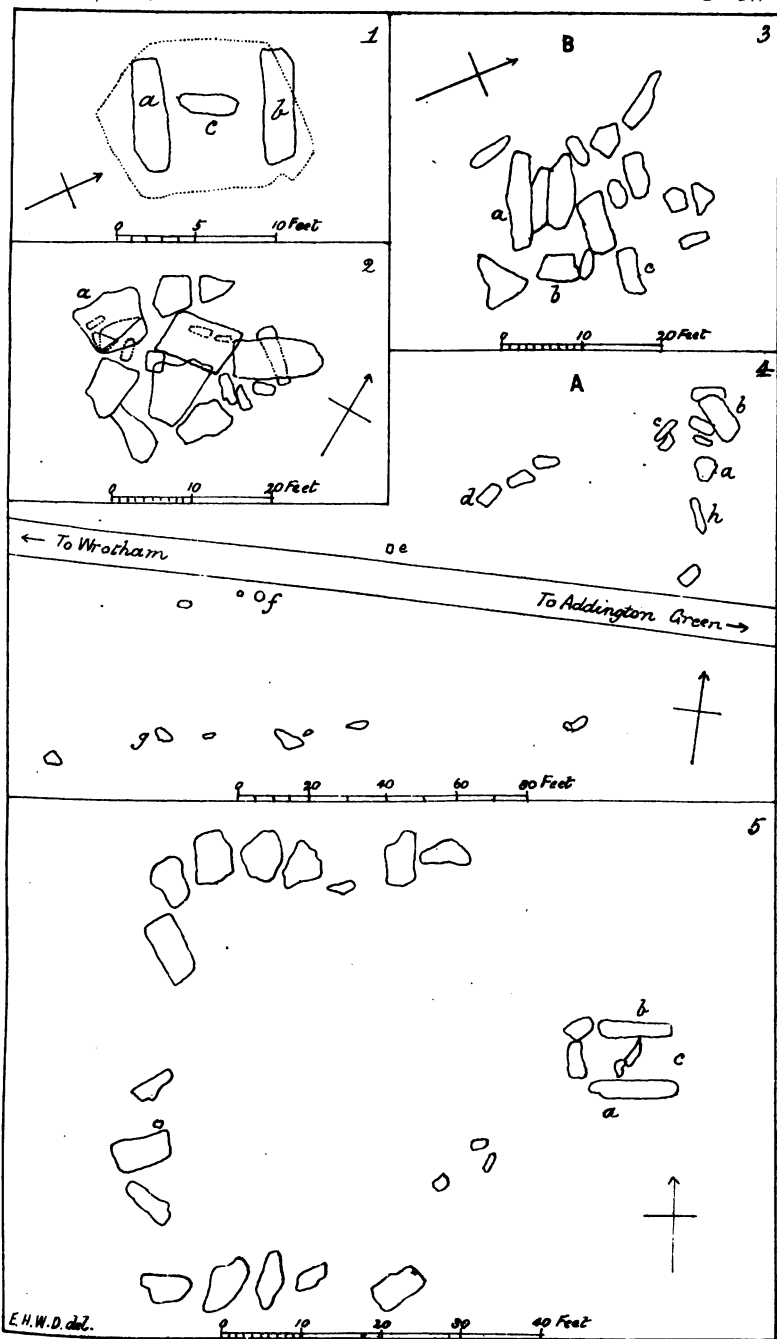
The name, Kit's Cotty House, seems to have no connection with the original purposes of the monument, notwithstanding the endeavours of many antiquaries to bring forth proof to the contrary.

* *Munimenta Antiqua*, vol. i., p. 222.

† There is a popular saying that the water in the depressions on the capstone never dries up, be there ever such a drought. A similar statement is made in Fenton's *Tour through Pembrokeshire*, with regard to a cromlech there. For an interesting communication on this subject see *Notes and Queries*, 4th S. v. p. 162.

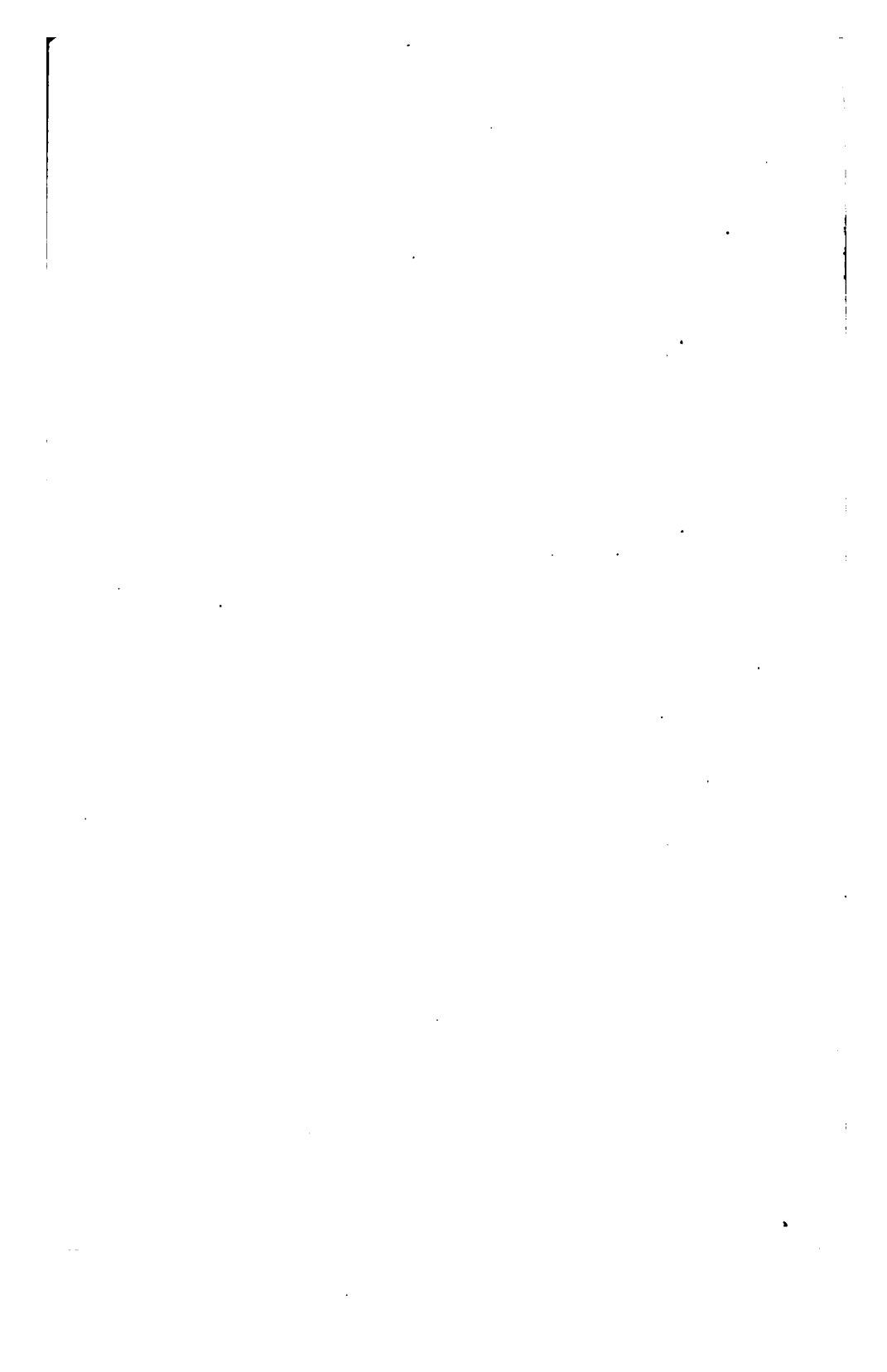
‡ Through the kindness of Mr. Edward Wood, the tenant of Tottington, we are enabled to give the exact words of the clause relating to Kit's Cotty House. The landowner is H. A. Brassey, Esq., M.P.

"And also that the said Edwd. Wood, his executors or administrators, shall not, nor will during the said term remove, disturb, damage, injure, or in any manner impair the ancient cromlech or Druidical monument of stones known as Kit's Cotty House, standing on the lands hereby demised, but shall and will at all times use his utmost endeavours to preserve the same from injury or destruction from others."



MEGALITHIC REMAINS IN MID-KENT

1. Kitts Cotty House. 2. Lower Kitts Cotty. 3 & 4. Stones in Addington Park. 5. Cromlech and Circle near Coldrum Lodge.



It is clearly of much later origin than the monument itself. Colebrooke considered that it was derived from some old shepherd who kept sheep on the plain, and used to shelter himself from the weather beneath the capstone; and the antiquary, Francis Douce, seems to have entertained a similar opinion.* There is certainly a semblance of probability in this conjecture, although it may not be universally accepted, especially by those who would wish to associate Catigern with Kit's Cotty House. That the popular names of our stone remains do often arise from some trivial circumstance is, however, well known, and, in many cases, they are of quite recent origin. Kit's Cotty House has been so designated for at least three centuries, but the celebrated cromlech at L'Ancrese, in Guernsey, which was not discovered until 1811, is now called "the Druid's Altar," a name wholly inappropriate, and tending to preserve in the popular mind a widely-spread fallacy. We mention this as an example simply to show that the *popular* names of our great stone remains must not be considered to indicate in any way their original uses.

Taking the path down the hill which leads into the Aylesford road, we shall find, on the left hand side, the group of stones known as Lower Kit's Cotty. (Plate X., fig. 2). Sometimes these stones are called "Numbers," and sometimes "The Countless Stones." It is unfortunate that they should be in such a fallen and disarranged state as they now lie, but this was done many years ago, about the beginning of the last century. Thorpe remarks, "Mr. Dunning, a very antient man and tenant at Tottington, who has been dead some years, said it was thrown down by order of the then proprietor; and the stones, when broke in pieces, were to be put on board vessels to go down the river Medway to Sheerness, for paving the garrison there; but when they had pulled them down, were so hard, the workmen could not break them so as to answer the trouble and expence."† Stukeley and Thorpe both give views of this group of stones. That a considerable alteration has taken place since Thorpe's view was sketched in 1772 is evident, and this must have occurred in the interval between that date and 1824, when the stones were carefully examined and planned by Mr. Rudge.‡ He says, "The tenant of the land, upon being applied to, readily cleared it of the underwood, which enabled me to take a plan and measurements of these stones which lie in an oval space of 89 feet circumference, within which there are now sixteen stones, large and small, apparently the remains of a Druidical monument, consisting of five or six cromlechs, all now completely overthrown. Several of the smaller stones are partly covered by, and support some of the larger ones, which have fallen

* In a copy of Whitaker's *Ancient Cathedral of Cornwall*, preserved in the British Museum, with Francis Douce's MS. notes is the following memorandum:—"It is extremely probable, that the name of Kit's Cot-house, by which the country people call this supposed monument of Catigern, is, etymologically considered, nothing more than Kit's (i.e., Christopher's) cot or cottage house, it having been once the residence of some shepherd." (Vol. ii. p. 87.)

† Thorpe's *Customale Roffense*, p. 74.

‡ The plan accompanying this paper is constructed from measurements made by the writer in May, 1870. It may be added that the plans of the other stone-remains are also the result of personal survey.

upon them, and are raised above the ground in a slanting position. The tenant remembers when one of the cromlechs (a), was resting upon its supports, which, with some others, have been since taken away, and also the circumstance of its falling down in consequence of his digging under it; he asserts that human bones and pieces of armour were found beneath it, and have likewise been turned up by the plough in various parts of the same field."*

The stones at Lower Kit's Cotty are still much overgrown, and in their present state (June, 1871), cannot be easily viewed. They lie in a field, and occupy a space, measuring from north to south, 20 ft. 7 in., and from north-east to south-west, 29 ft. 7 in. Several of them are still of considerable size, and in their original upright and transverse positions, must have formed an imposing monument. There are now, large and small, twenty stones. None appear to have been removed during the last fifty years. Stukeley endeavoured to restore on paper this group, but no sane archæologist would for a moment agree with his details. It is generally believed that these stones originally formed several cromlechs or sepulchral chambers, in fact, a chambered tumulus; and their general appearance even now seems to warrant such an opinion being hazarded.

The stone, called by Stukeley, "The Coffin," and now frequently and more appropriately "The Table Stone," lies close to Great Tottington Farm, in an open field on the opposite side of the lane to Lower Kit's Cotty. A hedge formerly concealed more than one-half of the stone, and in this condition it is depicted in Thorpe's *Customale Roffense*, the east side alone being exposed. In 1836, this hedge was cleared away, so that the entire stone is now visible. From the same field in which the Coffin Stone lies, many stones have been removed, and others have been sunk in the ground in order to get them below the reach of the plough.

The length of the Coffin Stone is about 14 ft. 6 in.; breadth at north-east end, 8 ft. 6 in.; at south-west end, 5 ft. 5 in., while its depth or thickness averages about 2 ft. Measured diagonally, north and south, its length is 15 ft., and similarly from east to west, 13 ft. 10 in. This stone was, probably, at one time upright, and formed a sepulchral memorial or *mênhir* of some ancient British chieftain. In confirmation of its once upright position, it lies on the *surface* of the ground, a stick being easily thrust several feet underneath without meeting with any obstruction. Another still more conclusive fact is, that when the hedge was removed in 1836, from around the Coffin Stone, two human skulls were met with, besides other human bones. Some charcoal, a frequent accompaniment of early burials, was also found while grubbing in the same hedgerow. Fragments of Roman pottery have also been brought to light within a short distance.

There is a saying in the neighbourhood that this stone is the largest in Kent. Some of those in Addington Park, are, however, nearly of equal dimensions.†

* *Gentleman's Magazine*, Feb. 1824, p. 125.

† Mr. F. C. Lukis has noticed in the *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.* vol. ix., p. 427, a *mênhir*, near Cobham, between six or seven miles north-west of Aylesford, having a sepulchral stone-chamber in its vicinity, now destroyed.

Let us now examine the traces of the megalithic remains in the farm-place and adjacent spring-head at Great Tottington. Here are stones lying about in all directions, seemingly without any plan, and it is therefore difficult to form an opinion respecting them. Some must be omitted from consideration, as they have been brought from the adjacent field in which the Coffin Stone lies. Seven or eight of these stones are disorderly thrown down at the base of one of the trees near the spring-head, and, thinking them of a suspicious looking character, we made inquiries and learnt that they were some of the very stones brought from the field above. Many of the stones, however, have such a stained and weatherworn appearance as to leave no doubt of their having been exposed for a very long period. Altogether more than fifty blocks, large and small, lie about the yard. The only trace of any arrangement appears just above the spring-head, where the stones crop out of the ground in a kind of semicircle. Nearer the farm-buildings, they lie in groups. One of these groups comprises eight stones, some of large size, one block measuring 6 ft. 4 in. in length, and 4 ft. in breadth. "All these stones," says Thorpe, "are irregular as when first taken from the earth; but, through the great length of time and injuries of weather, are become smooth, and of the same kind, and similar to those which compose the celebrated British monument, called Kit's Cotty House, situated at a small distance from this place."

Were it not for the statements of a well-known antiquary, Mr. Thos. Wright, we should be inclined to exclude the scattered stones just above Kit's Cotty House, on Blue Bell Hill, from a place among the megalithic remains in Mid-Kent, regarding them more as geological boulders on the surface of the hill. But from the account of Mr. Wright's visit to these stones, there seems certainly some reason for considering that many of them are in artificial positions. "On examining the brow of the hill above Kit's Cotty House," says that gentleman, "I found that it was covered with groups of these large stones, lying on the sides of the ground in such a manner as to leave little doubt that they are the coverings of, or the entrances to, sepulchral chambers. Each group is generally surrounded by a small circle of stones. On Friday, Aug. 23 [1844], I took some men to this spot, and began to excavate, but was hindered by local circumstances of a merely temporary nature. I then proceeded further on the top of the hill, and found a few single stones lying flat on the ground, just within the limits of Aylesford Common. Under one of these I began to excavate, and found that it was laid across what was apparently the mouth of a round pit cut in the chalk, and filled up with flints. Some of the cottagers on the top of the hill informed me that these pits were frequently found on that hill, and that generally they had one or two large stones at the mouth. When a new road was made a few years ago, the labourers partly emptied some of these pits for the sake of the flints, and I was shown one emptied to a depth of about ten feet, which had been discontinued on account of the labour of throwing the flints up. Comparing these pits with the one on the opposite hill at Ryarsh,

which has at some remote period been completely emptied, I am inclined to think that they have all chambers at the bottom, and to suspect that those chambers are of a sepulchral character. Perhaps, after the remains of the dead had been deposited in the chamber, the entrance-pit was filled up, and a stone placed over the mouth to mark the spot.*

Of the stone-remains on the west side of the Medway, those situate in Addington Park will first claim attention. There are two groups here (Plate X., figures 3 and 4), about a hundred yards or more apart (called for convenience of description, A and B). Formerly, these stones were in a rabbit warren, but many years ago, the land hereabouts was laid out as a park by the Hon. J. W. Stratford, the present owner of the estate, and the parish road so diverted as to pass through group A, which lies near the park entrance facing Addington Green.† These stones are now shaded by a plantation of fir trees, while the second group, B, lies to the north of the road on open grass land.

Harris, in his *History of Kent*, published in 1719, under the parish of Addington, p. 23, has the following paragraph:—

"In a Place in this Parish called the Warren, I saw Six or Seven large Stones erected in a Circle, they are now about Five or Six Foot above the Ground."

This account would seem rather to apply to the second of the groups than to group A, as the latter can under no stretch of imagination be considered "a circle."

In 1754 and 1761, Colebrooke visited the Addington remains, and made known the result of his enquiries in a communication to the Society of Antiquaries, printed in the *Archæologia*, vol. ii. The account which follows, shows the condition of group A at that time.

"In the parish of Addington, near Town Malling, in Kent, about 500 paces to the north-east [N.W.] of the church, in a rabbit warren, upon a little eminence, are the remains of several large stones placed in an oval form.‡ The inside of the area, from east to west, is 50 paces, the breadth in the middle, from north to south, forty-two paces; at the east end is a flat stone, placed somewhat like that which they call the Altar at Stone Henge [Plate X., figure

* *Arch. Journ.*, vol. i. pp. 263-4.

† In the *Domesday Book of Kent*, edited by the Rev. L. B. Larking, Appendix, p. 28, we read in reference to the manor of Addington, "The lands in this Manor are very poor, little more than mere sandstones and sandbanks, almost worthless for cultivation. In my own memory, a very large portion of it lay uncultivated in Goss and Broomland rabbit warren, which might have remained in that state till this day, but for the requirements of the present owner in creating a park round his mansion, for which purpose he has enclosed a large number of acres, planting some, and converting the rest into grass land."

‡ "In an oval form." Our plan (plate X., fig. 4), will show the very broad sense in which the word *oval* is used here. Most of the stones at the south-west end being small, it is impossible even now to obtain a view of the whole group at once, and it is only when placed on paper, that their relative positions can be clearly understood. It must also be remembered, that when Colebrooke saw them, all, except five, were covered with a slight depth of earth, so that only a rough estimate of the positions of the others could be made. They were exposed to view about thirty years since.

4 a]. This stone, in the longest part, is nine feet ; in the broadest, seven feet ; and near two feet thick. Behind this, a little to the north, is another flat stone [b], which seems to have stood upright, but is now by some accident thrown down. This is fifteen feet long, seven feet wide, and two feet thick. The stone [c], next the altar on the north side, is seven feet high, seven feet wide, and two feet thick ; the top of this hath been broken off. There are but two others which appear above the surface of the ground [d and g], and these are not more than two feet high. One may easily trace the remains of seventeen of them ; though, from the distances between the stones, which are pretty nearly equal, there must have been rather more than twenty to complete the oval, which consisted of only one row of stones. The soil hereabout is very sandy, and the rain hath washed the sand so much over many of them, that by their distances from each other, I could only find them when I thrust my cane into the ground. Those of the stones which have fallen down have been carried away by the inhabitants, and applied to mend causeways, or make steps for stiles."

We shall now venture to make a few observations on the present aspect of this collection of megaliths.

There are now twenty-five stones, including two not inserted in the plan at a distance of 59 ft. 6 in. east of the stone a. The longest diameter from N.E. to S.W. measures 200 feet. From N.W. to S.E. the breadth varies from 40 to 70 feet. At the head of the group (i.e. at a b c) are the largest stones ; one of these (b) is 14 ft. 10 in. by 8 ft. 5 in. Its upper surface is covered with many oval and other depressions, apparently the result of the weather's action. This stone lies on two others 6 ft. 10 in. and 9 ft. in length respectively. Immediately south of b is a, a flat stone, hexagonal in shape, and 2½ ft. above the surface. The dimensions of its upper face are 10 ft. 4 in. by 6 ft. 4 in. At c is a large narrow stone, 5 ft. 8 in. high, 7 ft. 6 in. long, and 1 ft. thick, with another at its base. South-west of c are three stones, all about the same size, each being about 6 ft. in length. All the others are low in the ground, and of no great height, with the exception of h, which is 5 ft. 8 in. high, inclining towards the inner area. The stones, a, b, c, lie in a hollow ; probably the ground has been removed to expose them more fully. Within the area, the ground rises towards the south-west, but not to any marked extent.

It is said, that when the road was made through the group, one of the stones was removed. This missing stone appears to have been between e and f.*

In the absence of positive proof, we can only conjecture the original purpose of this megalithic structure. The stones at the north-east end are so close together as to give the impression that they do not all occupy their original positions. Many, no doubt, have been taken away before any record of them was made ; others may still be buried. But from the general resemblance of this group

* A bird's eye view of these stones (group A), appears in the *Archæologia*, vol. ii. A view may also be seen in Thorpe's *Customale Roffense*, p. 68.

of stones to other known primeval structures, whose sepulchral character there is no reason to doubt, it may be inferred, that, here, too, was a similar monument, but it is impossible to say more than this.† Unhappily, little has been discovered by excavation, although the Rev. L. B. Larking made an examination of the spot on one occasion.

In connection with Mr. Larking's researches at Addington, we have come across the following anecdote, which may possibly amuse some of our readers. One afternoon, having fixed on the site for excavating on the following day, it chanced to happen that the keeper was present. When Mr. Larking and his men arrived, early next morning, as agreed on, he was rather surprised to find the keeper and another waiting to assist in the operations, still more at the eagerness with which they set to work. As the digging proceeded, and nothing but a few fragments of pottery were found, the keeper showed by his manner and countenance, such marks of disappointment, as to excite the curiosity of the others. It ultimately turned out, that on the previous night he had dreamed a dream, and this dream had revealed to him the existence of a large crock of gold at the spot about to be excavated. So he had determined, by diligently assisting in the work, to be, if possible, the fortunate discoverer of the precious treasure.

The stone remains in Addington Park, forming group B, are widely different from those just described. They consist of a collection of massive and imposing stones, huddled together, and sloping towards the north (Plate X., fig. 3). They lie in a state of utter confusion, occupying a somewhat circular space about 100 ft. in circumference. There are seventeen stones; the largest (*a*), facing the south-west, is about 12 ft. 6 in. in length, 7 ft. in breadth, and nearly 3 ft. in thickness. Its vertical height is nearly 5 ft. It lies, however, in a shelving position, with its weight resting on three other stones, little inferior in size. It has been suggested, that some of these huge stones may have originally formed capstones, but it seems to us the entire group is in far too dilapidated a condition to indicate anything of its former plan. Colebrooke conceived, by fitting the different blocks together, that, when perfect, the group consisted of six stones only, arranged in a hexagonal form. They are thus depicted in the *Archæologia*, vol. ii. Whatever arrangement these stones originally had, it is certain that a vast amount of concentrated labour must have been required to convey them from their indigenous soil to their present resting-place, and this, at a time when complicated machinery was unknown, renders the feat still more inexplicable and marvellous.

There are several circular orifices in some of these stones, due, probably, to the action of time and rains, but of a remarkable roundness. Two of these orifices on the stones marked *b* and *c*, are especially noticeable, being 6½ inches and 5 inches deep respectively.

Little more than a mile from the stones in Addington Park, in a northerly direction, is the farm called Coldrum Lodge. For pedes-

† Colebrooke considered this group to have been a temple, as will have been observed by his use of the word "altar," a theory now entirely exploded.

trians, who have first viewed the stones in the park, a footpath, indicated by a flight of steps in the bank, where the roads from Addington Green, Trottescliffe, and Ryarsh unite, and thence, passing through the outskirts of Addington Wood, will be found the most direct route to Coldrum. A little further beyond the farm, towards the hills, a fine stone monument, one of the best preserved in Kent, will soon come into view. Although ranking next to Kit's Cotty House, this Coldrum monument lacks much of its pristine character, a portion of the elevated ground on which the stones are placed having apparently been cut away when constructing the adjacent farm road. This has caused many of them to topple down from their elevated positions, while the two gigantic blocks (*a* and *b*, Plate X., fig. 5), which form the side stones of the cromlech, overhang, as it were, a precipice. Those of the stones that have fallen below, lie in a confused state, some being of a prodigious size. They are fifteen in number; one standing upright, and of a triangular shape, is very noticeable. On these stones, we found traces of weathering and long exposure in the small circular holes, counterparts, in fact, of those at Kit's Cotty House and Addington Park.

On examining the slope immediately below the huge side stones of the cromlech, it will be observed, that, by the judicious use of flint masonry, these weighty masses are now kept in their present positions. This, we believe, is the work of the Rev. L. B. Larking, who made certain excavations here, about fifteen years ago. But for this precaution, it is probable, that long ere now, they would have been precipitated below, and this noble cromlech would have become a greater ruin than it now is.

Bereft of its capstone, it now consists of two uprights with two smaller stones placed between, to keep them in position. There are also two other stones at the west end. The uprights are of immense size, of a rectangular form, slab-like. One (*a*) is 10 ft. 4 in., the other (*b*), 8 ft. 11 in. in length. In width, they vary from 1 ft. to 1 ft. 6 in. At *c*, where they overhang, the longest (*a*), measures 6 ft. 10 in. in height; the other (*b*), is 7 ft. 4 in. high.

To the west of this cromlech (*vide* Plan), are about twenty stones, arranged, as will be seen, in a somewhat circular form. They are now all prostrate, but, whether originally some may have stood upright is an open question. Most of them lie very close together, excepting on the east side, where the stones adjoining the cromlech are missing, having, most likely, fallen below. The diameter of the circle is about 45 ft. The plan annexed, will show the relative positions of the stones.

Of the sepulchral purport of this group there is no reason to doubt. In 1856, when Messrs. Larking and Kemble excavated beneath the cromlech, fragments of pottery were discovered which, when viewed in connection with the osseiferous remains so frequently found on the spot, confirm the idea that here was a place of sepulture.* It seems to be the opinion in the neighbourhood, that there is a cave under the

* *Archæological Journal*, vol. xiii., p. 404.

circle, the entrance being at the foot of the cromlech. It appears that no crops will grow within the area, and this barrenness is accounted for by the hollowness of the ground beneath, and by the fact of numerous smaller stones lying just under the thin layer of earth, perhaps indicating the base of a cairn.*

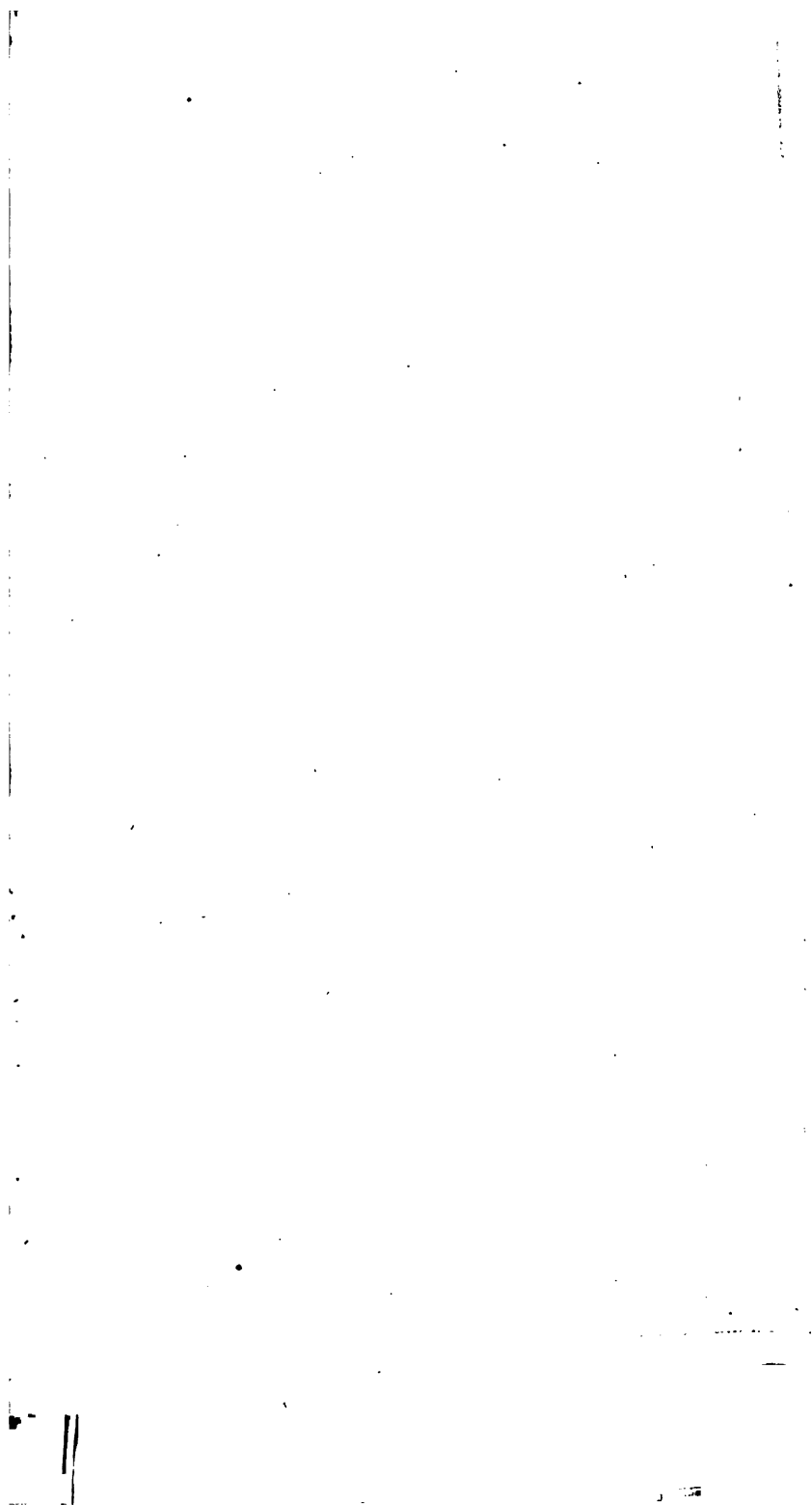
The Coldrum stones lie almost due west of Kit's Cotty House, and about five miles from it as the crow flies. The bearing of West Mallington church, the spire of which is a conspicuous landmark, is SE by S.

Extending eastwards from Coldrum to Kit's Cotty House, tradition speaks of a line of stones which once formed an avenue between the megalithic groups on either side of the Medway. There are still, we are informed, several large stones lying in the fields to the east of the Coldrum cromlech, but further than this, and perhaps a few more scattered stones, there is no evidence to confirm the existence of a "continuous line" of monoliths between Kit's Cotty House and Coldrum. If they ever existed, which we much doubt, they have been destroyed as effectually as the Beckhampton Avenue at Abury is at the present time.

We must now bring this paper, which has already exceeded the limits originally intended, to a speedy close. There is, however, a monolith, although now destroyed, of which a passing word must be said. It was known as the White Horse Stone, and it stood somewhere on the hills above Kit's Cotty House, and the ancient trackway called "The Pilgrim's Way." A rough woodcut of the stone may be seen in Allport's *Maidstone*, p. 28. Tradition connected this monolith with the Saxon Horsa, but to explain these legends would be foreign to our purpose. Those, however, who may wish to con them over for themselves, should consult the *Gentleman's Magazine*, August, 1824, pp. 111-12.

Kidbrooke Park Road, Blackheath.

* At Wayland's Smithy, in Berkshire, commonly known as Wayland Smith's Cave, but really a cromlech, and sepulchral in its purpose, are evidences of a subterranean chamber as at Coldrum. "The shepherds and others say that on driving a crowbar into the ground near the 'Cave,' a very hollow sound is produced, and that they are satisfied that there is a cavity beneath."—*Wills Arch. and Nat. Hist. Magazine*, vol. vii. p. 327.



EDTS OF

ry. Elizabeth,
bapt. 1 July,
1695; living
1703.

Mary, daughter of
qy. — Ormerod. of
Gambleside; bur.
at Burnley, 2nd
June, 1775 or 6.

ker, Nicholas White
ley, bapt. at Burn
35; 10th June, 1
May, buried 22nd Ma
s. 1762, coebs

r, of Habergham Eaves,
ufacturer, 1777; bapt.
th Feb., 1760-1; mar. at
d Aug., 1781; sold the
aley in 1787; buried at
30th March, 1796.

cher, of Burnley, = Jan
and heirress; born Ha
1782; mar. 11th Co
801; died 21st, & cen
ov., 1829, æt. 47.

of Heywood Hall, = Ma
Gent.; born 14th Jo
married 4th Dec., Ne
33.

1st.
ek John, = Eliza Anne,
y Bridge, the late Jo
b, assum- Andrew, E
name of Ashton-ut
Dudley, Lyne, Cotto
ov., 1840, ner; died 3
t, 25 Ap., 1868.
ndly, 17
1869.

Fra
born

WHITAKER OF WHITAKER, HOLME, AND HEALEY, COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

BY T. HELSBY, ESQ., BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

THESE ancient Lancashire houses doubtless had one common ancestor, Richard de Whittacre, Lord of High Whittacre, living in the reign of Edward III. They carried the same arms, all their estates were situated within a few miles of each other, and many of their baptismal names—at a time when particular baptismal names lingered long in families—were alike. But time, as in many other cases, has worn out the links, and no certain evidence of the ancestry of Thomas Whitaker of Holme, 1431, can be produced, though this Richard de Whittacre is supposed to have been his progenitor. The Healey branch existing in 1569, was in all probability a scion of that of Whittacre. Half-a-century later the Healey became connected with the Holme Whitakers by the marriage of Margaret, of Holme, to Nicholas, of Healey. The great-grandmother of Margaret was Elizabeth Nowell, of Read, the granddaughter of Grace Towneley, of Towneley. Through these lines the Holme Whitakers sprang from an old Saxon stock martialled in the annexed pedigree from its interesting character, but not on account of any representation by heirship. Spartlingus, 1st Dean of Whalley, is said by Dr. Whitaker, in his history, to have lived 170 years before the Norman Conquest; but this could scarcely be the case if the few descents given in the annexed pedigree are the correct number. It seems the incumbency or Deanery of Whalley was hereditary down to the time of the Council of Lateran, 1215, when the marriage of ecclesiastics was finally prohibited, and the Deanery thereupon became a Rectory, in the patronage of John de Lacy, Constable of Chester, and Earl of Leicester.

The pedigree of Healey, here given, has only lately been drawn from original evidences, consisting almost wholly of Church Registers, Surrenders, and Inquisitions, the Healey estate being copyhold of the manor of Ightenhill.* The evidence of the marriage of Nicholas and Margaret Whitaker is not *direct*, but there can be no doubt in the matter. The Register says, Nicholas Whitaker and Margaret Whitaker married 21 October, 1618. She was just eighteen and her husband twenty. Margaret Whitaker had a brother Robert, who in 1625, the year before his death, Surrendered with his co-trustee, R. Ingham, along with Nicholas and Margaret, certain lands, to a Lessee. No doubt this Surrender was of lands comprised in their marriage settlement, and also in a Deed of uses mentioned in a Surrender of a "Messuage in Burnley wood called Healey, cottages, and lands, twelve acres, and messuages, cottages, and gardens in Burnley, late in the occupation of Lawrence Whitaker," and other lands in Burnley, late in the occupation of

* I have here to acknowledge much very kind assistance from Dixon Robinson, Esq., Steward of the Honour of Clitheroe, who furnished many copies and extracts of Surrenders, Inquisitions, &c.

William Whitaker, late of Healey, aforesaid, and Alice his wife, to the use of Robert Whitaker, son and heir-at-law of Nicholas. This Surrender was to uses contained in a certain pair of Indentures of even date (with the Surrender), made between Nicholas Whitaker, of Healey, of the one part, and Thomas Whitaker, of Holme, of the other part. Although this Deed of uses has not yet been found, I have little doubt that it formed part of a Settlement made on the marriage in question. A few years afterwards, in 1631, Thomas Whitaker, of Holme, died, having in his Will, nuncupative, mentioned three of his daughters (then all unmarried) but without naming his daughter Margaret. She, however, must then have been dead, or excluded from the Will on account of her presumed Settlement; but in any case her only daughter, Anne, is one of the legatees named by the testator, and, probably, had the Will been drawn up in the ordinary way, it would have contained much more information. It is not unlikely that she was dead, rather than excluded in favour of her daughter, for eight years after we find Nicholas had a second wife, Isabella. This is the chief evidence in favour of the marriage, and is considerably strengthened by many other little circumstances connected with the legal dealings with the land. R. Ingham was the co-trustee. John Ingham (possibly the heir of the surviving?) trustee, some years afterwards in consideration of £200, at the request of, and together with, Nicholas Whitaker, and Robert, his son, Surrendered to George Halstead and John Lonsdale, the lands of Yatefield, in the tenure of Hen. Haworth, *alias* Whitaker, to the uses contained in an indenture of even date between Robert Whitaker of the one part, and the said George Halstead and John Lonsdale of the other part. This was, most probably, another Marriage Settlement. At all events we find a Grace Lonsdale was married 2nd March, 1673, to a Nicholas Whitaker, of Micklehurst. She was buried 28th April, 1717.* This Nicholas, I take it, was also of Hoodhouse, both the latter and Micklehurst being estates belonging to the Healey family. But Nicholas, of Healey, is not described in any of the documents as of either place. They were certainly distinct persons, for in 1707 we find a Miles Lonsdale, of Bury, Gentleman, and Nicholas Whitaker, of Micklehurst, yeoman, at the request of Nicholas, of Healey, Surrendering Healey Hall. I think Nicholas, of Micklehurst, was the younger son of Robert, and grandson of Robert Whitaker, the son of Nicholas and Margaret; and that Miles Lonsdale was the heir of John the Surrenderee of Yatefield. From this point all is plain sailing to the end of the chapter. And I have now to make a few remarks on Robert Whitaker, the issue of the marriage of Nicholas and the heiress Margaret. It appears he was a physician and took a very active part in the religious movement of the seventeenth century. His Will is dated 4 Oct., 1703, and was proved at Chester. On comparing the seal of that Will with the seal used by the present Vicar of Whalley, the son of the late Dr. Whitaker, the Historian, the fol-

* Query—Would this be Grace, the widow and administratrix of her husband, Nicholas, of Healey, in 1710.

lowing certificate was given—"I do hereby certify that the seal hereunto affixed is the same in all respects in device or insignia as the seal attached to the Will of Robert Whitaker, of Healey, Gentleman, which Will was proved on the 30 day of May, 1704, and is now in my custody. Arms, *sable*, three mascles, * *argent*. Dated this 22nd day of October, 1864. Charles T. W. Parry, District Registrar of Her Majesty's Court of Probate at Chester."

Dr. Robert Whitaker's son and heir was Nicholas, whose first wife was evidently "Uniker," and it may here be advisable to remark, that the reading of the Surrender, 27 Car. II., in which this is found, is so ambiguous that at first sight she would be inserted as the wife of the Doctor. The clear legal reading, however, shows her to have been the wife of the son, particularly as there was no necessity in that instrument to mention Dr. Whitaker's wife, who, I think, would be dead before 6th August, 1673. There is a blank in the Surrender, which in my opinion should have been filled up with the words "solely examined." But for a fuller notice of the several documents relating to the pedigree, I must refer the reader to the abstracts intended to be given by that eminent antiquary, Mr. John Gough-Nichols, F.S.A., in his forthcoming edition of "Whitaker's Whalley." Dr. Robert Whitaker had a younger son, the Rev. Thomas Whitaker, for whom was built Caul Lane Chapel in Leeds, co. York. Here he officiated as a Nonconformist minister for thirty four years, dying in 1710, being buried in the Leeds Parish Church, where there is a brass plate to his memory in front of the Communion-rails, which bears the following inscription under an engraving of his arms:—

M. S.

THOMÆ WHITAKERI

Qui honestè inter Whitakeros Helii, Lancastriensis,
Familiâ natus An. MDCLI. bonis in Universitate
Edinburgensiâ literis imbutus.

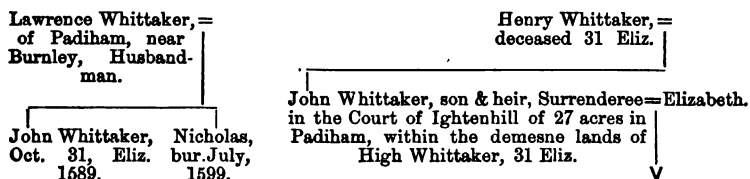
Ingenio Facili et Facundo
Iudicio Subtili et Limato,
Industriâ indefessa et assiduâ
Doctrinæ claritate,
Vitæ Sanctimonîâ,
Morum gravitate et modestiâ
Insignis et præclarus.
Pacis inter omnes studiosus,
Liberalitatis Fautor benignus,
Theologus consummatus,
Concionator compositus; copiosus,
Vitæ tandem oneris pertæsus,
Hic quicquid Mortale fuit deposuit, et
Ad Beatorum sedes animus anhelans ascendit,
Nov. 10, MDCCX.

He was the author of a volume of sermons, which was published by Timothy Jollie and Thomas Bradbury, 8vo., 1712. This work (a copy of which is in the possession of the present representative of the Healey family), includes certain *Memoriæ Sacrum*, in which it is stated that

* The mascles are *voided*; and by an error too late to amend, have been *quartered* with those of Holme in the engraving, rather than *impaled*, or the Holme arms represented on a distinct shield.

"His descent was from an ancient family of the Whitakers, a branch of which was the famous Dr. William Whitaker, whom his adversary Bellarmine styled 'Ακαθολίκων Doctissimus, of whom another said, that never man saw him without reverence, or heard him without wonder. His immediate parent was Dr. Robert Whitaker, an eminent physician, who dwelt at Healy, near Burnley, in Lancashire, where he was born in the year 1651."

To these observations may be added the under-mentioned descents, for which no place can be found in any of the pedigrees.



At the same Court John Whittaker and his wife Surrendered their land in Padiham, and a farthing rent in Sabdenbank, to Thomas Walmsley, one of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench.

On August 6, 1762, there was a Robert Whitacre, of Beardwood, who does not, however, appear to be any near connection of the family. The Whitakers also seem to have held lands in the Manor of Accrington New Hold, not far from Burnley. In 1778, an Edmund, and also a Thomas and John Whitaker, were tenants of lands within that Manor.

Healey Hall is still in existence, and is situate in the Township of Habergham Eaves, within three-quarters-of-a-mile from the centre of Burnley, on the road to Manchester, and is one of the ten Halls mentioned by Bishop Gastrell in his *Notitiā Cestriensis*. It was the residence of the Whitaker family as early as the days of Elizabeth. And in the seventeenth century it was to Healey that the Rev. Thomas Jollie retired when he was ejected from Altham by the Bartholomew Act; and it was this house into which Captain Nowell broke whilst Mr. Jollie and his family were engaged in Divine worship, and with blasphemous expressions snatched the Bible out of that Minister's hands, and dragged him away to the guard, under the pretence that he had kept a conventicle.

The Healey Estate eventually descended to Mr. John Fletcher, Jun., of Burnley, whose mother, Miss Mary Whitaker, of Healey Hall, was the last surviving daughter and heiress of the family. About the year 1796 the estate was sold to the firm of Messrs. Peel, Yates, & Co., the head of which was the 1st Baronet of the Peel family. In the year 1807, Mrs. Ann Roberts—the sole daughter and heiress of Mr. John Fletcher, and mother of the present representative of the family, Mr. William Roberts, Solicitor, Rochdale—brought an action of ejectment, and recovered the Hoodhouse farm, adjacent to Healey (which seemed to have formed no part of the estate sold to the Peels), by proving her heirship to Robert Whitaker who died in 1760, the grandfather of Mary Whitaker, the heiress, who married Mr. John Fletcher, Senior.

PRICES AND ALIEN PRIORIES.

BY REV. MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, B.D., F.S.A., PRECENTOR AND
PREBENDARY OF CHICHESTER, ETC., ETC., ETC.

1265. Et de xxvs. de iiij veter' bobus uni. vend' in festo S. Martini precium bovis vjs. iij*d.*, et de ix*s.* de xviiij veter. multonum uni' vend' precium multonum v*d.*, et de vs. viij*d.* de viij ovium mater' vet' uni' vend' in eodem festo precium ovis viij*d.* ob., Idem rec' quod de lz. de x qr. frumenti vend' precium qr. vs., et de lxxijs. v*d.* de xv qr. ejusdem frumenti vend' precium iijs. x*d.*, et de xij*li.* v*d.* de lx qr. j bush' ejusdem frumenti vend' precium qr. iijs., et de viij*li.* xjs. v*d.*, de xlix. qr. ejusdem frumenti vend' precium qr. ijs. v*d.*—*Wolvesey Records.*

1275. Id' r' comp' de viij*li.* xvijs. viij*d.* de iiij ij qr. vend. precium qr. ijs. i*d.* et de iiij*li.* xxxij*d.* ob de xxxv qr., i bs vend. prec. qr. ijs. iiij*d.*, et de cix*s.* iiij*d.* de xlj qr. vend. prec. qr. ijs. viij*d.*, Vend' blad' vet' fr. Id. r. comp. de ix*li.* xix*s.* viij*d.*, de lxxiiij qr. vij bs frumenti novi vend' precium qr. ijs. viij*d.*, et de vij*li.* vs. v*d.*, de xlvij qr. dimid' vend' precium quart. ijs.

1360—1390. Et de vj pond' dimid' iij clav. casei vend' pretium pond' ix*s.*, p' tin' clav' iiij*d.*, et de xxij*d.* de xliij*li.* butyr' vend' pretium li ob., et de xlv*s.* de ix dol' cis'e vend' p'tin dol' vs., et de xs. xid. de cxxxi gall' provent' de chur'cis vend', et de ix. ov' provent' de churcet vend' precium cent' i*d.*, et de xliijs. de viij bobus uni' vend' precium iij, quib' vj precium ij xs., precium ij ix*s.*—*From the Bishop's Registers at Wolvesey.*

GIFTS TO THE COLLEGE.

A.D. MDXXXII dns. Rogerus Phylpott dedit ad ornamenta Capelle j pall' de blodeo velveto ad valorem ix*li.*, et iij pallia de damaske mo imaginibus BM in medio cum iiij^{or} curtinis de serico ad valorem x*li.*, et Collegio xii cocelearea argentea et j salariam argenteam cum cooperculo ad valorem lx*s.*

A.D. MDXXIII^o. Mauricius Marys quondam clericus Capelle dedit Collegio j calicem deauratum pc. iiij*li.* xiijs., et j par vestimentorum pro missa BM. pc. liijs. iiij*d.*

Gualterus Colmer, socius hujus Collegii dedit possessori musei t^o. Chamere, cujus fenestra est ad orientem hæc, inprimis le standyng bedstede pc. xiijs., le bedstede in museo vjs., mensam cum ij le trestells ijs. iiij*d.*, cathedram et cistam iijs., le cowborde vs. iiij*d.*, le dexte in fenestra ijs. viij*d.*, Nich. de Lyra super totum testamentum xiijs. in iiij^{or} voluminibus, Magnum librum Cronicorum xii*s.*, liber statutorum scriptus iijs. 1558 xx^o. die Junii.
Register O. Winton Coll.

xii Equis char' pc. xxvi*li.*
i qr. de carbon' marin' pc. ijs.
cxxx carect' feni pc. xx*li.*
i patell' enea pc. xvjs. viij*d.*
xxix pellibus pergamini vs. iiij*d.*
i botell' continent' d' quart' pro incausto imponendo v*d.*
Parvo coffro pro pecuniis custodiendis ijs.
Smignato, 1 et cineribus pro lavendar' vjs. i*d.*
lxi qr. carbon' pc. xls. viij*d.*
ccxxiiij lib. candel' xxxvijs. viij*d.*
xxx vln' [ulnæ] canevas xs. v*d.*
xv vln westfall vjs. v*d.*
lxx vln westnall xxijs. iiij*d.*
xxxij vln panni linei xvijs. iiij*d.*
ccxi lib. cere pc. vs.

x lb piperis xs.
viij lb canell 2 viijs.
ij lb prunes viij*d.*
x lb rys iiij*d.*
xiiij lb amygdal 3 ijs. v*d.*
x lb Gingerie xxijs.
xlx lb iij unc. Sugr. pc. lxxijs. x*d.*
lxij lb dates vjs. iiij*d.*
j lb clowes iijs. viij*d.*
j lb mace pc. vijs. iiij*d.*
j fraiel 4 de figes ijs.
ij lb alkenet 5 x*d.*
iiij virg' stanos x*d.*
iij sarces iijs. v*d.*
viij lb puies ijs. viij*d.*
iij qr. saffran viijs.
xxiiij lb rec' amaleke ijs. x*d.*

1 Smignate (Inv. Weimouth, 232). 2 Canelis (Inv. Jarrow, 5). 3 Almonds.
4 A basket of rushes of matting. It is used by Middleton (Plays, vol. ii. 287.
5 The wild bugloss, used for colouring.

xxxix lb rec' cor' viijs. vijd.
j trunco pro piscibus,
ij costrell' pro salsamentis,
botelli, pro salsamentis
viij lampr. sala. iijs.

xx
iiij qr. salis. xijl. xvjs. jd.
j qr. de s'ion xxvijs. vjd.
ij salmon' ijs. iiijd.
ix salmon' sala. di. xvjs. viijd.
ccxxv stokks. 1 l.

xl
Y.cccc iij allec rub' xlvjs.
Dcccc allec alb. xs.

mlc makerell v xii xxvijs. mlc makerell

xx
vij iij xs.

lij capon' xd.

vj cygni xvs.

auca iiijd.

j cople rabetts iiijd.

ccccxxij cass' multon xxxijl. xvijs. vijd.

xxix multon lxxixjs.

xxxj multon po. cap' xxd.

xxiiij bacon' lxs.

xlv porci cxijs. vjd.

xlij carcass' 2 boum xxxijl. xixs.

viij bobus vjl. xiijs. iiijd.

ij bobus pr. cap' xjs.

ccccv uln' mapparum xijl. vjs. viijd.

xx
iiij ij qr. ij ba. brasii xiiijl. xiijs. ijd.

x dol. ci lagene vini xlvj. xs,

Rot. Expens. hospicii W. de Wykeham A°. Cons. xxvi°.

DEC. 15, 1545.—WILL OF ARTHUR ROBYS ALDERMAN OF WINCHESTER, BURIED IN THE CHIRCHE LYTTYN OF Y^e BLESSED TRYNYTE WITHIN WINCHESTER BEFORE THE WEST DOOR.

INVENTORY.

IN THE HALL.—A foldinge bedde, ij rounde tables, iij joynyd stols, a chayer, iij cushins and a joynyd forme viijs. viijd., a cabbarde iiijd., audirons, a payer of tonge, a payer of belows, & ij cotrells iijs. iiijd., ij carpets, ij cubbard clothes, ij bankers viijs., a paynted clothe sett in a table xjd.

IN THE HALL PARLER.—xvi sponis of sylver, ij ale cuppis of sylver, ij gobletts & a salt with a cover ixl. ij fetherbedds, a flokkebed, ij coverlets, ij bolsters, a pylowe, a payer of blanketts, a *standyng bedd*, a tester with curtayns of sylke iiijl., a *trikel bedde*, iij coffers, a chayer, a *foldinge table*, j payntied clothe xiijs. iiijd., a table for an alter, a poleaxe, a glasse, a broyshe, a lytle paynted clothe iijs.

IN THE BUTTYRE.—xvij platters, xiiij *potingers*, a basyn & ewar, xij sawcers, vj ewe *dyshes*, iij salts, xij candelstycks, a chafing dishe, vij peuter pottes xxvjs. viijd.

IN THE STRETE PARLER.—A standing bed, a fether bed, a flokke bed, a bolster, ij pylowes, a tester with curtayns, ij blanketts, a coverlett, ij stayned clothes, iij cofers, a chayer, xls.

IN THE PARLER CHAMBER.—A *standyng bed* with *testar* & curtayns of sylke, a fether bed, a flock bed, ij coverlets, iij payer of blanketts, a bolster, a pylowe, vjl. xiijs. iiijd., iij cushens of silke, j of velvett, a vestymnt of whyght sattyn with thap-
parell, an alter clothe & an alter table xls., ij chargers, a presse, ij presse clothes, iij coffers, a chayer vijs., vj drinking glasses, ij dosyn trenchards, a table of glasse xjd., xvij payer of shets, xx table natkyns, xvij table clothes, vj toweles, xij *pillowcases*, 3 iiijl.

IN THE FYRST CHAMBER.—j bedstede, a fether bed, a flock bed, a coverlett, a quilt, a blankett, a tester, j olde alter table, a presse, ij coffers, a forme, ij trestell, ij stayned clothes, a chayer xs.

THE MYDLE CHAMBER.—ij chesibles of whight chamlett, a tynacle, & half a bedsted, a fether bed, a flokke bed, ij bolsters, iij pylowes, a painted clothe, iij coverlets, a cofer xls.

IN THE BRUSHING CHAMBER.—A scarlet gounne, a gounne *facd* with damaske, anyother with foxe, anyother with blake coney, & j *vulnyed* gounne vjl., j olde jakett of damaske, j of *russels*, a frocke of unwateryd chamlett, ij dubletts, slyeryd with velvett, a dublet of taphata quilted, anyother of saye iijs. iiijd., a *clothe cole*, ij jyrkins furred, a pety cote, v payer of hosys xiijs. iiijd., iij formes, ij tables, a cloke, a presse, ij trestls xs.

THE STOCKARDE CHAMBER.—xxvj todd of wolle xiiijl., a payer of wolle balans with iij weight & other lomher there vijs.

THE SHOPPE.—xvj todd of yarne with other lomher xiiijl. xiid.

MULLAYDIN'S CHAMBER.—ii bedsteds, a flokke bed, with oither stuffe vjs.

THE KYTCHIN.—vj brasse pottes, ij brasse bells, ij kyttes, iij pans, a coolander, a skymer, a gyrdiron, iij *cotrels*, vj broches, ij payer of cobirons, iij dripping pans, a chafer, a *poznett*, a tryvet, with oither iiijl.

1 Stookfish, fish dried in the air without salt.

2 De grossis carnibus ij carcasses [Inv. of Jarrow, 2].

3 Pillowcases.

THE BACKESYDE.—xxv *grave stonys* xls., wood xiijs. iiijd.
THE FRYERS.—iiij bushells beany, iij bushells wheat, v quarters barleye xlvjs., all
lomber within the olde howse there, ij lods of haye xvijli. vs., a mare, bridle, and
sadle xls.

Sum totalis Inventarii Ch. xs. iiijd.

He was a parishioner of Colbrooke parish and bequeathed his soule unto almighty
God to our blessyd ladys and all the holy companye of heaven. To the ministers of
the cathedral church if they received hi^c bodye at the chyrche stile xs. to x priests for
dyryge and masses at the daye of his buryall vjs. viijd. to vj clerks at the same tyme
ijs & to pore folks vs.

A LIST OF ENGLISH CELLS OF FOREIGN ABBEYS.

In episcopatu de Sayns 1 in Burgundia. Abbas de Clonye habet in Anglia Prioratum
de LEWES in Com. Sussex conventual'; prioratum de BERTAPLE in Com. Devon conv.
Prioratum S. NOCHI in eodem conv. non conv. Prioratum de THETFORDE in com.
Norff. conv. Prioratum de DANCASTRE in com. Linc. conv. Prioratum de BER-
MONDESHEYE conv.

Abbas de Becco habet in Anglia Prioratum de OKEBORN in Com. Wiltes non conv.
Prioratum de STOKES 2 in com. Suff. conv. Prioratum de Willesford in Com. Linc.
non conv. Prioratum de STEVENTON in com' de Barks non conv. Prioratum de
GOLDECLEVE in Wallea conv. Prioratum de Coulyk in com. Devon. conv.

In Episcopatu Rotomagensi Abbas S. Georgii de Burgevilla 3 habet Prioratum de
AVEBURY in com. Wiltes non conv.

Abbas S. Wandregesilii 4 habet in Anglia Prioratum de UPPEAVEENE 5 in com. Wilts
non conv. Prioratum de EGEFELD 6 in com. Ebor conv.

Abbas S. Vitoris habet in Anglia Prioratum de CLATFORD in com. Wilts non conv.

Abbas S. Audoeni 7 habet Prioratum de MERSHEYE in Essex non conv.

Abbas de Jomeges habet Prioratum de HELLYNG 8 in Sussex non conv.

Abbas de Valmonte habet Prioratum de STRATFELSAYE in Wiltes 9 non conv.

Abbas de Aumarie habet Prioratum de DUSTALL in Not. non conv.

Prior de Beal lieu 10 habet Prioratum 11 in Cantia non conv.

Abbas de Fescampo habet pcurat' in Anglia in multis locis non conv. Prioratum de
COGGES in Oxon non conv.

In Episcopatu Parisiensi Abbas S. Deonis habet Prioratum voc' DERHERSTE in Glouc.
non conv. 12

In Episcopatu de Toures Abbas de Meremoust 13 habet Prioratum de NEWPORT PAG-
NEL 14 in Buks conv. Prioratum St. TRINITATIS 15 in Eboraco conv.

In Episcopatu de Lisieux Abbas S. Obrulphi 16 habet Prioratum de WARE in Herts
non conv. Prioratum de NOGEON in Barks non conv.

Prior S. Barbare 17 habet Prioratum de BEKFORD in Glouc. non conv.

Abbas de Cormaylles 18 habet Prioratum de NORVENT in Glouc. non conv. Prioratum
de STROGOVILLE 19 in Wallea conv.

Abbas de Pratell 20 habet Prioratum de TOTTES 21 et de ASTON in Bark. non conv.

Abbas S. Toroni 22 habet Prioratum de LANGENETT 23 non conv.

Abbas de Lira 24 habet pcurat' in dursis locis ibidem non conv. Prioratum in Insula
Vecta vocatum CARESBRUK non conv. Prioratum de WARHAM 25 in Dors. non conv.

1 Macon (Gough).

2 Stokeby Clare.

3 St. George, Bocheville.

4 St Vaudrille Fontenelle, Benedictine. 5 Upavon.

6 Ecclesfield.

7 St. Ouen's, Benedictine.

8 Hailing Island, Hants.

9 Berks.

10 Beaulieu, Benedictine. 11 Patrick'sbourne.

12 Given by Edward the Confessor to S. Denis' Abbey.

13 Marmoutier, Benedictine.

14 Tickford, near Newport Pagnell, Clugniac.

15 Trinity or Christchurch, York, Benedictine, 1089.

16 St. Evreux, Benedictine.

17 St. Barbe en Auge, Benedictine.

18 Cormeilles, Benedictine.

19 Chepstow.

20 St. Peter, Pieaux, Benedictine. 21 Norfolk.

22 St. Taurin, Evreux, Benedictine. 23 Llangnith.

24 Lire, Benedictine.

25 St. Mary's, Wareham.

Abbas de *Ivery* 26 habet *Pcurat'* de DOCKYNG in Suff. 27 non conv. Prioratum de MYNYSHE 28 in Oxon. non conv.

Abbas de *Conches* habet *peurat'* in diversis locis et com. Anglie.

Abbas de *Gresteyn* 29 habet Prioratum de WYLMYNGTON in Sussex non conv.

In *Episcopatu de Manns* Abbas *S. Florencii de Manns* habet Prioratum de MONEMOTH in Wallea conv. Prioratum de ANDERVE in South non conv.

Abbas *S. Vincencii* habet Prioratum de BERGENNYE conv.

In *Episcopatu de Bayeux* Abbas de *Cadamo* 30 habet Prioratum de FRAMPTON in Dorset non conv. Prioratum de PAUNSETER 31 in Essex non conv.

Abbatissa de *Cadomo* habet multa maneria in diversis locis.

In *Episcopatu de Orlyens* Abbas de *Saveye* 32 habet Prioratum de LANGBODYNGTON 33 in Oxonia non conv.

Abbas de *Chersi* 34 habet Prioratum de SHERBORNE SAYNT JOHAN in com. South. conv.

In *Episcopatu de Sees* Abbas de *Sees* 35 habet Prioratum de ARONDEL 36 Conv. in Sussex. Prioratum de LANC. 37 non conv. Procurat' de SEES in Sussex non conv. Prioratum de LODRES in Dorset non conv.

In *Episcopatu de Averanches* Abbas *S. Michaelis de monte Gargano* 38 habet Prioratum de OTTRYNGTON in Devon non conv.

Abbas de *Lonlay* habet Prioratum de FFULSTON 39 in Cant'. non conv.

Abbas de *Lyssorne* 40 habet Prioratum de MALWOD in Sussex.

In *Episcopatu de Cutaunces* Abbas de *Shirborgh* 41 habet Prioratum de HAA 42 in Linc. non conv.

Abbatissa *S. Salvatoris* 43 habet Prioratum de ELYNGHAM in South'.

In *Episcopatu de Angers* Abbas *S. Nicholai de Angeres* habet Prioratum de KIRKEBY 44

in Linc. Prioratum de LASSELE 45 juxta SHOREHAM in Sussex cum iij monachis.

Abbatissa de *Ffrountynall* habet diversos manerios in diversis locis Angl.

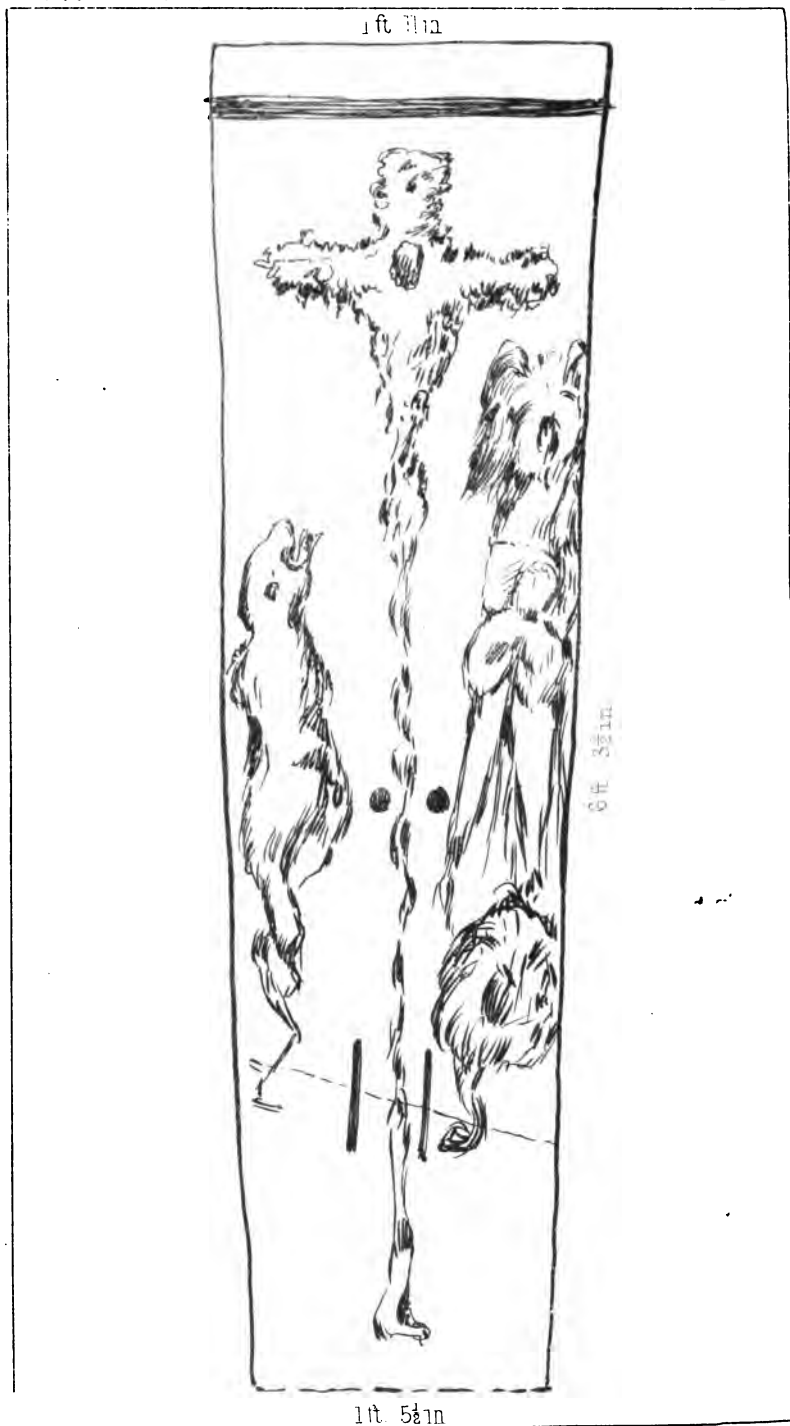
In *Episcopatu de Amyas* Abbas de *Lisle Dieux* 46 habet Prioratum de UPPECHURCH 47 in Cancia non conv.

Abbas *Sci. Valericii* 48 habet Prioratum de TAKLEGH in Essex non conv.

Abbas de *Tiron* habet Prioratum de ANDOYL 49 in South'. Prioratum de HAMELENOX 50 in eodem non conv.

Roll early in the 15th century, Winchester College.

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- | | | |
|---|--|-------------------|
| 26 St. Mary's, Yvry, Benedictine. | 27 Norfolk. | 28 Minster Lovel. |
| | 29 Benedictine. | |
| 30 St. Stephen's, Caen (Benedictine). | 31 Pantisfield, suppressed 1414. | |
| 32 Savigny. | 33 Long Benyngton. | |
| 34 S. Vigor, Cerisy. | "Prior de Shireburn cella domus S. Benedicti de Cyrisi [Claus. Ro. 1 Edw. III. P. I. m 22]. | |
| 35 St. Martin de Seex. | 36 St. Nicholas, Arundel (Benedictine.) | |
| | 37 St. Mary, Lancaster. | |
| 38 Monteburgh (Benedictine). | Gough says Lodres was a cell of it, and Otreton in a Patent Roll of Edward III. is called a cell of St. Michael's Mount. | |
| | 39 Folkstone (Benedictine.) | |
| | 40 (?) Lucerne. | |
| 41 Cherbourg S ^{te} Marie de voto. | 42 Hagh or Hak, a Priory of Austin Canons. | |
| | 43 S. Sauveur le Vicomte, Benedictine. | |
| | 44 Kirkby, Co. Warwick (Benedictine). | |
| | 45 Selo. Tanner says S. Florence, Saumur. | |
| 46 Præmonstratsenian. | 47 Uphaven, Wilts (Gough, Alien Pories, 55). | |
| | 48 S. Valery, in Picardy, Benedictine. | |
| 49 Andewell, near Basingstoke. | 50 Hamele (Cistercian). | |



SKETCH OF A COFFIN LID WHICH IS IN KILLINGTON CHURCH YARD.

OBSERVATIONS ON ANCIENT STONE IN KELLINGTON CHURCH-YARD, YORKSHIRE.

BY THE REV. GEO. DODDS, D.D., &C., &C.

"Nomen et omen."

KELLINGTON, a parish town in the Wapentake of Asgoldness, in the Liberty of Pontefract, belonged to the Knights Templars. The church was originally an Ecclesiastical Rectory, the advowson of which was vested in the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem. The advowson was given to these knights by Henry de Lacy, and annexed to the Preceptory of Newland, founded by King John. The *Monasticon*, Vol. II., p. 546, contains the following account of the fact:—"Henricus de Lacie dedit Ecclesiam de *Kellingtone*, pertinentem prædictæ Præceptorie" [Newland].

Newland, or Nova Terra, is in the Deanery of Pontefract. "This manor," says Bishop Tanner, in his *Notitia*, p. 683, "being given to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, by King John, they here established a preceptory of their order." Cart. 15 Joan. n. 6; Rex concessit fratribus Militiæ templi terram de Niweland, &c. The church was afterwards appropriated and a vicarage endowed. Its foundation must have been very early, for there was a vicarage established at Kellington in the year 1291, and, perhaps, much earlier.

In Pope Nicholas' *Taxatio* is the following entry—"Decantus de Pontefr' in Archideaconatu Ebor'. Vicar' Ecclie de Kelyngton que est Templ' £8 0 0.

In Ed. ii. Ro. 16, it is stated that "R. constituit Gilbm̄ de Stapleton ad collegend' et recipiend' omnes fructus et obvencoēs ad eccliam Temploz de Kelyngton in Com' Ebor' quæ, &c. ac commisit eciam eidem Gilberto omnes domos trās et ten' pdce ecclie ptinenciæ custod' quamdiu R. placuit. Ita qd. &c."—[Ab. Rob. Orig. p. 188.]

In A.D. 1342, in the 15th year of Edward III., Kelyngton belonged to the Hospitallers.

Nothing is to be found on record concerning either the rectory or the vicarage worthy of observation, from this time until the reign of Henry VIII. Upon the Dissolution of the Monasteries, Kellington was given by Henry VIII. to Trinity College, Cambridge, in whose disposal the rectory and vicarage are still vested.

"In the church-yard of Kellington lies an old stone in a horizontal position, upon which very legibly appears in the middle a cross," says a former vicar, writing in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, under the signature of Omicron, "on the right side of which is a recumbent figure of a man with clasped hands, at his feet a dog, at his head something which cannot easily be deciphered, and on the left what seems to be a serpent; on each side of the top of the cross are also what appear to be two embossed circles. At the upper end of this lid or cover may also be seen upon another detached perpendicular stone a similar cross; no inscription whatever can be discovered upon either. This I consider

was the cover of a coffin. It, perhaps, may be objected the breadth of the stone is not sufficiently large for that purpose; but may it not have been let into the coffin? Marks of holes still remaining where lead has been used may, perhaps, strengthen this supposition. Where this stone was originally placed is entirely unknown.

The traditionary account of this curious antiquarian relic is as follows:—"In former times the districts adjoining this place, from its marshy situation, and abounding much in low wood and shrubs, afforded a retreat for reptiles of various kinds, among which was reared a serpent of enormous size, which proved very destructive to the flocks of sheep depastured in its vicinity. This, however, was at length subdued, though with loss of his own life, as well as that of his faithful dog, by a shepherd of the name of *Armroyd*. The stone is supposed to be intended to commemorate this occurrence; the cross upon it being imagined to represent a crook or dagger, by which the fierce and terrible invader of his fleecy care was at last extirpated. *Armroyd Close*, a parcel of ground situated at the point bounding the four divisions of the parish, and where it may well be supposed was placed a cross, is reported to have been given to the descendants of the courageous *Armroyd* for his signal services; and the rectorial tithes of which were bequeathed by them to the vicar of Kellington, while the landed property itself is vested in the trustees for the Free School at Tadcaster. Such was the fabulous and visionary tradition respecting this interesting memorial of former times."—[*Gentleman's Magazine*, July 1831, pp. 13, 14, 15. *Omicron*.]

Perhaps the following may be the correct history, or rather the decipherment of the stone, which is shown on Plate XII.

The reptile or animal supposed to be a serpent is evidently a fish of the genus *Aselli*, or, according to the Artedian system it is a species of *Gadus*; and is distinguished from other species of that genus, by having a beard or feeler under the lower jaw, the mouth very wide, the upper jaw the longest, and the tail not forked. On examining the accompanying sketch of the stone, which was kindly taken by Miss Mann, of Kellington Vicarage, it will be seen that this fish has a feeler under the jaw, that the mouth is wide, that the upper jaw is the longest, and that the tail is not forked.

This fish, according to its age, the places where it is caught or cured, and other accidents, is called by several names. From the various places it is called the *Haberdeen*, from Aberdeen in Scotland; the *Greenfish*, from Greenland; the *North Sea cod*, from the Northern Ocean; the *Ice'and-fish*, from Iceland; and the *Keeling*, from its being brought up the English rivers in a flat-bottomed vessel, called by the Dutch and Germans, *Kiel*. Hence it is that the common cod, *Morhua vulgaris*, in early days was called *Keeling* [Yarrell.]

The fish depicted on the stone is a *Keeling*; by its open mouth it shows that it is dead, and by the cord attached to its tail it shows that it is cured and ready to be hung up, as well as from its being unhowelled.

The cross upon the stone, now under consideration, "supposed to represent a crook or dagger," is in reality a *cross-crosslet fitchy*, such

as was carried in the hand in pilgrimages, and stuck in the ground by the devout worshipper when he rested on his journey. When the pilgrim died he had a cross put upon his tomb, or if a knight, he had his legs sculptured as crossing each other, as an emblem of that hope which is a firm expectation of all promised good things, so far as they may be for God's glory and our good, but especially of eternal salvation and happiness in heaven, when we shall be conformed to the Son of God. The cross-crosslet fitchy was first made use of in the expeditions to the Holy Land in the year 1096. Dr. Abercrombie speaks of crosses on castles as denoting the part taken by the owners in Crusades.

The animal called in the legend "the faithful dog," turns out to be a lion. A living dog may be in some cases better than a dead lion; but such is not the case here. The dead lion indicates that the person at whose feet he is lying died in battle; if it had been a dog it would have represented that the person died an unwarlike death. That the figure represents a dead lion is plain from the thick mane on his neck, his tail also represents that of a lion, which is different from that of a dog. The former has a tuft of hair at the end of it, while the tail of the latter tapers to a point.

"The recumbent figure of a man with clasped hands, called a shepherd, of the name of Armroyd," probably was the Lord of the Manor of Kellington, and the founder of the church.

This opinion is likely to be true, from the following circumstances: when the church was undergoing repair, A.D. 1869, a vault, in which the founder of a church in very early times was usually buried, was found empty. The appearance of an altar-tomb having at some time been placed there but now removed, strengthens the belief; and also the coffin-lid having been found in the church-yard with evident marks of despoliation upon it, such as the raised figures much injured, and the stone itself broken in two, but now luckily clamped together with iron fastenings. The coffin appears to have been either removed or destroyed. In the north-east wall of what in former times would be called Kellington chapel, is the vault properly formed—it is now walled up. Doubtless the tomb was removed in the 2nd year of Edward VI., in the year 1548, by commissioners under the King's authority. If such was the case, no wonder the beautifully sculptured coffin-lid is so much corroded.

The figure above the individual with his hands clasped upon his breast in the attitude of prayer, clothed in a long vestment, with his head lying upon a pillow, is evidently an angel removing the soul of the departed into Abraham's bosom. One of the angelic wings has escaped the ruthless hands of the iconoclasts; the figure itself is very much injured, and can only be made out by analogy, if such a term may be used here.

In the south choir aisle of Ely Cathedral is a monument similar to this, it is thus described in Murray's *Hand-book of the Eastern Cathedrals*, pp. 215 and 216. "An angel with wings raised above his head bears in the folding of the robe a small naked figure (the soul apparently of a bishop, since a crozier [pastoral staff] projects at the side.)

The hands of this small figure are spread open in front, thumb touching thumb. The angel wears a kind of cope, ornamented at the sides. Round his head is a large circular aureole with a jewelled rim; and the wings are thrown up grandly at his back, filling nearly all the upper part of the arch under the canopy. This is raised on long shafts, and shows a mass of buildings with circular arches above the head. On the inside rim is the inscription, 'Sc̄ S. Michael oret p' me.' The slab, the lower part of which is gone, is of Purbeck marble. 'The work is no doubt very early Norman, and of the highest interest.'

This monument was found, 1829, in S. Mary's Church, Ely, beneath the flooring of the nave. This piece of sculpture is so like the Kellington coffin-lid, that one is tempted to think that they are of the same date.

In the legend the name of the shepherd is *Armroyd*. *Armroyd* is a compound of the Anglo-Saxon *Earm*, anything formed like an arm—as an inlet of water from the sea, or a promontory, or a headland; and *Royd*, a clear place, an open field. Hence *Armroyd* signifies a piece of land assarted or cleared from trees or brushwood projecting into the forest.

The real name of the person treading on the dead lion seems to be "Keeling," for the following reasons:—

Because on the dexter side of the coffin-lid instead of a coat of arms is found a *Rebus*, which depicts the name of the person. *Keeling*, is the name of the fish depicted, and hence his name is *Keeling*, and the place of his residence *Kellington*, i. e. the town of Keeling. He appears to have been a cleric from the vestment he wears.* If he had been a knight he would have been represented in armour. The rebus was used from the time of Edward the Confessor to a late period. Morton, Archbishop of Canterbury, used *Mor* upon a *Tun*, and sometimes a mulberry-tree, called in Latin *morus*, and a *Tun*. So Luton, Thorneton, Ashton, notified their names by a Lute, a Thorne, an Ash, upon a *Tun*.

From what has been adduced, we may fairly infer that the legend about an enormous serpent at Kellington is a myth; that the imagined serpent is a Keeling or stock-fish; that the dog is a lion; that the crook is a cross-crosslet fitchy; that the shepherd is probably the founder of the church, not called *Armroyd* but *Keeling*, and that the figure above him is the representation of an angel conveying Keeling's soul to Abraham's bosom; finally, that *Armroyd* signifies a piece of land which is assarted, stretching out into the forest; and that the coffin-lid was removed from its original position upwards of three centuries ago.

* The family of Keelinge, of Sedgely Park, co. Stafford, was seated at Beavarsley at the time of the Herald's Visitation, 1663. Of this family was Sir John Keelinge, Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

A DERBYSHIRE ARMORY—ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

BY JOHN SLEIGH, ESQ.

(Continued from Vol. V., page 234, and Vol. VI., page 44.)

- ABITOT (Barlow)...two lions passant.....
 ABYS (Derbyshire), *gules*, a fesse lozengy between three escallops, *argent*.
 AKET *vel* HAKET, *argent*, &c.
 ALFRETON *vel* ALFRETTON (the co-hs. m. Latham and Chaworth), *azure*, two chevs. *or*.
 ALLEN (Woodhouse), *or*, a fesse, *gules*, between three oak leaves, slipped *proper*.
 AVERY (Haddon), *argent*, six mullets, *gules*, 3, 2, and 1.
 BAGNOLD (Derby), Barry of six, *or* and *ermine*, a lion rampant, *azure*.
 BAGSHAW (Abuey and Ridge), granted by Flower, July, 1569, *or*, a bugle-horn, &c.
 BAINBRIDGE (Derbyshire), confirmed 1583; *argent*, a fesse embattled, &c.
 BALL (Derbyshire), *argent*, a lion passant, *sable*.
 BAMFORTH (High-house), *argent*, a fesse enrailed, *gules*.
 BARKER (Edensor), same as of Glapwell, Bart.; on a canton, *gules*, a fleur-de-lys, *arg*.
 BARLEY (Derbyshire), *argent*, three hounds, *sable*, a chief per pale, *ermine* and *gules*; another, *argent*, on a bend, *gules*, three garbs, *or*.
 BARNES (Ashgate), *azure*, two lions passant guardant, *argent*.
 BARROW (Ringwood), per pale indented, *sable* and *azure*, two swords in saltire, *proper*, pomels and hilts, *or*, between four fleur-de-lis, 2 in pile, of the last, and 2 in fesse, *argent*.
 BATEMAN (of Middleton), bears a crescent, for difference.
 BEAUFAY (Park-hall), *argent*, on a chevron, *sable*, three crosses patée, *or*.
 BEIGHTON (Beighton-fields), *ermine*, a fesse and a chief indented, *sable*.
 BENNET (Chapel-en-le-Frith), *vert*, three demi-lions rampant, *or*.
 BILBIE (Derbyshire), *sable*, a saltier, *or*.
 BLACKDEN *vel* BLAHDEN (Sheldon), *argent*, three trefoils slipped, *vert*; on a chief dancettée, *or*, three plates.
 BLACKWALL (Blackwall in the Peak), arms granted to Richard Blackwall, Esq., A.D., 1493.
 BLITHE (Derby), *ermine*, three bucks' heads erased, *proper*.
 BLORE (Derbyshire), *or*, on a chevron between three poems or rondles, *vert*, a crescent of the first.
 BONNINGTON (of Barrowcote *vel* Barewardecoate), *sable*, &c.
 BOOTH, MOUTH, *vel* BOTHX (Barrow and Chisworth), *argent*, &c.
 BOTHOM (Glos-op-dale), *argent*, six pellets.
 BOURNE (Ashover), a saltier; on a canton martlets
 BOUTH (Sallowferry), *argent*, a barrel, *proper*, between three boars' heads erased, *sa*.
 BOWER (Darley-hall), *sable*, a cross patée, *argent*, in dexter chief an escallop of the second.
 BOWMAN (Hartington), *or*, a chevron between three bows bent in pale, *gules*.
 BOWYER (Snelston), *or*, a lion rampant, *gules*.
 HEADBORNE (Derbyshire), *argent*, three pales, *azure*; a chief, *gules*.
 BRADBURY, of Yolgrave, did not bear the mark of cadetship.
 BRADSHAW (Irlchahay and Duffield), *argent*, two bends, *sable* and *gules*.
 BRADLEY (Chesterfield), *gules*, a chevron between three boars' heads coupé, *or*.
 BRADWELL, of Bradwell, same as of Cheshire.
 BRONE (of Stretton), *azure*, a chevron between three escallop shells, *or*, a bordure, *gules*.
 BROWNE (of Snelston), *sable*, three lions passant in bend between two cottises *argent*; in chief, a trefoil slipped.
 BROWN (of Hungry-Bentley), *ermine*, on a fesse embattled counter-embattled, *sable*, three escallop shells, *argent*.
 BROWNELL (Derby, 1682, and Sheffield), *ermine*, on a chevron cotised, *sable*, three escallops, *argent*.
 BROWNLOWE (Derbyshire), quarterly, 1st and 4th, *or*, eight martlets, *sable*; 2nd and 3rd, *argent*, a fesse between two leopards' faces in chief, and a crescent in base, *sable* (impaling Page of Wembley, *gules*, a chevron between three martlets, *argent*).
 BUCK (Derbyshire), per fesse nebulée *argent* and *sable*, three bucks' attires fixed to the scalp, counterchanged.
 BUNTING (Buntingfield, in Ashover, temp. Edward III.)

- BURTON (Inglethorpe, 24^o Elisth.), *sable*, a fesse nebulée between three cinque-foils, *argent*.
- BURTON (Derbyshire), *argent*, a chevron between three boars'-heads coupéd, *sable*, armed, *or*.
- CARR (Outwoods), *gules*, on a chevron *argent*, three mullets pierced, *sable*.
- CHADWICK (Callow, &c.), *gules*, &c.
- CHAMBERS (Derbyshire), *ermine*, three quadrats or cakes of copper, *gules*; 'on a chief of the second a chamber, *or*.
- CHAMPION (Edale), *argent*, three trefoils slipped, *sable*.
- CHARGE (Chesterfield), *ermine*, on a fesse engrailed between three bucks'-heads erased, *gules*, three cinquefoils pierced, *argent*.
- CHARLTON (Wheston-hall), *or*, a lion rampant, *gules*.
- CHESTER (Derbyshire), *ermine*, on a chief, *sable*, a griffin passant, *argent*.
- CLARKE (Somersall, &c.), *azure* vel *sable*, &c.
- COATES (Wirksworth), *argent* (?) fretty (*azure* ?), on a canton (*sable* ?) a lion ramp. (*or* ?)
- COPWOOD (Bakewell), *argent*, a pile issuant from the dexter chief point, *sable*, fimbriated, engrailed, *gules*, between two eagles of the last.
- COPWOOD (Bakewell), *argent* (?) a pile in bend cotised and engrailed, *gules* (?) between two eagles displayed, *vert*.
- CULEY (Derbyshire), *argent*, a chevron between three rowels pierced, *sable*.
- CURSON (Croxall), *azure*, on a bend between two lions rampant, *argent*, three popinjays, *vert*, membered, *gules*, collared, *or*.
- CURSON (Derbyshire), chequy, *or* and *sable*, a fesse, *argent*.
- CURTEYS vel CURTEIS (Summerley), parti per saltire, *argent* and *sable*, four bears passant counterchanged, in the fess point a bezant.
- DARWIN (Breadsall-priory, Trulston-grange, &c.), *argent*, &c.
- DEANE (Matlock and Beoley), *or*, a fesse dancettée, *gules*; in chief three crescents of the last.
- DERWENT (Derwent), *argent*, two bars, *gules*, on a canton of the second a rose, *or*.
- DOUGHTY (Finderne, 1673).
- D'OYLY (Lyttchurch, temp. Edward II. to Henry IV.), *or*, two bends, *azure*. On John's, son and heir to Sir John D'Oyly, marriage to Rosa, eldest dau. and heir-ess of Sir William de Dunston, temp. Henry III., he assumed her arms—*Gules*, a buck's-head cabossed, *or* (*argent* ?).
- EYRE (Derbyshire), *argent*, on a chevron, *sable*, three quatrefoils within a bord. *azure*.
- FALCONER (Derbyshire), *argent*, three falcons, &c.
- FIREBRACE (Derby, 1649), *azure*, on a bend, *or*, three crescents, *sable*, between two roses, *argent*, seeded, *or*, and bearded, *vert*.
- FLAMSTED (Derby), *azure*, three horse-barnacles, *argent*; on a chief of the second, a lion passant, *gules*.
- FOGGE (Hartington), *argent*, on a fesse between three annulets, *sable*, as many mullets pierced, of the first.
- FORDE (Derbyshire), *azure*, three lions rampant, crowned, *or*. Crest, a demi-lion rampant, crowned, *or*.
- FOSBROOKE (Shardlow and Ravenstone-hall), *azure*, &c.
- FOULION (Derbyshire), *sable*, a bend between six escallops, *or*.
- FRANCIS (Derbyshire), *gules*, a saltire between four crosses formée, *or*.
- " " *argent*, on a chevron, wavy, between three eagles displayed, *gules*, as many estoiles of the first.
- " " granted 4 May, 1577; per bend, *or* and *sable*, a lion rampant counterchanged.
- " " per bend *azure* and *argent*, a lion rampant counterchanged.
- FRANCKE (Derbyshire), *vert*, a saltire engrailed, *or*.
- FRAUNCES vel FRANCIS (Derbyshire), *argent*, a chevron, *gules*, between three eagles displayed, *sable*.
- FRECHVILLE (Staveley), *azure*, a bend between six escallops, *argent*.
- FREEMAN (Wheston), *azure*, three lozenges, *or*.
- FROGGAT (Froggat), quarterly *azure* and *or*, on the 1st and 4th a mullet, *argent*.
- FURNES (Furness), *azure*, a talbot, &c. (Motto—*Animo et fide*.)
- GELL (Middleton and Wirksworth), per bend, &c.
- GENT (Tideswell, &c.), *ermine*, on a chief indented, *sable*, two eagles displayed, *or*.
- GILL (Norton), per bend, *or* and *azure*, &c.
- GLADWIN (Cold-Aston, Tapton, &c.), *ermine*, &c.
- GODDARD (Stanton), *gu es*, a chevron vairé between three crescents, *azure* (*argent* ?)
- GOODMAN (Eccles-house), parti per pale, *ermine* and *sable*, a double-headed eagle displayed, *or*; on a canton, *azure*, a martlet of the last.
- GRAMMER (Bakewell), *or*, billettée, *gules*, a lion rampant, *argent*; a chief, *azure*.
- GRATTON (Gratton), *gules*, a pale per saltire, *azure* and *or*.
- GREGORY alias GREGSON (Normanton).

- GREY (Sandiacre and Risley), barry of six, &c.
 HACKER (Duffield), *argent*, a cross *vairé*, *or* and *azure*, between four mullets pierced of the second.
 HALL (Castleton), *or*, on a bend *sable*, between two lions rampant of the 2nd, three chevrons of *y^e 1st*.
 HALLOWES (Dethick, Glapwell, and Mugginton), *azure*, &c.
 HANCOCK (Whittington), *gules*, a cinquefoil
 HARRINGTON (Derbyshire), *or*, a chief, *gules*; a bend, *azure*.
 HARLAND (Ashborne), *or*, on a bend wavy, *azure*, three stags' heads caboshed of the 1st between two sea-lions of the 2nd.
 HARPER (Swarkestone), per bend sinister, *argent* and *sable*, a lion rampant counter-changed, within a bordure gobonated, *or* and *gules*.
 HASTINGS (Derbyshire), *or*, a maunch, *gules*, a label, *azure*.
 HEYCOCK (Buxton), *ermine*, an elephant *statant*, *azure*; on a chief of the last the sun between two beehives, *proper*.
 HEYGATE (Derby), *gules*, two bars, *argent*, on a bend, *or*, a torteau, between two leopards' faces, *azure*.
 HOLBROOK (Holbrook), a chevron between three martlets, (?)
 HOLLAND (Lea-hall, Glossop, circa 1500), *azure*, semée of fleurs-de-lis, a lion rampant-guardant, *argent*.
 HOPTON (Derbyshire), two bars, each charged with three mullets pierced, an annulet for difference.
 HORPEY (Derbyshire), *azure*, a cross, *or*, a fret, *gules*.
 HUNT (Ashover, temp. Henry III., and Aston, temp. Henry VIII.), *argent*, (or ?), a bugle-horn, *sable*, stringed, *gules* (vert ?); on a chief, *gules*, three mullets pierced *argent*. (Another, on a chief three roses, *or*.)
 HUISH (ancient arms), a chevron between three roundels; also a chevron, on a chief three leaves. (Arms taken on marriage with the heiress of de la Roche, temp. Edw. III., *argent*, on a bend, *sable*, three roches, *proper*.)
 HUTTON (Historian of Derby), *argent*, on a fesse, *sable*, three stags' heads cabossed, *or*.
 HARPER (Swarkestone), per bend sinister, *argent* and *sable*, a lion rampant counter-changed, within a bordure gobonated, *or* and *gules*.
 INCE (Spinkhill), *argent*, three torteaux in bend, between two cotises, *sable*.
 JACKSON (Bubnell, Brampton, &c.), *argent*, &c.
 JACSON. (Shallcross-hall), *gules*, a fesse between three sheldrakes, *argent*.
 JESSOP (Derby). Crest, a dove with a branch of olive in its mouth.
 KILLAMARSH (Killamarsh), parti per fesse, *argent* and *sable*, a lion rampant counter-changed.
 KIRKBY (Doveridge, granted 1729), *argent*, two bars-gemels engrailed, *gules*, on a canton of the 2nd a greyhound's head couped, of the 1st; collared, *or*.
 KIRKHAM (Derbyshire), *argent*, three lions rampant, *gules*.
 KNIPTON *vel* KNIVETON, *gules*, a bend *vairé*
 KYRKE (Whitehough, the Eaves, &c.), per fesse, *or* and *gules*, a lozenge counter-changed.
 LEACROFT. Crest, a cubit arm, the hand holding a wreath of laurel.
 LE HUNTE (Ashburn), *azure*, a bend between six leopards' faces, *or*; on a canton of the 1st a gauntlet of the 2nd.
 LONGFORD (Longford), paly, &c.
 MALLET (Derbyshire), *gules*, a fesse *ermine*, between six hammers, *or*.
 MANN (Hazelbrough), *sable*, on a fesse counter-embattled between three goats passant, *argent*, as many pellets.
 MAYHALL (Derbyshire), barry of six, *or* and *sable*, a canton, *ermine*.
 MELLOR (Ildridgehay), *argent*, three blackbirds, *proper*, beaked and membered, *or*; a chief indented, *sable*.
 MERREY (Barton-park), *ermine*, &c.
 MILNES (Derbyshire), *gules*, three bars gemelles, *or*, on a canton, *argent*, five billets in saltier; (matched with Ince, of Spinkhill).
 MOMPESON (Eyam), *argent*, a lion rampant, *sable*.
 MOORE (Bamford), *azure*, within a bordure engrailed, a swan; on a chief, *argent*, a lion inter two t. efoils slipped
 MOREWOOD, of Alfreton's arms were granted to John Morewood, A. 1677, C. 84, f. 75b. College of Arms.
 MORLEY (Morley and Barton), *argent*, &c.
 MOWER (Woodseats in Dronfield), *ermine*, on a chevron, *argent*, three roses, *gules*, seeded, *proper*.
 NEWBALD *vel* NEWBOLD *azure*, a chief and two bendlets, *argent*.
 NEWMARCHE (Derbyshire), *gules*, a fesse indented, *or*. (Another, *argent*, a fesse indented, *gules*.
 NEWTON (Duffield, 1673), same as Newton, of Horsley, &c.

- ORME (Burnaston), *azure*, an eagle displayed between three poleaxes, *or*.
 PARKER (Derbyshire), *argent*, a chevron, *gules*, between three mullets pierced, *sable*; on a chief, *azure*, as many bucks' heads cabossed, *or*.
 PERRY (Charnock-hall), *argent*, &c.
 POWTRELL (West-Hallam) *argent*, &c. (Another, *or*, a bend, *azure*, three flowers, *arg*.
 PYROT (Derbyshire), *azure*, a bend engrailed between six marles (blackbirds?), *or*.
 READ (Derwent-hall), *gules*, a saltire between four garbs, *or*.
 RENSMAWE (Bank-hall), per pale and per chevron, three martlets, all counterchanged.
 ROOKHILL (Derbyshire), *argent*, a chevron between three chess-rooks, *sable*.
 ROPER, of Heanor, the Parliamentary Colonel appears to have been a Counsellor-at-Law, A.^c 1673.
 ROWE (Windle-hill, A.^c 1612), *or*, on a bend cotised *azure*, between six trefoils slipped, *vert*, three escalloys of the 1st.
 SAVAGE (Castleton, Tissington, Steynsby, &c.), *argent*, &c.
 SEELEY (Brookhill), *vert*, three ears of corn tied with a ribbon, *or*.
 SEERARD (Tideswell, A.^c 16...), *azure*, two boars passant, *or*, a canton, *ermine*.
 SIKES (Derby), *ermine*, a chevron paly of six, *or* and *sable*, between three fountains, *proper*.
 SITWELL, of Renishaw-hall, arms were granted March, 1660.
 SLATER (Barlborough, &c.), *or*, a chevron, *gules*, between three trefoils slipped, *vert* (*sable*?).
 SMAILEY (Alvaston), *sable*, in chief a chess-rook, *argent*, on a bend of the 2nd three roses, *gules*.
 SMAILEY (Smalley), *sable*, on a bend, *argent*, three roses, *gules*, barbed, *vert*, seeded, *or*; in the sinister chief-point a rose, of the 2nd.
 SMITH (Dunston, Padley, &c.), *argent*, &c.
 SORBY (Darbydale), *argent*, a chevron between three annulets, *azure*.
 SPINKHILL (Spinkhill), *gules*, frettée, *ermine*; on a chief, *or*, a lion passant guardant of the 1st.
 STEADE (Onesacre, Hillsborough, Beauchief, &c.), *argent*, a chevron between three bears' heads couped, *sable*, muzzled, *or*.
 STERNDAL (of Sterndale; Barons of Ilam, 9^o Rich. I., A.^c 1198), *argent*, fretty, *vert*, a lion rampant, *gules*, ducally crowned, *or*, the whole within a bordure of the 2nd charged with 8 bezants, 3, 2, and 3. Crest, a demi-lion rampant, *vert*, armed and langued, *gules*.
 STEVENSON (Unston-in-Dronfield), 1662—1673), *gules*, &c.
 STONES (Hemsworth in Norton, &c.), on a bend three cross-crosslets fitchée between six martlets.
 STREETE (Derbyshire), *vert*, a fesse between three horses courant, *argent*.
 STRUTT (Belper), *sable*, a chevron, *ermineois*, between three cross-crosslets, *or*.
 SUMNER (Glossop).
 SYMPSON (Barton-park). See *Lysons*.
 THORNEWELL (Eyam), *argent*, a bend between two cross-crosslets, *sable*.
 TOKE (Synfen, &c.), barry of six *sable*, billeted *or*, a quarter, *ermine*.
 TOWNRAWE (Derby, 1562), *gules*, a cross of S. George, *argent*, between four plates.
 TROTT (Mappleton, 1574—1673), paly, &c.
 TWIGGE (Holme-hall), *argent*, a fesse, *gules*, between three ouzels.
 WAYNE (Sheen, &c.), *gules*, a chevron, *ermine*, between three dexter-gauntlets, *or*.
 WANDELL (Mandell?) Sowters-grange, 1673.
 WELBECK (Ashburn), *argent*, on a chevron, *gules*, between three lozenges, *sable*, as many martlets, *or*.
 WENDESLEY, WENSLEY, *ermine* &c.
 WESTBY (Whaley in Bolsover, Elmlton), *argent*, on a chevron, *azure*, three cinquefoils of the field.
 WILKINSON (Tapton-house), a chevron vairé, between three bulls passant,
 WRIGHT (Romeley, Unthank, Shirland?), *azure*, a fesse charged with three mullets between as many martlets and a double tressure.

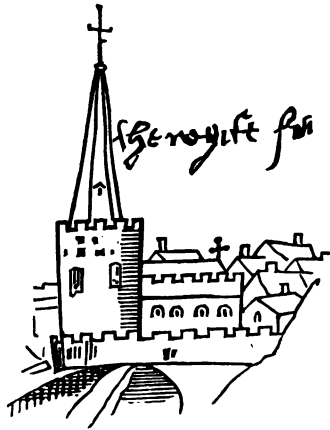
Thornbridge, Bakewell.



SOME OLD BUILDINGS AT PLYMOUTH ON A CHART OF THE TIME OF HENRY VIII., IDENTIFIED.

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A.

A FEW words on the identification of some of the ancient religious houses and other buildings of Plymouth, on a curious chart, *temp.* Henry VIII., preserved in the British Museum, will doubtless be of some interest to our readers in the West of England, and I shall therefore proceed to their consideration. The chart to which I refer is one of Plymouth Haven, etc., and it shows not only Plymouth, but Stonehouse, with its manor house and its fortifications; two houses where Devonport, formerly Plymouth Dock, now stands; Maker Church; Crafhole; St. Nicholas' Island; and other surrounding places. In the drawing of Plymouth, St. Andrew's Church stands out very boldly, and requires no name to identify it. The only building to which a name is attached is the monastery of White Friars, and this is especially interesting as being the only known view, rough though it is, of this long destroyed building. It is here reproduced, fac-similed from the chart, but without the surrounding houses. The White Friars was, as this little outline shows, situated at the head of Sutton Pool, where the names even at the present day existing, of Friary Street, Friary Court, and White Friars Lane, perpetuate its remembrance. It was an extensive establishment, enclosed with battlemented walls, and had a lofty tower and spire. Near it stood one of the gates of the town, the "Friary Gate" as it was called, which has now been destroyed many



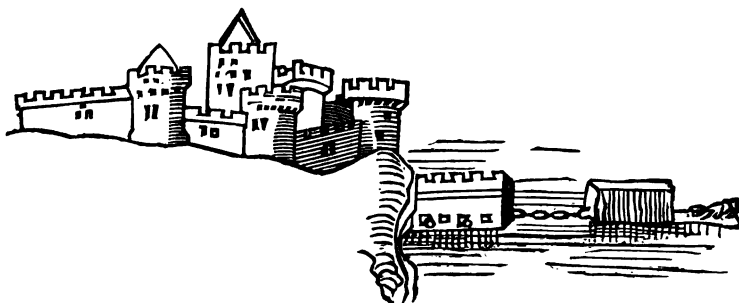
years. This convent was established in 1314, and at the time of the dissolution is said to have passed into the hands of the Mayor and Commonalty, from whom it passed into private hands, but has long since been destroyed.

The convent of Grey Friars was situated on the west side of Sutton Pool, in Woolster Street, and this I am, fortunately, enabled to identify on the chart. It appears from the sketch to have been an



extensive establishment, with a tower but no spire, and its buildings closely abutted on the water. The precise date of the foundation of this establishment is not known, but it appears that in 1383 a license was granted by Richard II. to certain persons to alienate six acres of land held from the King *in capite*, to the Friars Minors of Plymouth, as a site for a church, a belfry, and other buildings, and for the necessary habitation of the same brethren, anew to be made and constituted; so that it is probable the land thus granted might be the site of a still older monastic establishment. The last remaining portions of this building (which after the dissolution passed into the hands of Giles and Gregory Isham, in 1546), were removed, with the exception of a doorway, in 1813. A part of the site was for many years used as a hostelry, under the appropriate sign of the "Mitre Tavern," which "was entered from the street by a low arched doorway, leading into a quadrangular court, having on the eastern side a cloister, supported by twisted or spiral pillars. At the end of this a staircase led to apartments formed out of the convent church."

The Castle is carefully shown on the chart. It appears to have



been a quadrangular building, with a round battlemented tower at each angle, and a central keep. It had battlemented walls running from

it to the west ; while below it, to the east, was the Barbican, with its fort and chain, enclosing and guarding the shipping in the Haven, or Sutton Pool. From the four towers at the angles of this castle, the arms of the borough of Plymouth, a saltire (St. Andrew's Cross, from St. Andrew's, the patron saint of the church), between four castles, is said to be derived, and it is curious to mark the coincidence in form of these four castles on the old seals of the borough, still extant, with those shown on our engraving, copied from the chart. All trace of the castle, with but very few and slight exceptions, have long since disappeared, but its locality is perpetuated in the name of "Castle Street." It was described by Leland as "a strong Castel quadrate, having at eche corner a great round Tower," and he says that "hard by this castel wauill, Veysey (now Bishop of Exeter) began a peace of an high and strong wauill from Plymouth by good enclosed ground and strong wauill."



The Barbican, shown below the castle, had, as will be seen, a fort on one side and a strong wall on the other, and from one to the other of these "it was," as Risdon says, "chained over when need requireth." The old buildings have been removed many years.

The church or chapel of St. Katherine, on the Hoe,* destroyed a great number of years ago, is identified with the little building here engraved from the chart, as, some years ago, I was the first to show in a little work written at that time. It had, as will be seen, a lofty tower, at the side of which the turret for the Alarm-bell for the town, to be rung as occasion required, was fixed. This chapel is mentioned by Bishop Brantynghame in 1370; by Bishop Stafford in 1413; Bishop Lacy in 1425; and by Leland; and various entries for payments, of a later date, are preserved. Thus in 1565, "Item, paide for



* The Hoe, one of the most charming promenades in the kingdom, and one from which matchless views of the Sound, of Mount Edgecumbe, of the Breakwater, and of the open sea beyond, with the Eddystone Lighthouse on the horizon, had other curious features, which have long since disappeared. Not far from the chapel of St. Katherine, were formerly two immense figures, "the portraiture of two men of the largest volume; yet the one surpassing the other every way; each having a club in his hand; these they name to be *Corineus* and *Gogmagog*, intimating the wrestling to be here between these two mighty champions; and the steep rocky cliff affording fit aptitude for such a caste." These figures, which were cut in the turf, in the same manner as the celebrated "White Horse," were kept in order by the town. Thus, in

lathe nailes for mendinge the Hawe chapple 10d." "1569. Itm, payd for a Rope for the Bell upon the Hawe 0-1-1." In a curious Inventory is the following entry, relating to the Chalice of this chapel. "Memorand, ther remayneth in the hands of John Paynter a chalice of Seynt Katerin, rec^d of Pers Lygger." Leland thus speaks of the chapel, "Ther is a righte goodly Walke on a Hille without the Towne by south caullid the How, and a fair Chapel of S. Catarine on it." From this chapel, which has long since disappeared, probably Catherine Street, and, possibly, Cat Water, and Cat Down, may take their names. Near the chapel stood, as will be seen, a cross of excellent form, erected on steps. The chapel itself was enclosed in a wall.

The fortifications shown in the chart need no describing, farther than to note that they are named "The fortresse of Plymouth," and are shown to run from Fishers Nose, where was a large square tower, to Mill-bay, where a smaller round tower is shown.

On St. Nicholas' Island is shown a small building, or cell, which was doubtless the chapel dedicated to St. Michael, and which belonged to Plympton priory. This Island, now one of the strongholds of Plymouth, was begun to be fortified not long after this chart was drawn, and in the proceedings of the Privy Council, it appears that a letter was written to the Mayor of Plymouth, and his brethren, on the 28th of March, 1548, "merveilinge of their unwillingness to proceede in the fortifyinge of St. Michaelle's chappelle to be made a bulwarke, and when they allege the pluckinge downe of that chappelle to the foundation, they were answered, the same being made upp againe with a wall of turfe should neither be of less effecte or strength, nor yet of such greate coste as they intended, and therefore eftsones the lordes desired them like good subjectes to goe in hande with that worke accordinglie, as they might thereby be esteemed that they tender the Kinges Ma^{ties} pleasure, and their owne sureties and defence chiefest."

The identification of these buildings will, it is hoped, be of some service to local antiquaries, and to others interested in the subject, and therefore I have in this brief manner thrown together the notes which, years ago, I believe I was the first of any one to make upon the subject, along with some additional identifications which have not before been made. These I now put on record in the "RELIQUARY" for future use.

Winster Hall, Derbyshire.

1567, "Itm. p^d for newe cuttings of the Gogmagog at the Howe, 8d." These were cut, of course, to perpetuate the memory of the supposed deadly encounter on the Hoe, between Corinæus and Gogmagog, after the arrival of the Trojans, when, as Drayton has it:—

"Vpon that loftie place at Plimmouth, call'd the Hoe,
Those mightie Wrastlers met;"

and which resulted in the destruction of Gogmagog. There was also, on the Hoe, a compass, erected by Sir Francis Drake, which has long since disappeared, and some mounds of earth, probably barrows, in which, years ago, some interesting remains were found.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REGISTERS OF THE PAROCHIAL
CHAPEL OF PADIHAM, IN THE COUNTY OF LAN-
CASTER.

BY MAJOR FISHWICK, F.H.S.

ALL Parish Registers of the 16th century possess a peculiar value, not only on account of their scarceness and antiquity, nor yet only for their quaint and curious wording, but because they often afford evidence for the genealogist and antiquary which is not to be found elsewhere.

Through the kindness of the Rev. J. Hamilton Fox, M.A. (the Vicar of Padiham), I have had an opportunity of making copious extracts from one of these venerable tomes. The Padiham Registers commence in 1573, and are complete to the present day; so here, at least, "the remnant of the books lie where they did," and are not like those of the *Spanish Curate's*, "half puff'd away with the churchwardens' pipings." The volume from which the extracts are taken is a long thin book with parchment leaves, and is in a very good state of preservation, and for the most part well written.

PADIHAM.

Registrū omnīū Baptizatoz Matrimonio Coniunctos et Sepultoꝝ templo siue Capella Padhamia p'dicta ut subsequitur.

Anno R. R. Elizabetha dei grā Angl' franciā et Hibernia Regina fidei defensoris se.
Decimo quinto Anno dni 1573.

Mylo Clayton* baptizatus fuit decimo quarto die mensis Junij Anno p'dicto.
Jacobus Horrige baptizatus fuit ultimo die Junij Anno p'dicto.
Elizabetha uxor Barnarde Birtwisle† sepulta fuit tertio die Julij Anno p'dicto.
Jenitta uxor John* Wade sepulta Julij Anno p'dicto.
John* Diccansoun et Alicia Birtwisle matrimonio coniuncti fuere vicesimo secundi Augustij Anno predict'.
Maria Duckworth baptizata fuit septimo die Septembris Anno p'dict'.
Johnes Thornber sepultus fuit decimo die Mensis Septembris Anno p'dicto.

AN' R. R. ELIZABETHA &C., DECIMO SEXTO ANNO DNI P'DICTO.

Thomas Landedaile baptizatus fuit vicesimo tertio die Novembris An° p'd°.
Elizabetha Cronckshay sepulta fuit decimo secundo Die Decembris Anno p'dicto.
Johes Starkie et Jana Starkie gemelli baptizati fuere primo die Januarij An° p'do.

Anno Dni 1574.

Georgius Chatburne baptizatus fuit septimo die Aprilis Anno p'dicto.
Isabella Parker baptizata fuit decimo sexto die Aprilis Anno p'dicto.
Robertus Hey sepultus fuit tertio die Maij Anno p'dicto.
Barnardus Shuttleworth et Jenitta Whittaker matrimonio coniuncti fuere, decimo tercio die Septembris Anno p'dicto.
Bernard, the 2nd son of Nicholas Shuttleworth, of Gawthrope, Esq., and Ellen, his wife, daughter of C. H. Parker, of Radholm Park, Esq.
Thomas Whittaker baptizatus fuit quarto die Novembris Anno p'dicto.

ANNO R. R. ELIZABETHA, &C. DECIMO SEPTIMO S' ANNO. DNI P'DICTO.‡

Anno dni 1575.

Elinora Denbie baptizata fuit vicesimo octauo Marcij Anno p'dicto.

* This is the first entry in the Register.

† Adam de Birdtwisell held lands in Birtwistle (near Padiham) in 1302.—*Vide Baines' Lancashire.*

‡ The year of the reigning Sovereign is thus shown to the end of the book; to save space I have only given the A.D.

Elizabetha filia Richardi Wilkinson baptizata fuit decimo septimo die Junij Anno p'dict.

Elizabetha filia Johnes Hallstead baptizata fuit primo die Julij Anno p'dict.

Hellen Shutln..... sexto die Augustij Anno p'dicto.

Hellen Wh* baptizata fuit Augustij Anno p'dc°.

Johanna alias Jenitta Bowker baptizata fuit eod' die (28th Nov.) Anno p'dicto.

Johnes filius Nicholai Cartmell baptizatus fuit sexto die Maij Anno p'dc°.

Anno Dni 1576.

Hugo Whittaker et Jenitta Robert matrimonio coniuncti fuere vicesimo tertio die Aprilis Anno p'dc°.

Edwardus Haberiam† sepultus fuit quarto die Maij Anno p'dict.

Willimus filius Henrici Whythead baptizatus fuit sexto die Junij Anno p'd'.

Thomas filius Roberti ffell baptizatus fuit tertio die Julij Anno p'd'.

Richardus filius Richardi Naler baptizatus fuit undecimo die Julij Anno p'd'.

Rogerus Pollard sepultus fuit decimo sexto die Septembris Anno p'd'.

Richardus Janna et Jenitta Chest matrimonio coniuncti fuere sexto die Novembri Anno p'dicto.

Anno Dni 1577.

Jenitta filia Rogeri Webster baptizata fuit secundo die Aprilis Anno p'dict'.

Hugo Halstead sepultus fuit octauo die Aprilis Anno p'dicto.

Johnes filius Hugonis Whittaker baptizatus fuit decimo die Aprilis Anno p'dc°.

Henricus Hodgson et Elizabetha Pollard matrimonio coniuncti fuere eod' die [23 May] Anno p'dc°.

Thomas Shuttleworth et Margreta Webster matrimonio coniuncti fuere decimo die Junij Anno p'dc°.

Nicholaus Whythead baptizatus fuit decimo octauo die Septembris An° p'd°.

Henricus Hollas baptizatus fuit eod' die [6 Oct.] Anno predicto.

Laurentius Starkie‡ baptizatus fuit decimo nono die Januarij Anno p'dict°.

Richardus Shuttleworth sepultus fuit eod' die (9 Marcij) Anno predicto.

Anno Dni 1578.

Mylo Clayton sepultus fuit vicesimo octauo die Aprilis Anno predicto.

From 28 April to 6 July there are no entries.

Margreta Lonsdalle baptizatus fuit sexto die Julij Anno predicto.

Uxor Jacobi Haberiam sepulto fuit decimo octauo die Aprilis Anno predicto.

Richerdus Wilkinson et Jana Pyekopp matrimonio coniuncti fuere eod. die [16 Sep.] Anno predicto.

Willimus Houghton et Gracia Whittaker matrimonio coniuncti fuere quinto die Decembris Anno p'dc°.

Johnes Howorth baptizatus fuit vicesimo die Januarij Anno predict.

Bernardus Webster baptizatus fuit undecimo die februarij Anno p'dc°.

Robtus Roe baptizatus fuit duodecimo die Marcij Anno predicto.

Anno Dni 1579.

Margreta Wilkinson sepulta fuit vicesimo nono die Marcij Anno predicto.

Agneta Robinson sepulta fuit novissimo die Marcij Anno predicto.

Uxor Roberti Wilkinson et duo infantes sepulti fuerenono die Junij Anno p'dc°.

Hillarius Hargreaves baptizatus fuit duodecimo die Junij Anno predicto.

Ewan Heydock baptizatus fuit decimo die Julij Anno predicto.

Uxor Nicholai Cookshoott sepulta fuit decimo tertio die februarij Anno predic°.

Willmus filius Georgij Cronckshey baptizatus fuit quarto die Marcij Anno predic°.

Anno Dni 1580.

Uxor Johnis Crooke sepulta fuit decimo quinto die ——— Anno p'dico.

Jenitta filia Johnis Whipp baptizata fuit vicesimo primo die februarij An° p'dc°.

Jenitta filia Olyveri Holliday sepulta fuit vicesimo tertio die Marcij Anno p'dc°.§

* These blanks were never filled up in the original.

† Habergam Hall, in the Township of Hapton, was for many generations the seat of a family of this name, and according to *Baines* (see *History of Lancashire*), as early as A.D. 1201, two sisters, Alina and Sabrina de Haubringham held land in Habergam.

‡ The youngest son of Edmund Starkie, of Hunhoyd, Esq.

§ This is entered twice, and for the entire year 1580 are only six entries, all of which are in February and March.

Anno Dni 1581.

Thomas filius Joh̄nis Grynwoodd baptizatus fuit septimo die Aprilis Anno p'do.
 Jacobus Willson et Hellen Chipp matrimonio coniuncti fuere decimo die Aprilis Anno p'do.

Margreta filia Willm̄i Hancocke* sepulta fuit decimo septimo die Junij An̄o p'do.

Doreas filia Joh̄nis Starkie baptizata fuit vicesimo septimo die Julij Anno p'do.

Alicia uxor Henrici Dodgsonn sepulta fuit primo die februarij Anno p'do.

Bonaventurus filius baptizatus fuit 20 Feb.)

Thomas Willasell† sepultus fuit eod' die (20 Mar.) Anno p'do.

Anno Dni 1582.

Richerdus filius Thoma Shuttleworth baptizatus fuit secundo die Aprilis Anno p'do.

Jana filia Georgij Cronckshey baptizata fuit octauo die Maij Anno p'do.

Jacobus filia Jacobi Clarke baptizatus fuit sexto die Junij Anno p'do.

Edmundus filius Nicholai Starkie‡ baptizatus fuit octauo die Julij Anno p'do.

Jacobus filius Joh̄nis Hallstead baptizatus fuit vicesimo quinto die Septembris Anno p'do.

Anno Dni 1583.

Jacobus Booth sepultus fuit sexto die Aprilis Anno p'do.

Joh̄nis Collensonn et Hellen Pollard matrimonio coniuncti fuere vicesimo secundo die Aprilis Anno p'do.

Thomas filius illegitimus Joh̄nis Cockshoot baptizatus fuit vicesimo sexto die Maij Anno p'do.

Hugo Hargreaves et Margareta Brotherton matrimonio coniuncti fuere vicesimo secundo die Julij Anno p'do.

Joh̄nes filius Henrici More baptizatus fuit undecimo die februarij Anno p'do.

Anno Dni 1584.

Jenitta *alias* Johanna filia Hugonis Hargreaves sepulta fuit vicesimo septimo die Junij Anno p'do.

Georgius Hallstead sepultus fuit septimo die Octobris Anno p'do.

Hugo Cockshotte et Letticia Astley matrimonio coniuncti fuere vicesimo nono die Octobris Anno p'do.

Joh̄nes Dodgson et Anna Childers matrimonio coniuncti fuere vicesimo sexto die Januarij Anno p'd.

Anno Dni 1585.

Joh̄nes Cronckshey§ sepultus fuit vicesimo die Aprilis Anno p'do.

Richerdus Hodgkynson et Anna Starkie|| matrimonio coniuncti fuere secundo die Maij Anno p'do.

Joh̄nes filius Richerdi Goodshey sepultus fuit vicesimo die Junij Anno p'do.

Samuell filius Joh̄nes Townley baptizatus fuit eod. die (19 Dec.) Anno p'do.

Anno Dni 1586.

Josephus filius Hugonis Dicconson baptizatus fuit vicesimo sexto die Marcij Anno p'do.

Margreta Bulcocke sepulta fuit eod. die (6 April) Anno p'do.

Willm̄us filius Richerdi Hodgkynsonn sepultus fuit vicesimo quarto die Maij Anno p'do.

Jacobus filius Jacobi Whythead baptizatus fuit nono die Augustij Anno p'do.

Nicholaus filius Henrici More baptizatus fuit octauo die Septembris Anno p'do.

Anno Dni 1587.

Petrus Ormerode sepultus fuit vicesimo primo die Aprilis Anno p'do.

Nicholaus Hallstead sepultus fuit vicesimo nono die Aprilis Anno p'do.

Edwardus Worsley sepultus fuit decimo nono die Maij Anno p'do.

* In 1560, Pendle Hall, Padiham, was conveyed to Edward Starkie, of Huntroyd, Esq., in marriage with Ann, the daughter and heiress of Nicholas Hancock, Gent. (*Vide Notitia Cestriensis, Chetham Society*, vol. xix.)

† This name occurs several times in the "Shuttleworth Accounts" *Chetham Soc.*, vols. xl., xli., xliii., and xlvi.

‡ Nicholas Starkie, of Huntroyd, died in 1618. No son Edmund appears in the pedigree as given in "Whittaker's *Whalley*."

§ About this time this name occurs very frequently. Cronkeyshaw is the name of a hamlet in the parish of Rochdale.

§ The daughter of Edmund Starkie, of Huntroyd. Richard Hodgkinson was of Preston.

Richerdus Hey et Isabella Law matrimonio coniuncti fuere duodecimo die Junij An^o. p^do.

Margeria uxor Johnes Brandewodd sepulta fuit decimo octauo die Junij Anno p^do.

Thomas filius Lawrentij Booth* sepultus fuit tricesimo primo die Augustij An^o. p^do.

Matilda uxor Willmi Sonkie sepulta fuit vicesimo septimo die Septembris Anno p^do.

Johnes Haworth sepultus fuit octauo die februarij Anno p^do.

Isabella uxor Eduardi Habergham sepulta fuit vicesimo sexto die februarij Anno p^do.

Anno Dni 1588.

Thomas filius Thoma Smalley † sepultus fuit secundo die Aprilis Anno p^do.

Thomas filius Thoma Riley baptizatus fuit decimo tertio die Julij Anno p^do.

florentia filia Richerdi Hargreaves baptizata fuit decimo sexto die Novembris An^o. p^do.

Anno Dni 1589.

Nicholaus More sepultus fuit decimo octauo die Maij Anno p^do.

Barnardus filius Georgij Pollarde baptizatus fuit eod. die (18 May) Anno p^do.

Richerdus filius Thoma Thymble baptizatus fuit vicesimo septimo die Julij Anno p^do.

Rogerus Webster et Jenitta *alias* Johanna Parker matrimonio coniuncti fuere decimo quarto die Decembris Anno p^do.

Anno Dni 1590.

Petrus filius Johnis Ingam baptizatus fuit vicesimo die Maij Anno p^do.

Willmus Smalley sepultus fuit nono die Novembris Anno p^do.

Anno Dni 1591.

Barnardus Shuttleworth sepultus fuit duodecimo die Aprilis Anno p^do.

Uxor Hugonis Nutter sepulta fuit decimo septimo die Julij Anno p^do.

Anno Dni 1592.

Elizabetha filia Richerdi Rushton baptizatus fuit eod' die (26 May) Anno p^do.

Anna Howell sepulta fuit vicesimo die Maij Anno p^do.

Hugo Clayton sepultus fuit eod' die (17 Oct.) Anno p^do.

Anna Hindle sepulta fuit Anno p^do. †

fil' Alexandri Kenmon sepultus fuit Anno p^do.

Anno Dni 1593.

Hugo filius Henrici Hey baptizatus fuit octauo die Aprilis Anno p^do.

fil' Thoma Pollard sepultus fuit eod. die (9 Ap.) Anno p^do.

Maria filia Roberti Jellison baptizata fuit eod. die (4 Oct.) Anno p^do.

Anno 1594.

Johnes filius Georgij Hallstead de Padiham baptizatus fuit secundo die Maij Anno p^do.

Richerdus filius Richerdi Robert de Hapton baptizatus fuit decimo quarto die Julij Anno p^do.

Laurentius Whittaker de Padiham sepultus fuit eod' die (14 July) Anno p^do.

Anno Dni 1595.

Matheus filius Georgij Pollard de Hapton baptizatus fuit vicesimo primo die Septembris Anno p^do.

filius Jacobi Ryley de Pendle sepultus fuit vicesimo quarto die Septembris Anno p^do.

Anno Dni 1596.

Anna uxor Georgij Yate de Hapton sepulta fuit vicesimo die Maij Anno p^do.

Ambrosius filius Johnes Hey § de Northwoodd sepultus fuit eod' die (17 Feb.) Anno p^do.

* (A.D. 1601).—"Agreed with Lawrence Both, of Symonston, to mowe and make all the Hay at Symondston upon his own charge for xxxvs."—*Shuttleworth Accounts*.

† (A.D. 1611).—"Tho. Smalley for makinge doublett and briches. &c., iiij^s."—*Shuttleworth Accounts*.

‡ No month or day here for several entries.

§ William de Heys conveyed the Manor of Simonstone (in Padiham) to Nicholas Holden sometime prior to 1360 (*vide* Baines' *Lancashire*.)

Anno Dni 1597.

fil' Willm Nutter de Pendle sepult. fuit septimo die Maij Anno p'd.

Anno Dni 1598.

Alicia filia Johnes Robert de Symonndstone baptizata fuit vicesimo octauo die Marcij Anno p'do.

Mylo Landesdale de Padiham sepultus fuit decimo quarto die Aprilis Anno p'd.

Johnes Baxter * Curatus de Padiham et Isabell Robinsonn vidua matrimonio coniuncti fuere eod. die (15 Apr.) Anno p'dct.

Anno Dni 1599.

Johnes filius Jacobi Roa de Scoalebanke baptizatus fuit vicesimo secund. die Aprilis Anno p'do.

Edmundus† filius Johnes Starkie de Padiham baptizatus fuit quarto die Septembris Anno p'do.

franciscus Webster de Horgreaue‡ sepultus fuit sexto die februarij Anno predicto.

Johnes filius Henrici Roe de Padiham baptizatus fuit decimo die februarij Anno p'd.

Nicholaus Houlgate de Pendle et Maria Hargreaues de eod' matrimonio coniuncti fuere vicesimo quinto die Maij Anno p'd.

Carr Hill, Rochdale.

THE OLD REGISTERS OF THE PARISH OF ATTENBOROUGH-CUM-BRAMCOTE, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, WITH EXTRACTS AND NOTES.

BY REV. E. COLLETT, M.A.

(VOL. II., 1775 TO 1812.)

ON the inside of the cover the following entries appear :—

Number of Inhabitants in this Parish in 1800 is 343. Number of ditto taken the 27th day of May 1811—

Chilwell, ditto.....	378	Hamlet of Mapperley.	305
Toton	691	1815.	109
	155	Kirkhallam	414
	1,224		
No. Chilwell	823	1821.	
Toton	208	Mapperley ..	338
Bramcote.....	441	Kirkhallam	95
	1,472		433
In 1831, Population Bramcote.....			562
Ditto Toton			202
Ditto Chilwell			592
	Total		1,656
1831, Mapperley			304
Kirkhallam			102
	Total		406

* Curate of Padiham from 1573 to his death in 1616.

† Edmund, the son of John Starkie, of Huntroyd, died 1657.

‡ Horgreave is now known as Hargrove, and was the property of the descendants of Francis Webster for many generations. I have a pedigree of this family nearly completed, which I hope may find a place in some future part of the "RELIQUARY."

Bramcote Register.

N.B.—{ No flattery here, where, to be *born* and *die*,
Of *Rich* and *Poor*, is all the History!
Enough! if *Virtue* fill'd the Space between,
Prov'd by the ends of *Being*, to have *been*.

Register of the Names and Surnames of all Persons Christened or Buried at Bramcote in the County of Nottingham from the first Day of January, in the Year of our LORD

1775.

1775.

Xenings—&—Burials.

Jan^y. 8.—George, Son of Geo. & Elizth Hough, was X^{tened}.Mar^h. 10.—Moses, son of Joseph & Elizth Garratt, Baptiz'd.Ap^l. 14.—Sarah Daur of Joseph & Sarah Wheatley, Baptiz'd.∴ 16.—Sarah, Daughter of Jos^h. & Sarah Wheatley, Buried.

The Rev^{ds}. { WILLIAM CLARKE, *Vicar*.
WILLIAM HOLT DAVISON, *Curate*.

Easter Monday, 1775.

I do appoint Mr. Luke Hucknall Sen^r. { ROBERT HARRINGTON BAUDIN, } Ch: Wards.
to be my Church Warden for & during { JOSEPH WHEATLEY. }

the ensuing Year.

W. H. Davison.

N.B.—Thus far delivered into Court Visitatⁿ. held at Nottingham, May 6th 1776.

WILLIAM HOLT DAVISON, Minister.

* Resid^t at Bramcote, aforesaid.

Certified copies of the entries appear to have been regularly "delivered into Court," and an entry of the election of Churchwardens has been made every year.

1783.

May 5th.—That right, true, and perfect copies of the above, and of all and every the Registers belonging to the Parish of Bramcote in the County of Nottingham, and Diocese of York for the year of our Lord God 1782, were delivered into Court, at an Arch Deacon's Visitation held in St. Mary's Church Nottingham upon this Day.

Witness my Hand

W. H. DAVISON,

Min^r. of Bramcote.

and resident there.

N.B.—1783 Dec^r. 8th. The Rev^d. Thomas Gaunt Barber became Vicar of Attenborough-cum-Bramcote under the Patronage of Ffoljambe of Aldwark Yorkshire, Esq.

1786.

Sept. 30.—Insp^d. & Duty paid to Mr. Comissioner Smith of St. James' Lane Nottingham:

Per W. H. DAVISON,

resident Min^r.

N.B.

1789, Sep^r. 9th.—The Rev. T. G. Barber Vicar died at Whiston in Yorkshire.

The Rev. William H. Davison who serv'd this parish Church 17 years died Oct^{br} 23rd '93.

1793.

Baptisms.

March 19.—Thomas the son of John & Hannah Clower.

July 3rd.—Thomas, Son of William & Sarah Clifford.

— 14.—John Son of Thomas & Ann Towlson.

Dec. 27.—Mary Dau^{tr} of Samuel & Sarah Eddisher Hetheysa.†

1795.

Burials within the Parish of Bramcote.

Jan. 3d.—Mary Garton widow Aged 86 years.

* This note occurs under Mr. Davison's name seventeen times, ending April 26, 1790. In all but two instances it has been added subsequently, and there are traces of previous writing having been erased. In ten of the entries the word "Resident" only has been inserted; once the words "and Resident there," have been written after the word "Min^r,"; once, in the extract below, the word "resid^t." has been interpolated before the words "of Bramcote."

† This name occurs frequently, and is often written "Eddisher *alias* Hetheysa."

Feb. 1st.—Elizabeth Roberts widow 81 ditto.

— 24.—Hannah wife of George Moore 80.

May 5.—Melicent Gregory Widow aged 80.

Nov. 27.—Thomas Wallis Labourer aged 76 yrs.

Thos. Wilkinson, Curate.

N.B.—The united Ages of 5 of these persons above register'd amounts to 408 years!!

T. W.

1796.

Baptisms.

Jan. 23.—Leonora Dtr of Wm. & Elizabeth Birkin.

May 27.—Charles Thomas, Son of Doct^r Char. Pennington and Ann his wife.

1796.

Burials.

Jan. 19.—Henry Flower, Ser^{vt}. Aged 41 Years.

— 27.—Leonora, y^e inft Dtr of Wm. & Eliz. Birkin.

1806.

Burials.

Jan^{ry} 2nd.—James Fox aged 76 Years.

— 14th.—Richard Eliff — 71 —.

Mar. 25.—John Fox — aged 82.

July 6th.—John Hewson, aged 91.

Dec. 14th.—John Strey, — 82 —.

N.B.—The united ages of 5 of those persons above Register'd amount to 402 years.

T. W. Curate.

The following persons filled the office of Churchwarden between the years 1775 and 1809 :—

1775. Luke Hucknall, Sen^r.

1776. Thomas Marriott.

1777. John Garton.

1778. Joseph Stubbins.

1779. Joseph Garton.

1780. John Garton.

1781. Joseph Wheatley.

1782. Thomas Marriott.

1783. Luke Hucknall, Sen.

1784. Joseph Garton.

1785. John Garton.

1786. Joseph Wheatley.

1787. Thomas Marriott.

1788. John Pearson.

1789. Luke Hucknall the Elder.

1790. Joseph Garton.

1791. John Shepherd.

1792. Joseph Garton.

1793. John Garton.

1794. Mr. Pearson.

1795. John Pearson.

1796. John Pearson.

1797. John Pearson.

* * * * *

1800. John Pearson.

1802. Jno. Pearson.

The following short accounts of Attenborough and Bramcote appear at the end of the Second Volume.

Attenborough, Nott^m.

At Adenburg ; a Church rather than a Town, having but few Houses belonging to it ; and no fields ; it stands in the southern angle of this *wapentake*, where the River *Erewash*, or *Yerevis*, which parts this county and Derbyshire, empties itself into the *Trent*. The Church serves for *Cillewell*, Toughton, and part of Bramcote : Half of it in the *Conqueror's* time was in Cillewell, and of the fee of Ralph fitzherbert and coming to *Odo-de-Bony*, was given by him to the Monastery of *Lenton* then newly founded, the other Half was in Toughton, and of *Pevel's fee* ; from whom it passed to the Lord Grey of Codnorre, who settled it upon the Priory of *felley*, having by a long Suit at Law rescued it from the claim of the Prior of *Lenton* upon the condition of paying forty shillings a year to that *House* out of the *Tythes* ; And *William*,* Arch Bishop of York appropriated it to that Monastery, as it continued till the Dissolution of the Monasteries : soon after which King Edward vj. Reg. 7, granted the *Rectory* with the Advowson of the Vicarage to Sir James ffoljambe Knight, upon the condition of paying a yearly *Rent* of Eighteen Pounds. Sir James ffoljambe Knt., his Descendants settled the *Rectory* upon *Chesterfield School* for the maintenance of the Masters, and

* N.B.—About that Time there was one, *William Bainbrigge* (of Lockington, in the County of Leicester), created *Arch Bishop of York* ; and Cardinal of *Rome*.

for Teaching of some Scholars; but the Patronage of the Vicarage still remains in that family, Sir Francis Holjame having the Advowson.—It is valued in the King's Books at 4 : 6 : 8.

In the Church are the Arms of the Babingtons, and Nevills, and Leakes impaling with them. And, upon a plain stone an Inscription for Thomas Trowell and Dionise his wife, with nine children Sons and Daughters by her; He died May 2^d. 1536.

HENRY HANDLEY, Esq., who lies buried in the Church of *Bramcote* in this County hath given Twenty Shillings a year for ever for the Poor of this Place and Toton, as appears from a Tablet set up in the middle of the Alms-House in Stony Street, Nottingham ———.

W. H. DAVISON, Min^r.

Bramcote.

At *Bramcote*; besides some Parts that belonged to the King's Manor of Arnal, and William Peverel's fee at Woollaton, was divided into four Manors held before the Conquest by Ulthel, Codric, Alvrice, and Levrice; and after by William Ostiarius (or Porter). The Priory of *Lenton* had some lands here given to it by *Herbert de Bramcote*, and the Nuns of Sempringham in Lincolnshire had the whole Manor, which they held till the Dissolution of the Abbies; after which having rested in the Crown some time, it was granted by Queen Elizabeth's Letters Patent dated July 4, 6 Eliz: among other Things to Charles Jackson and William Mason and the heirs of the former; but the Lands belonging to that Priory were purchased by *Richd. Handley yeoman*, whose Posterity dwelling at this Place did enjoy them till lately:—Issue failing in *Henry Handley*; Robert Harding, a Barrister-at-Law, and kinsman to him got Possession, and kept out the right Heir, Gervas Handley of Wilford, till he died, leaving the Law Suit in which he was engaged to recover his Inheritance undetermined. Sixteen Bowates of Land and four Acres of Meadow in this Parish were settled upon Babington's chantry in Mawford Church founded by William Babington, Esq. for a warden and three Chaplains and their successors for ever to pray for his own, and his wife Elizabeth's souls; his father Sir William and Margery his wife's; and the souls of all them to whom the said Robert and Sir William were held bound in the sight of God. These Lands we suppose to be Part of Karr Manor in this Place, which Sir William Babington, Knight, was seized of 33 Hen. VI. Here were also certain Lands belonging to the Monastery of Derby in Derbyshire Given at the Dissolution of the Abbies by Queen Elizabeth to Hercules Wytham and Francis Tekeston Gents and their Heirs. *Henry Handley, Esq.*, above-mentioned, was a great Benefactor for this Place of his Residence, where he also lies interred in the Church; for, besides other Charities to the Town of Nottingham and many other places, he left for a preaching and resident Minister at *Bramcote* Twenty Pounds a year; to the Poor of the said Parish five pounds a year; and gave also a third Bell to the said Church. He died June 10th, 1650. See Burials in that year. And hath left an example here to perpetuate his Memory to all succeeding ages.—This from old Records. Copied this 25th day of March, 1788, by me

WILLIAM HOLT DAVISON,

Min^r. resid^t. of *Bramcote*; *aforesaid*.

A TERRIER, and Account of the houses, Glebe Lands, Tythes, and other Ecclesiastical Dues, profits, and Stipendiary Payments whatsoever belonging to *Bramcote*, a Member of the Vicarage of Attenborough, in the County of Nottingham, and Diocese of YORK. Delivered into Court at the Primary Visitation of *William*, Arch Bishop of YORK, held at Nottingham, June 11th, 1777.

Imp^a.—One Vicarage-house, part tiled, and part thatch'd, containing Three lower Rooms, four Chambers. Two Cellars, with a Garden, in the occupation of James Ilox. Also, a Cottage-house, Two little Crofts, a Stable, a Cow-house, Two Hogstyes, Two Coal-houses, the Chapel Yard; a little close in the Moor containing a Pasture and a Quarter, One Land in the field in a place called the Upper Throscotts, William Burroughs on the one side, and Joseph Garton on the other, with Twenty Sheep Gates in the Occupation of William Towle.—Also a Land containing near Half-an-Acre in a Place called the Cowey Hill, a Land and a Pike distant from the Turnpike Road leading to Derby, and opposite to *Bramcote* House, in the Occupation also of William Towle.—Also one Acre, wanting eighteen Perches in the Newfield formerly a Break taken from the Common, now thrown open again.—* * * * *

Henry Handley, of *Bramcote*, Esq^r., by his last Will and Testament, A.D. 1650, left to a resident and preaching Minister in *Bramcote* the sum of Twenty Pounds per Annum; at present paid Halfyearly by John Sherwin, of Nottingham, Esq^r., Lord of the Manor of *Bramcote*.

The Easter Dues are; Husband and wife four Pence, a penny the Garden, a penny Smoak, Servants' offerings Two Pence.—Tythe Eggs, two for an Hen, and three for a Cock: The same for Ducks and Drakes.—Goslings, One at Ten.—The Lammas Dues,

Tythe of Turnips, Tythe of corn and hay, within the Vicar's Ring.—Tythe Apples; Mortuaries; Dove Coats 10 Groats; Pigs, Cows, and Calves, Three Half Pence.—A penny for a Stropper; Mares and Foals Three Pence; Tythe of Hemp and flax.—Bees a penny pr. Swarm, and an Half Penny a Cast, honey and wax. * * * * * Surplice Fees are; for a Wedding by Banns, One Shilling and Six Pence. By a Licence five shillings.—If a Woman lives in the Parish and be married at another Church by a Licence five shillings to the Vicar.—Publication of Banns One Shilling: And for a Certificate of the same if the Parties are married at another Church, One Shilling.—For breaking up the Chapel-yard to bury a corpse, One Shilling. Inside of the Chapel, Three Shillings and four Pence Woman's offerings after childbirth, Sixpence.—For Registering the Child, four Pence. * * * * *

That the above is a true and perfect copy of the Terrier deliver'd into Court at the ordinary Visitation of *Robert* late Arch Bishop of York, held at Nottingham 25th June 1770; and also, That a Copy of the same was delivered into Court upon the Primary Visitation of *William* Arch Bishop of York, held at Nottingham June 11th 1777.

Witness our Hands.

W. H. DAVISON, Min^r. of Bramcote.

J: STUBBINS,
JOHN GARTON. } CH: Wardens.

THOMAS MARRIOTT,
R. HARRINGTON BANDIN, } Principal Inhabitants.
JOHN HUCKNALL,
WILLIAM HOPHAM. }

Bramcote Terrier, continued, 1777.

N.B.—Since the year 1770 Bramcote field hath been inclosed, and there was an exchange of Lands made between the Vicar & his Parishioners, namely, of that one Land in the upper Throscoats; also, of the Half Acre of Land in Cowey Hill; also of that one Acre wanting 18 perches in the New field, together with those 20 Sheep Gates (all above-mentioned) for that one piece of Inclosure situate lying and being in the said field next to the Derby Road, having Mr. Trowel and Mr. Bandin on the East, Mr. Stubbins' Land on the North and West, and y^e said Derby Road on the South: which said piece of Inclosure containing four Acres and an Half according to the award of an Act of Parliament for the said Inclosure was solely allotted to the Vicar in Lieu of the said Lands, and to wth the Rev^d. Mr. Clarke, now Vicar of Bramcote, acquiesced, and hath set the same unto James Fox as his Tenant.—The Chapel of Bramcote is in tolerable condition, having 3 Bells, and an elegant new Singing Gallery.—The Communion Plate consists of One Silver Half Pint Wine-flagon with a Silver Cover, weighing both together one Half lb. within one Quart^r oz. very good weight, no Lres of a Donor's name, and only one small stamp mark. One large Pewter flagon.—The CH: Bible, 4to. and two Com^a Prayer Books in Folio, in good order.—The Desk-cloth, Pulpit-cloth and cushion of new Scarlet Plush, very good.—The Body of the Chapel to be repaired by y^e Pshioners by Levy, or otherwise: But the Chancel by its Trustees at Chesterfield.—The Psh Clerk chosen by the Minister.

The Chapel Yard, not quite Half an Acre, is in good order, being well fenced on y^e East and North with Thorns, and on the South and West by Wm. Harpham's Houses, and Garden Hedge, and wall of Bricks.—Lastly, There are 9 young Ash Trees in y^e Chapel Yard worth ab^t 8 Pounds.—The end of Bramcote Terrier, 1777.

W. H. DAVISON: Min^r.

END OF VOL. II.

The following Names occur in the Register:—

Wright, Webster, Chambers, Williams, Longdale, Porter, Burton, Lommas, Coton, More, Ellis, Brightmore, Kilborne, Bagshawe, Campion, Kinsey, Kirkbie, Cox, Booth, Chadwick, Lacie, Abbot, Sherwyn, Owtram, Stafford, Hartshorn, Winter, Widowsen, Nightingall, Shawe, Randoll, Eld, Trowell, Clowden, Nightingale, Armstronge, Burgon, Petreson, Blake, Bray, Wallis, Hynde, Toole, Starbucke, Sils, Garmeson, Coxe, Straw, Dorman.

(To be continued.)

SACHEVERELL MOBS AND OUTRAGES IN LANCASHIRE.

BY T. T. WILKINSON, F.R.A.S., &C.

SHORTLY after the accession of George I., to the great disappointment of the Tories and Jacobites, the King expressed his determination to preserve the Toleration Act inviolate. When this became known, Tory and High Church indignation knew no bounds. "In Lancashire," says Dr. Hibbert Ware, "but more particularly among the High Church Tories, who dwelt in and about Manchester, the excitement caused by King George's declaration in favour of Toleration was particularly stirring. A regular Sacheverell mob, encouraged even by Jacobite magistrates, or justices of the *peace*, was organized under the command of a Mob-Colonel, as the leader was styled; and under a Mob-Captain, the well-known Tom Syddall, a Jacobite celebrity, who was a master blacksmith." The operations of this well organized Manchester mob, are somewhat fully set forth in the late Dr. Hibbert Ware's "Lancashire Memorials of the Rebellion, 1715;" quoted by him from a "History of the late Rebellion," written by Peter Rae, of "Dumfries, 1718." This is now a very scarce book, and must not be confounded with another work, entitled, "A Compleat History of the Rebellion" [of 1745], "by Mr. James Ray, of Whitehaven," which was published at Manchester, by R. Whitworth, during 1746.

It should be borne in mind, that the "Church and King," or Jacobite mobs, that assembled in various parts of the country, selected for these demonstrations, Friday, the tenth day of June, 1715; being the birthday of the Pretender, whom they celebrated as King James III. After relating the disorderly proceedings of various mobs on that day in Somersetshire, also at Leeds, and at Warrington in this county, Rae continues: "But the most considerable mob on that day was at Manchester. They had assembled on Thursday [June 9], increased their rebellions on Friday [the birthday], and continued with beat of drum till Saturday night; during which time they committed many ravages on the houses of those who were well affected to His Majesty's person and Government. They pulled down the Presbyterian Meeting House [in Cross Street, derisively called St. Plungeon's], all but the walls."

These proceedings are thus recorded in Aston's "Metrical Records of Manchester:"—

"In the first year of George—'twas the first George I mean;
 Mancunium was blotted by a disgusting stain;
 A party of zealots inflamed a rude mob,
 And created for Lawyers and Builders a job.
 Enraged that a George should be called to the Crown,
 They flew to St. Plungeon's, and pulled the Chapel down.
 'Presbyterian,' and, 'Friend to the King' in their eyes,
 Were synonymous both, with the 'Father of Lies.'
 And the mob cry—a religio—political lump—
 Was 'Church and King' [James, Sirs] and 'Down with the Rump.'
 The Meeting-house demolished was labour in vain,
 The Parliament voted to build it again,
 A sum all-sufficient to answer the end,
 And the Jacobite party most sore to offend."

The week after this outrage was committed, they again assembled and marched towards Yorkshire, demolishing all the Meeting Houses they found in their way. These Lancashire mobs, having thus continued in their rebellion till the end of the month, destroying all the Chapels, &c., in the country, orders were issued for raising the Militia, and Major Wyvil, with two troops of Lord Cobham's regiment, being sent down to join a party of the Earl of Stair's soldiers (June 23rd), some of the Manchester rebels were taken, and the rest dispersed.—(*Letter from Manchester, June 30th, 1715.*)

In a few weeks' time, the mobs had pulled down the Presbyterian Meeting Houses at Blakeley (Monday, June 20th); Greenacres, near Oldham, also that at Monton (Tuesday, June 21st); and various others in Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Shropshire, &c. On the 20th July, a Royal Proclamation was issued, that if any riotous or tumultuous persons should, at any time, after the last day of July, 1715, demolish, or pull down, any building set aside for religious worship, and certified and registered according to the Statute of 1st William and Mary, or any dwelling-house, barn, &c., the crime should be adjudged felony without benefit of clergy, and the offenders should suffer death. And that the inhabitants of such city, town, county, or hundred, where the damage was done, should be made to yield damages for it. This Act proved to be of some restraint; for at the end of July, 1715, the rioting was entirely suppressed. The Colonel of the Manchester Mob, together with Siddall the blacksmith, who acted as Captain, were tried at the ensuing August assizes, and sentenced to imprisonment and the pillory. "I was at Lancaster," writes a Journalist of this Rebellion, "and saw them stand in the pillory there, which was on a Saturday, being market day there, about a week after the said assizes. But no person was allowed to throw anything at them."—(*Peter Clarke's Journal.*) Subsequently, a sum of £1,500 was granted by Government for rebuilding the Presbyterian Chapel in Cross Street, Manchester, which we have seen was pulled down by this organized Manchester mob.

Peter Clarke in his "Journal," describes the march of the Rebels in November, 1715, from Penrith to Preston, and states, that at Lancaster, the officers of the insurgent forces held a general consultation, whether to release all the prisoners in Lancaster Castle, whether debtors, or on the crown side of the prison. They decided to liberate only the crown prisoners, which was accordingly done. He adds: "Amongst those released were the Colonel and Captain of the Mob of Manchester, whose names I have forgot. These two men were found guilty of rioting at Manchester, and sentenced to stand in the pillory at Lancaster, which accordingly they did, also they were to continue in Lancaster Castle for some years. . . . The said Colonel and Captain joined and listed themselves with the Earl of Derwent-water. They still kept their former titles."

Amongst the insurgents taken prisoners at Preston, after the defeat of the Rebels by the forces under Generals Wills and Carpenter, were this mob-colonel and mob-captain. Owing to careless guarding many of the prisoners escaped, and amongst others these two; but,

Clarke says, "they were retaken on the following day." In January, 1716, the Government sent down a Commission of Oyer and Terminer to try the prisoners, 68 of whom, or according to another account 74, were tried at Liverpool. It appears, that on Tuesday, January 27th, Thomas Siddall, the Manchester blacksmith, was tried and condemned to death. He was executed at Manchester, on Wednesday, February 11th, and his head was fixed on the Market Cross. In the High Sheriff's bill of charges are the following items, under the date of February 11th: "Paid the charges of horses and men to lead the prisoners, in conveying of *five* to Manchester £3 7s. 6d." There is also a "charge at Manchester for executing Siddall, &c., £8 10s." Local tradition says, that the gallows was set up at Knot Mill. Each criminal was accommodated with a bundle of fagots, for burning the entrails and heart; and when each heart was removed from the still quivering body, the executioner held it up, saying aloud: "Behold, the heart of a traitor." It appears that two hangmen made a circuit to execute the prisoners; for the same persons executed twelve at Preston, five at Wigan, five at Manchester, four at Garstang, four at Lancaster, and four at Liverpool. The names of those who were hanged, drawn, and quartered at Manchester, were Thomas Siddall, blacksmith, the Captain of the Manchester mob; William Harris, labourer, of Burnley; Stephen Sagar, labourer, of Burnley; Joseph Porter, labourer, of Burnley; and John Finch, of Walton-le-dale. The Burnley labourers formed a portion of the Townley contingent, although Richard Townley, the then head of the family, did not himself take any active part in the first Scotch Rebellion. He joined the insurgents at Preston, and was among the prisoners escorted to London. On his trial it could not be proved that he had committed any overt act of rebellion, and the jury acquitted him. He had merely come to see his friends; although his servants had enlisted. The judge censured the jury for their verdict, and excused them from further service.

It is somewhat singular that the mob-colonel was not executed at Manchester. Of the four persons last named, three were labourers, and the one from Walton-le-dale has no occupation assigned to him. The mob would scarcely place themselves under this stranger; and it is still less likely that any of the labourers would be elected a leader. The most probable conclusion, therefore, is, that the mob-colonel was content with his nominal title, and was not really active in either the riotous proceedings, or in the subsequent Rebellion. Or, in fact, he may have eluded the vigilance of his keepers, and so made his escape, when insufficiently guarded. We may, therefore, conclude that "Tom Siddall" was the real Director and Captain of the Manchester Mob; and that he also took an active part in the proceedings at Preston after his release from the Castle of Lancaster. [A portion of the preceding article was written by the late John Harland, F.S.A.]

Burnley, Lancashire.

THE LOWES OF DENBY AND ALDERWASLEY.

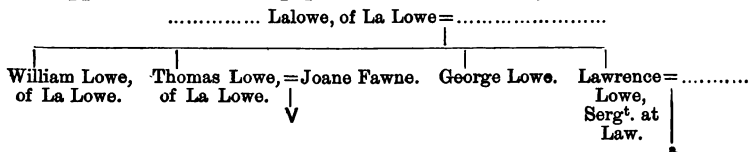
BY CAPTAIN A. E. LAWSON LOWE.

ALTHOUGH the Lowes of Denby and Alderwasley once occupied a position of the highest reputation and influence in the county of Derby, it is a somewhat remarkable fact, that there are few families of whose genealogical history less reliable information has been recorded. It was, therefore, in the hopes of obtaining for the forthcoming History of Derbyshire, a genealogy worthy of the family, that the writer was induced to present to the notice of the readers of the "RELICUARY" the pedigree which appeared on Plate XXXIV. of the last volume. That pedigree is obviously incomplete in several respects, and much careful investigation and patient research are necessary before a satisfactory account of the family can be compiled.

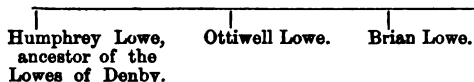
The Wolley MSS. in the British Museum contain a considerable amount of valuable information respecting the Lowes, and amongst other things a copy of a genealogy of the Lowes of Alderwasley, compiled more than two centuries ago, which, although containing some palpable errors in the earlier part, is probably the best record of that branch of the family. It is entitled, "*Stemmata et propagationes antiquæ familiæ dignissimi viri Edwardi Lowe de Alderwasley in comitatu Darbiæ, Armigeri,*" and commences with Thomas Lowe, who is stated to have died in 1415, leaving a son Geoffrey, whose son married the heiress of Fawne, of Alderwasley. These statements are unreliable, and appended to them is the following note, by Mr. Adam Wolley:—

"These two first descents are not proved by any evidences in Mr. Hurt's possession. The Thomas Lowe who married Joan Fawne, appears, from a deed dated 13 Edward IV., and copied sixteen pages after this, to have been descended from a family of that name, which lived at a place called Lallowe, or the Lowe, in the parish of Witton in Cheshire,* and that Lawrence Lowe, who was the ancestor of the Lowes of Denby and Locko, was the younger brother of this Thomas."—A. W.

The document referred to, is to the effect that William Coton, of Derby, in the county of Derby, Petrus Lallowe, of Northwyche, in the county of Chester, John Halyn, priest of Witton, in the county of Chester, Thomas of the Lowe, of the same parish, William of the Lowe, of the same parish, and Lawrence Lallowe, of the same parish, testified that they were witnesses to a grant made by Thomas Whyttington, of Belper, in the county of Derby, and Margery his wife, to John Whyttington, their eldest son, of a messuage and seven acres of land in Belper. The deed bears date September the 1st, in the thirteenth year of King Edward IV., A.D. 1473. The relationship between the Lowes mentioned in the deed is not recorded, nor does Wolley quote any documents which throw light on the subject. The following pedigree appears amongst his papers, but the authority is not quoted:—



* There is no such parish; Witton is a township in the parish of Great Budworth.



The Lowes, of Denby, claim to be the elder branch of the family; Thomas Lowe, who married the heiress of Fawne, being stated to be the second son of Lawrence Lowe, of Denby, and brother of Humphrey, Ottiwell, and Brian Lowe, and the relationship is thus shown on the pedigree on Plate XXXIV. Volume XI. On the other hand, Mr. Wolley quotes documentary evidence to prove that Lawrence Lowe of Denby had only three sons, Humphrey, Ottiwell, and Brian; and that he was the *brother* instead of the *father* of Thomas Lowe, of Alderwasley. The pedigrees of the two branches of the family, commencing respectively with Lawrence Lowe, of Denby, and Thomas Lowe, of Alderwasley, seem fairly accurate, but the connection between the two, and the earlier portion of the pedigree yet remains dubious and unsatisfactory. The family of Lowe is one of great antiquity in Cheshire, being seated from a remote period at La Lowe, near Witton, in the parish of Great Budworth, and according to tradition, derived its name from that place. Another tradition, however, asserts that the name was derived from the Norman-French—*loup*, a wolf—hence the appearance of that animal on the armorial bearings of the family. How long the Lowes remained at La Lowe is uncertain, but long after the Denby and Alderwasley branches had migrated into Derbyshire, some of them (doubtless those belonging to the elder branch), were still seated at their ancient mansion. One branch of the family removed from La Lowe to the Hulse, in the same parish, and there continued to reside for several generations, intermarrying with members of the Banastre, Antrobus, Vawdrey, Wilcoxon, Twemlow, and other old Cheshire families. The representative of the Lowes of the Hulse (who at that time had probably become the sole branch of the Lowes, of La Lowe, remaining in the county of Chester), removed into Nottinghamshire, and settled at Highfield in that county. Some authorities maintain that the Lowes of Clifton, and Wavendon, in Buckinghamshire, derived their descent from the ancient Cheshire stock; and there is but little doubt that the Lowes of Calne, in Wiltshire, were of the same family. The pedigree of the Lowes of Calne, given in the Harleian MSS., 1165, commences with Richard Lowe, of Malpas, in Cheshire, whose son, John Lowe, settled at Wenlock, in Shropshire, and whose grandson, William Lowe, of Wenlock, had a patent of arms, granted by Robert Cook, Clarencieux, in the year 1585. This brief explanation will show that the object in inserting a pedigree of the Derbyshire branches of the Lowes in the "RELIQUARY," was more in the hope of elucidating further information, than of contributing another genealogy to the invaluable series which from time to time appear in its pages. The writer will be most grateful for any additional facts, however trifling, relating to the family.

Highfield House, Nottinghamshire.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE PRETENDER,
WRITTEN IN THE YEAR 1717.

BY THE REV. FRANCIS JOURDAIN, M.A.

THE following letters were written by Miss Phillis Balguy, who afterwards married one of the Lucys of Charloote, Warwickshire. They are curious as showing the warm interest taken in politics by a young lady resident in a remote part of Derbyshire. I imagine that the secret history of many an old family would disclose, as in the present case, how widely-spread and deeply-seated was the attachment to the Stuart cause.

(1). FOR MR. HEATON, JUNR., *these*. April 17.

If Mr. Heaton will be so obliging to communicate to his friends what now happens it will be very agreeable, y^e Torrys begin to Look very pert again I hope there will be no 2^d damp if there is adieu for ever) we have very plausible stories told but whether they are altogether be depended on I cannot pretend to determine) y^e scheme seems well laid y^e day is fixed & that God Almighty will give a blessing to em is y^e constant & hearty prayer of y^{rs}. P. B.

Tis late & I'm afraid I shant gett to send this scroll pray excuse itt. Mrs. Lister *allias* Hurst & my niece Nancy Balguy send you their service.

(2). FOR MR. HEATON, JUNR., ATT SHEFFIELD, *these*.

Sept^r. y^e 15th.

I have had hopes given me by our people that goes to Sheffield for y^e last fortnight y^t I should once more have y^e satisfaction of hearing from Mr. Heaton y^e consequence of which I hope woud have been some gratefull intelligence from our friends in Spain, Sweeden, &c. but finding my selfe disappointed I must address you in a matter of importance we are inform'd there was a very remarkable lett^r at y^e Post office last Tusday directted for Mr. John Bernard in Hope w^{ch} is a direction y^t is sometimes meant to a fr^d of ours) y^e carelessness of y^e person who ought to enquire for our lett^{rs} neglected it last Tusday & this lett^r coming from beyond sea & being of so large a size so large a seall & so fine a hand made it took notice of & enquirey was make of some of Hope people if there was any person of y^t name in y^e Town but they knowing nothing of y^e matter who it was design'd for took no notice of it only to mention they had seen such a lett^r as I described w^{ch} gave us notice & we sent for it upon fryday but Mrs. Turner sent word a man had paid for it y^e Tusday evening & she knew no more of it w^{ch} you must imagin puts us in some concern haveing a particular confidence in you we beg you woud make some enquirey about it I know you can doe it with y^t caution y^t it wont be took notice of & pray lett us know as soon as you possibly can I am in hopes you will excuse y^e trouble & believe we shall always have a grateful sense of y^e flavour you doe us & y^t you will assure y^e selfe y^t I ever shall be wth great sincerity Sr y^e obliged humble serv^t P. BALGUY.

I am very much concern'd to hear of Poor Mr. Lodge's Death I fear we shall loose all honest people soon all here are your servants if you hant time to write to morrow you may against Thursday for a 100 people from this place goes to y^e Town to fetch Ezra Caulton's old maid y^t was & she is likewise to be squired by abundance of Sheffield Beaus I hope you'll be one.

(3). FOR MR. HEATON, JUNR., AT SHEFFIELD, *these*.

Jan. y^e 29th.

I must allways say good Mr. Heaton y^t you are most extremely obliging & I shall ever acknowledge it, I had no reason to expect y^e flavour of y^{rs} to day having never had y^e maners to return thanks for y^e last before yett I am no judge but I think things look ill & carry y^e face of a civil war for controversies runs very high amongst all sorts of people & y^e nation is in strange perplext divisions w^{ch} will be y^e event God Almighty knows I wish it may be happy as y^e Clergy has lost their honour by Perjury & conformity I believe they will at last renounce all principles which is ffact in those y^t approve y^e comprehension) tis thought y^e breach is to wide betwixt y^e Georges ever to be heall'd strange hands we are gott into sure it wont allways continue so) I wish y^e Intelligence from Italy may prove true t'is then to be hoped he woud be in a condition to assist himselfe they say y^e Lady is a Protestant too) I should be most extremely glad to see you here I hope y^e snow wont fright you y^t you dare not venture for I manage my pen so ill that I cant express my thoughts to you at this distance neither is it safe and I have no present hopes of seeing Sheffield) but if we are not to hope to see you I beg y^e continuance of y^e correspondence w^{ch} is very agreeable to your obliged humble servant, P. B.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH REGISTERS OF ST. MARTIN'S, STAMFORD.

BY JUSTIN SIMPSON.

(Continued from page 55.)

1590. Alice, ye dau. of Edw. Thimbleby, 9th June.
Edmond Tayler, aqua vitæ ma. 12 Nov.
1591. Thos. Norton, procte of y^e Spittle, 5 Mar.
Paule Corner, a cripple of y^e same, 27 March.
1592. Jeffersone, gentlama. 1st June.
Thomas Clarke, gent, 20 June.
1593. A poor man unknown, died in y^e street 23 March.
Isabelle y^e d^r. of William Topper 11th Nov.
1597. Wm. Watsonne, gentlama. 8th Feb.
1598. Wm. Cicell, Lorde Burghley, interred.
1603. John y^e sonne of Wm. Salter, gent, 7 Feb.
Albert Wynn, of my lo. his hospitall, x March.
1604. Eliz^b. Prentice, a falconer of Burghley, of the plague.
John Boulton, Woothorpe, of the plague.
" Anne Watson. (This and the three previous entries have not the day of the month noted.)
1611. Elizabeth, d^r. of John Tampion, 26th Jan.
" Rt. Sharman, of y^e Hospital, 3 April.
" Mr. Bait, gent., 26 April.
1613. Elizabeth Train? that was killed with the nett fuearge? in the George yard the last of November.
1614. John Mediasonne been peryshed on Spittle hill in the grate snow March 10.
" Robert Daukins buried July 2 being killed with an horse, his father dwelling at y^e Spittle ho.
1615. Matthew Graston one of the Rt. Hon. Earl of Exeter his gentleman servant, July 1^a.
" Thomas Goore travelling from Weston in Holland to Moulton were unto North-amp^t. appeare by his linen made at Weston the 8th of Nov.
1616. Samuel Kyme servant to Wm. Johnsonne June 17.
1619. Briggitt, the dau. of Michael Falkner, Jan. 8.
Eliz. Baker from the Spittle Oct. 6.
1623. Timothy Boyer, a servant, drowned, Aug. 27.
1624. Richard Bellingham, of y^e Spittall Sept. 20th.
1629. A boy in y^e stockhouse y^e 21st December.
1631. John Mayer, gent., y^e 28th Feb.
Isabelle y^e wife of Wm. Salter y^e 6 Aug.
1632. Jane Weldon, vidua, y^e 3rd Feb.
1633. Mr. William Salter, y^e 27 Sept.
A boy being a stranger in y^e stockhouse y^e 8th December.
1634. Eliz^b Clarke, a stranger going to Newark, y^e 1st Feb.
1635. Mary wife of Mr. Edward Death, May 14.
" Mrs. Bright y^e dau. of Mr. Stafford, June 2.
" Henry son of Mr. John Alene, June 15.
" Margaret wife of Mr. John Churme, July 26.
" Mr. John Churme, Aug. 2. (12.)
1636. Mrs. Katerne y^e wife of Mr. Wm. Dobbins, Feb. 9.
" John Lucas that dyed at y^e Spittlehouse May 25.
" Thomas Ames y^e warden of y^e Bedehouse Sept. 21.
" Mary y^e wife of Mr. Walter Stafford, Oct. 8.

At the end of the first volume I found the following entries:—"1632. Mem. y^e 6th March I gave license to Helen Deathe y^e wife of Henery Deathe of Stamford Baron to eat flesh during her sickness; and that this was registered March 12 by me Richard Edwards, Vicar of St. Martin's." A similar license to Anna Thistlewood, March 16, 1632; and a like license granted to Mary Salter, March 27, 1633, and registered on the 29th, the witness hereunto being William Salter, churchwarden.

(To be continued.)

Stamford.

(12.) Mr. Chirme was a benefactor (by will dated Jan., 10th Charles I.) to the poor of St. George's Parish.





WALTON HALL, THE SEAT OF E. WATERTON, ESQ.



WAKEFIELD WAITS' BADGE.



LUPSET HALL, THE SEAT OF D. GASKELL, ESQ.



BARNSELY.

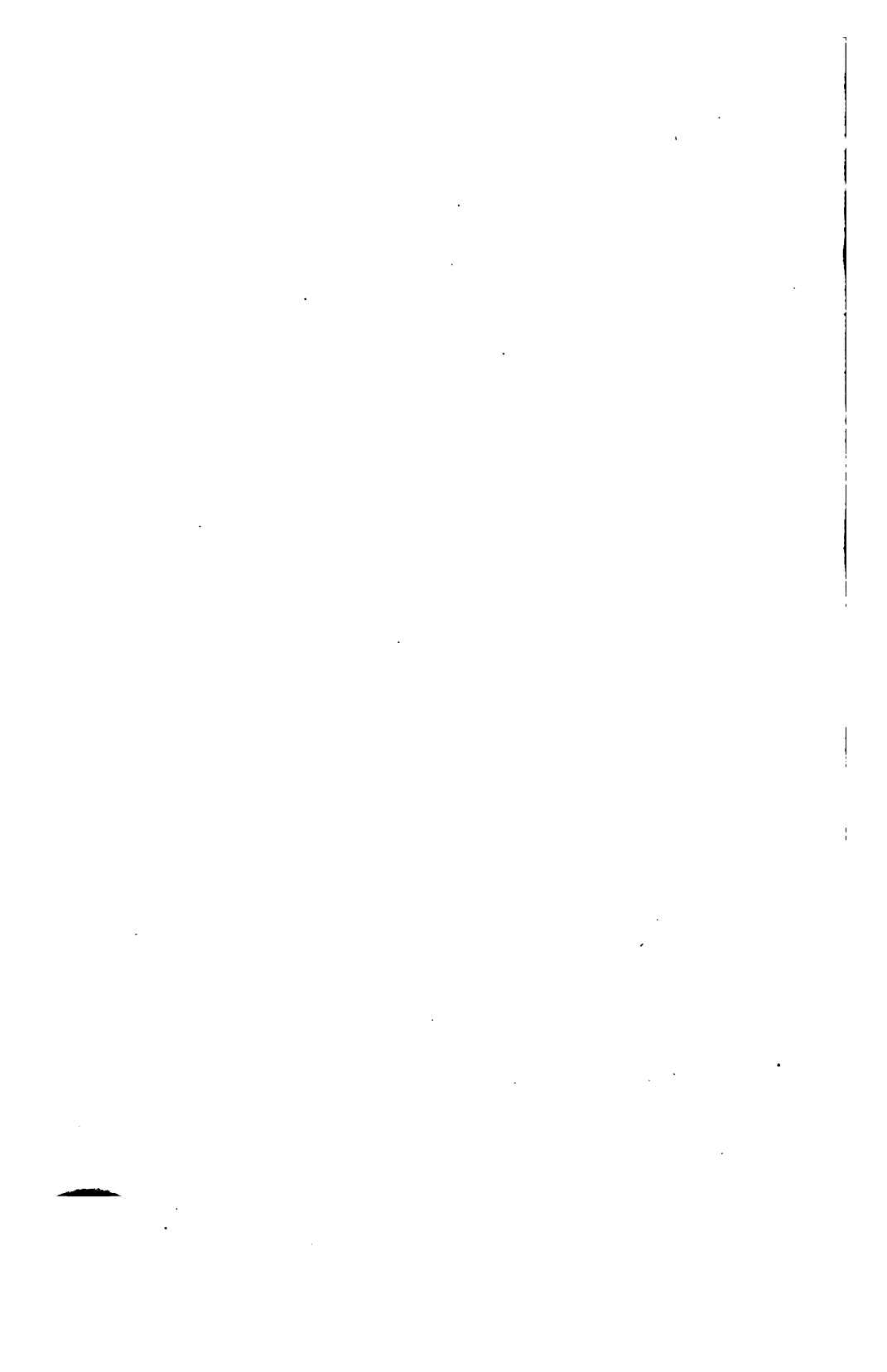


WAKEFIELD.



DEWSBURY.

YORKSHIRE CORPORATE SEALS.



Notes on Books, Music, &c.

HISTORY AND GENEALOGY OF THE COUNTY OF DERBY.

It will doubtless interest our readers to be informed that the great work of a new and complete History, Topography, and Genealogy of Derbyshire is satisfactorily progressing, and that there is a certainty of its first part being placed in the hands of the printer so soon as the requisite number of names of subscribers have been received. The list of subscribers is rapidly filling up, and we believe we are right in saying that about two-thirds of the required number of names have already been obtained. We strongly urge intending subscribers to send in their names as early as possible, either to the Editor, or to Messrs. Bemrose & Sons, the publishers. It will be a magnificent work, and one eminently deserving of the most extended support both in and out of the county.



THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, WAKEFIELD.

WALKS IN YORKSHIRE.*

ONE of the most delightful of ramble-books which has ever issued from the press, is that one before us, from the pen of Mr. W. S. Banks, who, we may as well say at the outset, has, in the most evident and unmistakeable manner, thrown his whole heart and soul into the task of its preparation. The district treated of by Mr. Banks, comprises Wakefield—his own town—and a district of about sixteen miles around it, including many places of note, and taking in the country from Pontefract to Dewsbury in one direction, and from Barnsley to Rothwell in another; the land lying in the Wapentake of Agbrigg, and in Staincross and Osgoldcross, the central part lying within the limits of the Calder drainage. Commencing with Wakefield, Mr. Banks gives an admirable account of the town, of its public buildings and institutions, its history and antiquities, and its manufactures and social characteristics; illustrating his subject with copious antiquarian and historical notes, and with extracts from parish registers and other documents. Thus, a vast amount of entirely new information is brought forward, and made available, and much additional light thrown upon old customs and habits. Of these, the name of "*Waits*," as the constables of Wakefield were formerly called, is new in that particular meaning. These ancient worthies, three in number, were, it seems, clothed at the town cost, even to their stockings and shoes; their clothes being green; and were paid also by the town, and wore, each one, a silver badge with the town arms. Among the curious entries relating to these

"Waits," brought forward by Mr. Banks, are the following, which we copy to show the prices paid a hundred years ago for their clothing :—

1745-6.	March 15	Waits Shoes.....	£0 13 6
	Novr.	Waites Clothes	17 17 4
1755-6.	Novr.	Waites & Leekes Hats	0 12 0
		Waites and Beadles Stockings	0 16 0
	March,	19 yards fine green cloth for Waites, &c. @ 8s. p ^r y ^d	7 12 0
1756-7.		4½ yards Green ribbon	0 2 3
1757-8.		By 3 silver badges for Waites	0 7 6
1766.	May 5.	Ordered that the expense of Clothing the Waites and Beadall shall not exceed the sum of £16 for future years	
1773.	Jan. 1.	Mr. Wm. Parker pink ribbons for Waites	0 3 0

Some of the old Waits badges are preserved in the Town Hall, and one of these we engrave on Plate XIII. "They are of silver, about five inches by four in size, with loops to fasten them on by." They bear the old Wakefield arms of a *fleur-de-lis*, with the inscription "WAKEFIELD WAITS, 1688." "They were the town's night watchmen, who chanted the hours and half-hours, and made known the sort of weather throughout the time they were on duty, as—'half-past two o'clock, and a fine and frosty morning.'" Besides the Waits, Wakefield possessed its "Beadle," who was a very important individual, and also wore a badge; its pindar—the veritable descendant of "the Pindar of Wakefield" in the days of Robin Hood—its Bellman, who was paid sixpence a time for "crying streets to be cleaned," for "crying no throwing at cocks," "for crying down throwing at cocks," for "crying down Bonfires," for "crying to stop flying kites in the streets," and a shilling "for crying mad dogs down;" its "Vagrant Master," who was synonymous with the "Bang Beggar" of other localities; and a whole host of other public functionaries. And it had also its stocks, its pillory, and its whipping-post for the punishment of men, and its pinfold, over which the "pindar" presided, for the impounding of beasts. But this is not all—for besides its ballad hero, the "Pindar of Wakefield," the town "is, was, and ever will be," a household name from its "Vicar of Wakefield," and his pleasant history.

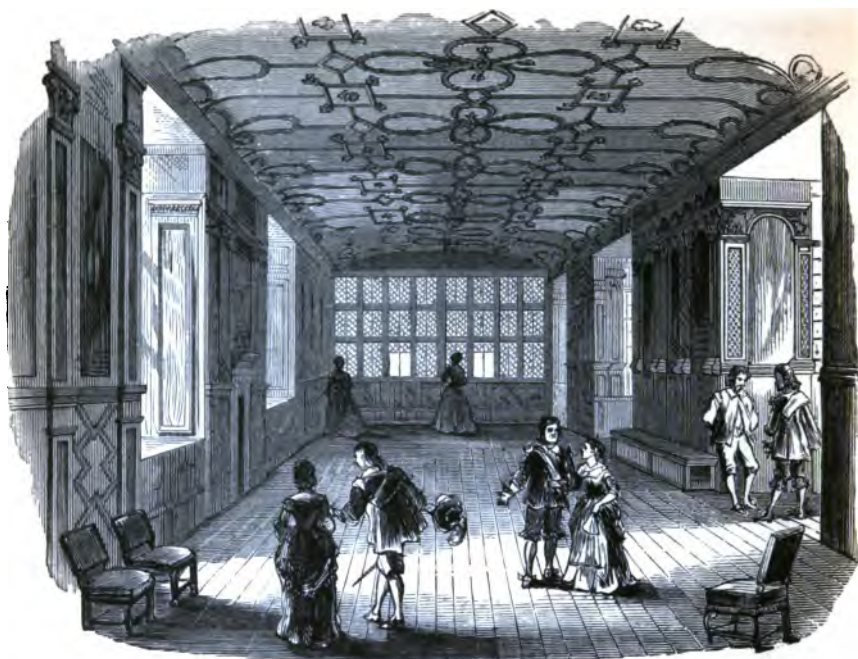
Leaving Wakefield, Mr. Banks takes his readers, among many other places, to Lingwell Gate, Ardsley Fall, Middleton, Thorp, Lofthouse, Carlton, Rothwell, Stanley, Methley, Oulton, Pontefract, with its "Pomfret Cakes," and its acres of liquorice, Fryston, Castleford, with its historical pot-works, Normanton, Warmfield, Kirkthorpe, Heath, and Sharlestone, where there is the following curious inscription on the front of the hall :—

"In Anno Domini 1574
In three things God and Man is well
pleased
The good loving of brethren
The love of neighbours
Man and Wife of one consent
In the name of the Lord this house
was begun + and by his pro-
vyshon was fynished and doone +
By hus John Flemynge Cuthbert
and Dorothy his wife whose
Sowles I wish to have an angelicall life."

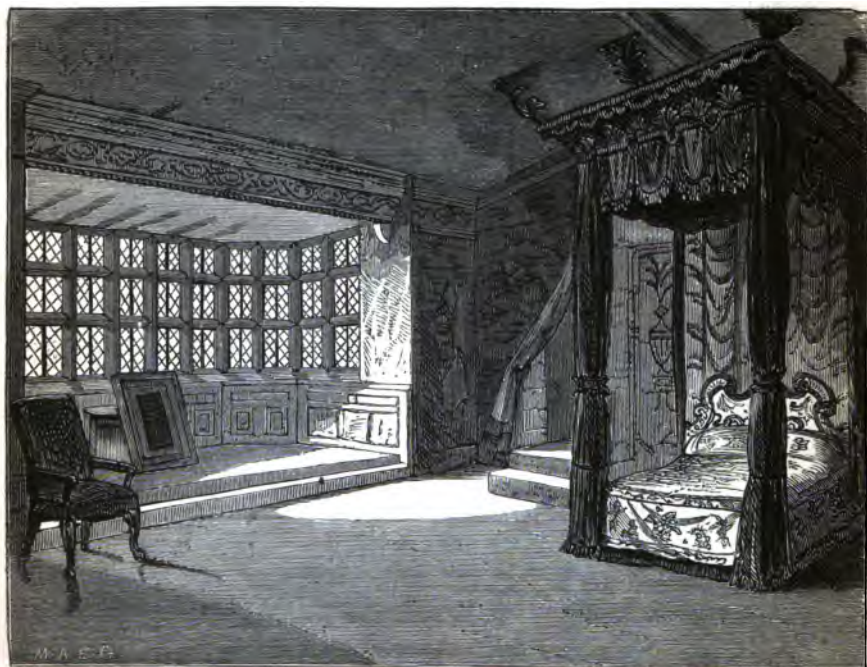
From thence he passes on by Nostel, Ackworth, Featherston, Aekton, Crofton, Oakenshaw, Brierley, Ringston-hill, Walton, where the beautiful mansion of Watertons is situated, Monk Bretton, with its grand old ruins, Barnsley, Sandal Magna, Woolley, Haigh, Netherton, Denby, Thornhill, Dewsbury, Batley, Osssett, Horbury, Silcoates, Broom Hall, Ardsley, and a hundred other places of equal interest and equal note. With us, in this brief notice, it is all we can do to dot down a few of the principal names only, but not so our author,—*He* stops at each, and discourses pleasantly, or descants learnedly on one and all, and the result is that his readers become not only enamoured with the country he describes, but deeply in love with his charming manner of describing it. We perceive from the introduction, that Mr. Banks has previously issued another volume of "Walks," in another district of Yorkshire. This we have not yet had the good fortune to see, but if it is written in the same style as the present, it must of necessity be a pleasant volume.

Of the illustrations—many in number and varied in character—it is not necessary to say much, further than that they are well chosen, and that they add much to the





THE LONG GALLERY OR BALL-ROOM, HADDON HALL.



THE STATE BED-ROOM, HADDON HALL.



THE CHAPEL, HADDON HALL,
DERBYSHIRE.



interest and value of Mr. Banks's very pleasant volume. Their style will be seen by the examples we are enabled to reproduce on our plates.

* *Walks in Yorkshire; Wakefield and its neighbourhood.* By W. S. BANKS, of Wakefield. London: Longman & Co., Paternoster Row; Wakefield: Allen, and Fielding and McInnes. 1 vol. 12mo., 1871, pp. 608. Illustrated.

HISTORY OF PLYMOUTH.

WE are much gratified to learn that the long promised and long and anxiously expected "History of Plymouth" is now more than two-thirds actually printed off, and that its publication may be expected during the course of the present winter, or, at latest, that it will appear along with the spring flowers. We believe that no trouble or expense is being spared to make this work worthy in every way of the town whose history it records, and it will be the only History at all worthy the name, which has been prepared. Subscribers' names are received by the publisher, Mr. W. H. Luke, Bedford Street, Plymouth.

DERBYSHIRE DIALECT BOOKS.

MR. J. B. ROBINSON, of Derby, whose amusing and clever productions in the Derbyshire dialect we commended in our last volume, has produced an entertaining and curious little book which he entitles "Owd Sammy Twitcher's Visit tu't Watter Cure Establishment at Matlock-Bonk," which deserves a passing notice both for the cleverness of the dialogue, and the curious dialect of the county, and for the skilful and very artistic engravings which accompany it. We are glad to see that Mr. Robinson has met with sufficient encouragement in his first efforts to induce him to issue the one before us, which we hope may not be the last we shall see of "Owd Sammy Twitcher" and his clever author.

HADDON HALL.*

AT length, Haddon Hall has had justice done to it in a Guide Book worthy of its manifold beauties and of its intense interest, but it would ill become us in the "RELICUARY" to do more than notify the fact of the publication of this Guide, and to tell our readers what illustrations they will find in its pages. As we have said, it would be bad taste on our part to say a word either in praise or blame of the book itself, but we may be pardoned for re-printing the opinion of the "Manchester Courier," which thus speaks of the Guide:—

"In the literary and antiquarian world the names of Llewellynn Jewitt and S. C. Hall are 'familiar as household words.' Few contemporary writers have done more to familiarize us with the domestic manners and customs of our forefathers, or to picture the habits and modes of life as they existed in bygone times in cavern and castle, in cottage and hall; and in the little unpretending publication now under notice, they have rendered an additional service to the cause of literature and archaeology. The groundwork of the volume is the series of papers on Haddon Hall—part of those on 'The Stately Homes of England'—which appeared in the *Art Journal* some months ago. These have been collected together, re-arranged, and considerably extended, and now compose the interesting and beautifully illustrated work before us, which is one of the very best of its kind we have seen. The ancient Hall of Haddon is one of the most perfect types of the old English baronial hall now existing, and happily it retains its original features unimpaired by the tasteless renovations of modern 'improvers,' nothing out of keeping with the solemn dignity of 'hore antiquitie' being permitted to appear. The genius of chivalry seems to linger about its silent courts and deserted halls, and, as if by some protective charm, the past is kept vividly before the mind's eye, the frowning battlements and stately galleries, the tapestried chambers and huge banquetting halls giving us as complete an idea of the feudal life of England in the days of the Henrys and the Edwards as that of ancient Italian life presented by the ruins of Herculaneum and Pompeii. The volume under notice is professedly a Guide to Haddon Hall—it is that and something more. In addition to an accurate architectural description of the mansion, we have a very complete history of its knightly and noble owners, including the Avenells, retainers of the famed FEVERELS of the Peak; the Vernons, who claimed descent from William de Vernon, Lord of Vernon in Normandy, the founder of the Abbey of Montebourg; and the Manners, ennobled by the successive titles of Earls and Dukes of Rutland. Bits of traditional lore crop up, scraps of antiquarian gossip are given, and quaint stories of the 'olden time' are pleasantly related, while now and then we

have a dissertation on some ancient fresco, mediæval relic, or curious domestic implement that has survived the vicissitudes of time. Copious extracts, too, are given from the household books of the family, reminding us of that rude abundance and lavish hospitality which earned for the lords of Haddon the title of 'Kings of the Peak.' Whilst the stately home in which these feudatory chieftains lived and moved and had their being is faithfully delineated, their last resting-place is not forgotten, an elaborate description being given of the venerable church of Bakewell, and the many sepulchral memorials of the Vernon and Manners families which it contains. Short notices are also added of Buxton, Matlock-Bath, and Rowsley, at which last-mentioned village is the far-famed 'Peacock,' the *beau idéal* of an old English country hostelry, that seems like a link connecting the present with the shadowy past when Haddon was in the heyday of its splendour. The book is pleasantly written and profusely illustrated, the woodcuts (more than fifty in number) being very gems of the engraver's art. Altogether, it supplies a want that has long been felt—a convenient and instructive handbook, free from the stilted exaggerations of ordinary guides, that will in after years serve to assist and refresh the memory."

The illustrations to the book are upwards of fifty in number, and are exquisitely executed, and printed in the highest style of the art. Examples of their admirable style are given on Plates XV. and XVI. Altogether, the book has been intended to serve as a worthy souvenir of Old Haddon, and it is truly pleasant to see that it has been so well received by the public, and by the press, as it has been.

Haddon Hall: an Illustrated Guide and Companion to the Tourist and Visitor, with notices of Buxton, Bakewell, Rowsley, Matlock-Bath, and other places in the neighbourhood. By LLEWELLYN JEWITT, F.S.A., and S. C. HALL, F.S.A. Buxton: J. C. Bates, Advertiser office. 1871.

ESSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY."

THE new part of the Transactions of this important Society just issued, contains several very important archaeological papers. The first of these is "Some account of Suene, of Essex, his family and estates," by Miss Fry, which is followed by a paper of "Inventories of Church Goods, 6th Edward VI., and Certificates of Chuntries," edited by H. W. King, Esq., the learned and able Secretary of the Society, the importance of which the readers of the "RELIQUARY," who have derived so much pleasure from the valuable papers of a like character by the Rev. Mackenzie E. C. Walcott, which have been contributed by him to these pages, will fully appreciate. This is followed by "A few brief notes of Objects of Interest in the neighbourhood of Braintree," by the Rev. E. J. Hill, in which he gives many interesting particulars regarding Braintree, Rayne Parva, Saling Magna, Panfield, Bocking, Gosfield, Shalford, and several other places; noting the architectural characteristics of the churches and other buildings, and touching on the monumental and other remains. The next article, from the learned pen of Mr. H. W. King, is "On the Ancestry of Sir Denner Strutt, Bart., the Cavalier," and is accompanied by a plate pedigree of the family, drawn up from various sources. Sir Denner Strutt (who does not appear in any way at present known to be connected with the old yeoman family of Strutt, of Derbyshire, ennobled in science by Jedediah Strutt, the inventor of the "Derby Ribbed Stocking Machine," and as the helper and partner of Arkwright in Cotton Spinning, and ennobled in title by his grandson the present Lord Belper), was of Little Warley Hall, in Essex, in 1626, and having distinguished himself in the Royal cause, was created a Baronet by Charles I. in 1642, but the creation was never registered in the College of Arms. The arms used by them, however, are the same as those, since they began to bear arms, of the Strutts, of Derbyshire, viz.—*Sable*, a chevron, *argent*, between three cross-crosslets fitché, *or*. His estates were sequestered, and he had to pay a fine of £1350 for their redemption; and in 1648 took an active part in the defence of Colchester during its siege, and on its surrender was taken prisoner. He survived, Mr. King informs us, till the Restoration, and dying in 1661 was buried at Little Warley. Much mystery has always hung around this Cavalier, but it has now been dispelled by the researches of Mr. King, to which we refer our genealogical readers. This is followed by some useful "Notes of Roman Pavements in Colchester," taken from the notes of the late Mr. Wire of that town, now preserved in the Colchester Museum; and is succeeded by "Notes on Sepulchral remains found at Colchester" (continued from the previous volume), in which some curious groups of vessels are engraved and described. One of these, a group of fifteen vessels—lachrymatories, bottles, cups, small urns, pateræ, lamps, etc.—surrounding a cinerary urn, is especially interesting, as is also a cinerary urn in which, upon the human remains, was found an ampulla of cream-coloured ware, lying on its side. The remainder of the part is taken up with an abstract of the proceedings of the Society, and with some interesting items of archæological intelligence.





STANLEY.



FOLJAMBE.



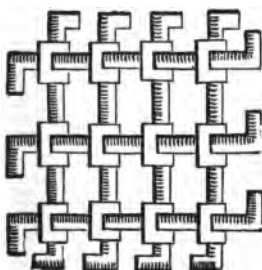
STANLEY.



HUNGERFORD.



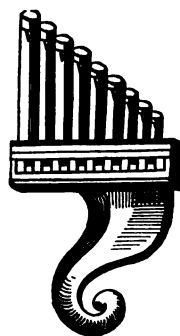
EARL OF WARWICK.



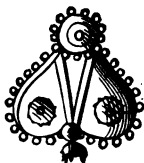
SUTTON.



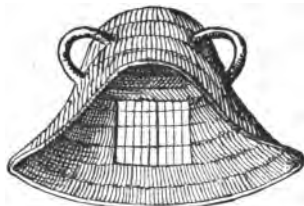
CURZON.



GRANVILLE.



CROMWELL.



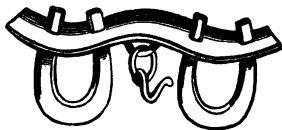
SEPTVANS.



SHELLEY.

HISTORIC DEVICES AND BADGES.*

MRS. PALLISER, whose admirable "History of Lace" we have noticed in these pages, and whose careful editing of her brother, Mr. Maryatt's "History of Pottery and Porcelain," has been so skilfully and excellently accomplished, has, within the past few months, added to her valuable labours, the truly useful and beautiful volume on "Historic Devices, Badges, and War-Cries," now before us. The main part of the present work appeared originally in the "Art Journal," and thus the interest excited in the subject was considerably enhanced; the papers which there appeared, have, with very considerable additions, been collected into the present handsome volume, which is altogether one of the most attractive, both in matter and in general style of "getting up" ever issued. The first part of Mrs. Palliser's volume is devoted to the *Devices* adopted by people of note of all ages and all countries; the second, to *Badges and Cognizances* of English families; and third, to *War-Cries* of Chiefs and Leaders of various nations, which she has gathered together with the utmost industry from every available source. Among the Badges are many of great interest; and to one or two of these we shall now refer. The ancient badge of Curzon, a Cockatrice with tail nowed and ending in a Dragon's head, which appears with a little variation on the standard of Robert, Lord Curzon, in 1520, is still used on the livery buttons of the present representative of the family, Nathaniel Curzon, Lord Scarsdale, instead of the crest of the family, on a wreath a popinjay rising, *or*, collared, *gules*. This is one of the few instances (but is not named by Mrs. Palliser) in which the *badge* of the family is retained in use, instead of the crest or armorial bearings on livery to the present day. The badge of Foljambe is a good example of a punning or canting badge, being a man's leg couped at the thigh, *sable*, spurred, *or*—a foul-jambe! It appears "on the standard of Sir Godfrey Folejambe, of Walton, in the county of Derby, 1520. Motto, *Demoures ferme*. Present motto, *Soyez ferme*. This jambe was, as doubtless Mrs. Palliser will be glad to learn, the ancient crest of the Foljambes, which was thus: on a wreath, a jamb, armed and spurred, quarterly *or* and *sable*. Two later crests were granted, as were also supporters to Sir Godfrey Foljambe, by Henry VII. The badge of Sir Thomas Foljambe was (we are pleased to add this to the authress' notes) a sprig of oak, proper, fructed, *or*. The badge or crest of the Findern family (not Fynden, as printed by Mrs. Palliser), was an Ox yoke, *or*. They were of Findern, in Derbyshire, of which place, and family, an account has appeared in the "RELIQUARY" (Vol. III., p. 185 to 199). A remarkably pretty badge is the one engraved as belonging to the Lords Hungerford, a sickle and a garb banded together with a knot; and here we may be pardoned for pointing out an error in the book before us, which says, "The Lords Hungerford used a golden sheaf, banded, *gules*, they also bore a golden sickle taken from the arms of the Peverells (*azure*, three garbs, *or*), whose co-heiress married Walter, Lord Hungerford. Now, if the Peverells bore *azure*, three garbs, *or*, the *sickle* could not have been derived from them, but the garb might have been. The Stanley badges and crests, an eagle's leg erased, *or*, and the "Eagle and Child," are excellent examples of historical or traditional badges, as is also that of Sutton, a window-grating, *or* harrow, *or*. Of royal badges, Mrs. Palliser gives an excellent series, and of "War Cries," the best collection extant. Altogether the volume before us is one of the most useful additions to heraldic and historical literature that has for a long time been made, and we cordially recommend it to our readers, assuring them that it will be one of the most pleasant, valuable, important, and at the same time ornamental additions to their libraries which they can well procure. Some of the badges we have referred to will be found on our Plate XVII.



* *Historic Devices, Badges, and War Cries*. By Mrs. BURY PALLISER. London: Sampson Low & Co., Ludgate Hill, 1871. 1 vol., 8vo., pp. 436. Illustrated.

SONGS AND BALLADS.

THE pleasant *Essay* before us, on "Songs and Ballads, illustrated by examples from Shakespeare, and those current in Lancashire," possesses a melancholy interest as being in part the production of our late friend, John Harland, than whom no one was ever more competent for the task. His notes have been enlarged upon and carried out in the most able manner by Mr. Wilkinson, whose name is so familiar to the readers of the "RELIQUARY," and thus the *Essay* is made as complete, and as exhaustive, as two such grasping minds and able pens could make it. The amount of research which is apparent in every page is something "marvellous to behold," and the number of quotations almost bewildering. Among the more modern Lancashire ballads, "The Owdham Recruit" and "Cockey Moor Snake" are given, and will be read with considerable interest. We thank Mr. Wilkinson for producing so clever, so readable, and so useful an *Essay*, which, to our minds, is the best which has ever been produced on the subject.

GLOSSARY OF CORNISH NAMES.*

THE Rev. Dr. John Bannister, Vicar of St. Day, in Cornwall, to whose labours we have before called attention in these pages, has, we perceive, completed his "Glossary of Cornish Names, ancient and modern, local, family, and personal," in which he gives no less than 20,000 Celtic and other names, now or formerly in use in Cornwall, with their derivations and significations. The work has been one of immense labour, and such as no one but its painstaking and industrious compiler could have undertaken. We strongly recommend our philological readers, and all who are interested in nomenclature and provincialisms, to at once secure Dr. Bannister's valuable work, and to send in to him their names as subscribers to "The Nomenclature of Cornwall," which he is now preparing as a supplement to his present work. The book is a truly valuable one, and one which ought to be in every library of reference, both in this and other kingdoms.

* *Glossary of Cornish Names*. By Rev. JOHN BANNISTER, LL.D. London: Williams and Norgate, 14, Henrietta Street; Truro: J. N. Netherton, 7, Lemon Street; 1871. 1 vol. 8vo., pp. 212.

NEW MUSIC.

Among Messrs. A. HAMMOND & Co's. (5, Vigo Street, Regent Street) novelties we have received the following:—*"The Warrior's Grave,"* the words by an anonymous writer under the initial H, and set to music by Kate Lucy Ward, the accomplished composer of "*Love is timid*," and "*O, loving eyes*," which is one of the best, both words and air, of modern songs, and one which commands attention wherever sang. Josef Gungl's "*Froschens Lieder*" waltzes, which equal any of this renowned composer's former flights of fancy, and are favourites everywhere. Philip Hertel's "*Morgan Quadrilles*," and "*Ulanen Galop*," two of the most brilliant productions of this brilliant and popular composer, and, to our thinking, equal at least to his "*Flick and Flock*," "*Sardanapalus*," and "*Fantasia*" Quadrilles and Galops, which have been so warmly commended by us, and have become so deservedly popular. The same enterprising publishers, whose name is synonymous with excellence, have issued "*Auld Robin Gray*," touchingly and sweetly set by Brinley Richards, whose name alone is sufficient to ensure it a hearty and cordial reception.

The Ireland Quadrilles, on Irish Airs, by C. H. R. Marriott (ASHDOWN & PARRY, Hanover Square), is one of the most brilliant and fascinating sets we have had the good fortune to notice for a long time, and the beautiful map of the "Emerald Isle" which, printed in colours, adorns the first, or title page, adds immeasurably to its attractiveness. Not only in Ireland alone, but in England, Scotland, Wales, and elsewhere, these quadrilles are sure to be appreciated. Sydney Smith's "*Il Barbiere di Siviglia*" (ASHDOWN & PARRY), is one of the most brilliant, even of that composer's adaptations from Rossini, and is one we can cordially recommend to our fair friends, as is also Edwin M. Lott's "*Le Bruissement des Feuilles*" Caprice for the piano, published by the same eminent firm. "*Oh! take thy own Sweet Lyre again*"—a plaintive and simple little song by L. M. Thornton, has been sweetly set to music by J. Pridham, and published by Messrs. ASHDOWN & PARRY, of Hanover Square. It is a very pretty little production for the drawing-room, and has given much pleasure in the circles in which we have heard it.

Among Messrs. A. HAMMOND & Co's (Jullien's, 5, Vigo Street, Regent Street) new music of the season which we have received, are two of Josef Gungl's admirable and brilliant waltzes, "*Die Internationalen*," and "*Die Temperamente*," which will take rank among the best productions of the age, and become favourites, not only in every

ball-room, but with every pianist. We have also to note two charming airs composed by Kate Lucy Ward, which from their innate sweetness and their fullness of beauty are among the best we have heard. These are, "O, Loving Eyes," the words by Florence Percy, and "Love is Timid," the words of which are by Daniel Weir. These we predict, like many others we could name, which have been issued by this renowned firm, will become especial favourites in every drawing-room, and in every concert where they are introduced; and we heartily recommend them.

MESSRS. ASHDOWN & PARRY, of Hanover Square, have forwarded to us an admirable selection of their new music, which fully sustains the world-wide renown of this celebrated house. Among the novelties recently issued by this well-known firm are the following:—"Où voulez-vous aller," barcarolle of Gounod, transcribed for the pianoforte, by Sydney Smith; "La Sympathie," a dialogue musicale for the piano, by Sydney Smith; and "Mendelssohn's Concerto, Op. 64, Paraphrase for the Piano," also by Sydney Smith; which are amongst the most brilliant of the productions of this popular and well-known composer. "Agnes" (dedicated to Sydney Smith), is a splendid Romance for the pianoforte, by J. Theodore Trekell, without which no music portfolio can be complete, and which, like all other of his productions, is sure to please every educated ear. "Les Hirondelles,"—Felicien David's glorious Romance—arranged for the pianoforte by Boynton Smith; and "Merry Bird," also by Boynton Smith, are two truly charming productions, and well sustain the high order of his merit as a composer. Besides these there are two lovely productions by our old friend, J. L. Hatton, who seems to "grow in grace" of melody as his years increase. These are "Memory"—the words of which are taken from "All the year round," where they appeared without the name of the writer, but which we are proud to say were written by a dear friend of our own in our own album—and "A maiden stood upon the shore," the words of which are by W. H. Bellamy (sung by Madlle Parepa), which is a sweet and charming ballad. All we need say is, that the music does ample justice to the words of both these; and that the words, especially the first one, are worthy of the best music that could be devised. We strongly recommend our musical friends to add these to their stores of music.

Notes, Queries, and Gleanings.

DISCOVERIES AT TIMPENDEAN MUIR, NEAR JEDBURGH.

THE explorations carried on by Mr. Phené have resulted in some interesting discoveries. Several small tumuli and British camps have been examined, and evidences obtained of cremation. On removing the grass and bracken from a spot where some out-cropping stones were arranged in a more or less circular form, the outline was found to be oval, and the area enclosed by the stones to be formed of green turf. A trench was partly cut in a line eastwards from the Eildon Hills, and on removing the turf the area was found to be carefully paved at a depth of nearly a foot below the surface. When the stones were taken up to continue the trench, the soil was found to be undisturbed, but on close inspection the pavement was observed to be defective at several points, all equi-distant from the external stones forming the enclosure. These blank spaces in the pavement were found also to be discoloured, and, on being excavated, showed several round patches of charred wood, apparently oak. Digging downwards to the rock, a depth of about 3 feet from the surface, the charred material gradually disappeared, and soon assumed only the black appearance resulting from decomposed wood, stained probably by the infiltration of the charcoal, which had been carried down in small particles through the interstices. The trench, the direction of which had been designedly chosen, was found to have at each end one of these charcoal spaces which appear to have been the remains of oaken supports to the roof. Near the one farthest from the Eildons a small circular stone amulet, neatly bored through the centre, and indented on the edge, was found. It is similar to those described by the late Mr. Tait, as having been found in dwellings at Greaves Ash. On the side nearest the Eildons was found a fine urn, inverted, and filled with human bones mixed with vegetable charcoal, the bones showing signs of cremation. The place does not appear to have been designed for sepulture, and it is probable that it was destroyed by fire, and that the possessor had afterwards been buried under his own domestic hearth. Quartz pebbles were found near the urn. The moor is traversed by a Roman road, which runs into Watling Street. The dwelling, from its oval form, the depth of deposit above it, and the remains of wooden supports, appears to be of the same class as those on Loch Etive in Argyleshire, mentioned in Wilson's "Pre-historic Annals of Scotland."—*The Scotsman*.

THE SYSTON OR SYSON FAMILY.

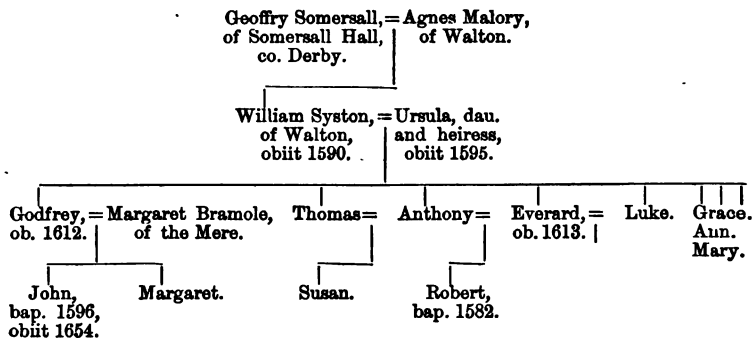
TO THE EDITOR OF THE RELIQUARY.

SIR,—In No. 39 you kindly published a pedigree of the Systons *als.* Bartons of Wollaton. I have taken the liberty of forwarding you one of the Systons, of Walton, Leicestershire, from which, I believe, the Wollaton family sprung. If any of your readers can give me the authority for the arms Burke assigns to "Sisson," I shall feel greatly obliged. In the Walton Registers all except John are styled "generosus." I have also sent the following short pedigree of some Westmoreland Sissons. Any additions to these pedigrees will be very acceptable.

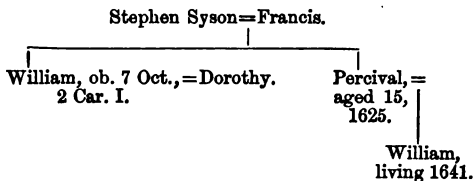
Yours sincerely,

ED. J. SYSON.

SYSTON, SYSON, OR SISON, WALTON-ON-THE-WOLDS, LEICESTERSHIRE.

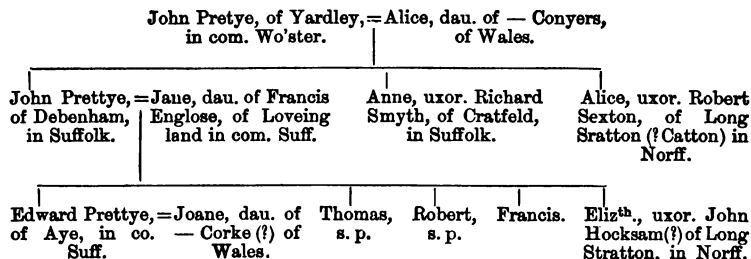


SYSON, OF KISBARROW AND BARTON, WESTMORELAND.



FAMILY OF PRETYE.

Harleian MS. 1560, fol. 287.



WIRKSWORTH, BONSTALL, BRASSINGTON, AND IRETON WOOD,
CERTAIN COPYHOLDS CONFIRMED.

In the Decree made in the Duchy Court of Lancaster for the Confirmation of certain copyholds within the Manors of Wirksworth, Bonsall, Brassington, and Ireton Wood, and their members in the County of Derby, 4th July, 1620, it is recited that several tenants of the above Manors, whose names are contained in the information and in Schedules annexed thereto, were Defendants in the information filed against them in that Court by Sir Edward Mosley, Attorney-General of the Duchy, 18 James I. (1620), charging them or their predecessors with converting to their own use portions of the demesne, or waste grounds of the several Manors; And of obtaining grants and admissions from the Stewards, by copy of Court Roll without the privity or license of His Majesty, or the Duchy, whereby their several estates were void in law—with concealing other parts of the said waste grounds, and divers other wrongs, which by their answer Defendants either denied or justified. It appears the Duchy acquiesced for the most part in the Answer of the Defendants, who were allowed to compound for the confirmation of their Copyholds at the sums, and on the terms named in the Schedules, and the course of admission allowed to proceed as usual; and the Stewards' Fees were set forth as prayed for by the Defendants, and appear to be the same as now charged by the Steward of the Copyhold Court of Wakefield, once belonging to the Crown, each act done and the fee for it being endorsed on the Admission Copy of Court Roll given to the copyholder.

"A rental of all the Copyholders' names and rents within the Manors and Soake of Wirksworth, and the Manors of Brassington, Bonsall, and Ireton Wood, parcel of His Majesty's Duchy of Lancaster, in the County of Derby, which hath compounded with His Majesty's Commissioners in that behalf appointed for the Confirmation of their customarie estates, and ascertaining their fines at five and thirtie years' ancient rent, as followeth:—

WIRKSWORTH. (1.)

	s.	d.		s.	d.
*John Gell, Esq., [of Hopton] ...	4	9	Thomas Buxton ...	0	20
*Thomas Wigley, Esq., for y ^e one-half of Withewicke ...	3	2	Henry Buxton ...	8	6
The same Thomas for half y ^e rent of a poell of His Ma ^{ty} 's demesne called <i>Whitebeck</i> ,* imposed upon Withewick by decree ...	3	0	Anthony Steeple ...	3	0
The same Thom. Wigley for all other his copyhold lands... ..	30	6	Robert Spencer ...	1	6
Thomas Thompson, John Spencer, and George Spencer, for the other halfe of Withewicke ...	3	2	Thomas Daye... ..	0	10
The same Thomas Thompson, John Spencer, & George Spencer, for the other halfe of Whitebeck,* aforesaid, imposed upon Withewicke	3	0	John Spencer, Miner ...	0	12
Valence Sacheverell, Gen. [of Callow]	2	11	Nicholas Steeple ...	0	7
Edward Mellor	6	8	Francis Bayliffe ...	0	4
*John Toplis	20	6	Henry Lowe	0	4
Richard Brandreth	11	2	Richard Bradshawe ...	0	4
John Noton, Sen.	11	2	Henry Tetlowe	0	4
Anthony Hutchinson	11	2	Edward Smethley ...	4	4
Dionis Wetton	24	4	*William Allsoppe ...	0	12
Elizabeth Wigley, Vid ^t	12	3	Henry Twigge ^c	2	9
George Sowter ^b	6	8	Martine Spencer ...	0	4
James Adam	0	9	Henry Aspinall	0	3
Robert Toplis... ..	0	6	William Peate	0	12
Jo ^a . Toplis, son of Robert ...	0	2	Robert Heald... ..	0	3
Thomas Tayler	2	7	John Woodiwise ...	0	16
Henry Hopkinson, Gen ^r	0	8	John Arnefield	0	12
			George Goodwin ^d ...	0	12
			Edward Goodwin ^d ...	0	12
			John Allcocke	0	4
			Christopher Valence ...	0	4
			Ralph Valence	0	12
			Henry Mellor	3	10
			Thomas Toplis	3	2
			*John Bradwall	8	3
			Wm. Allsop, of Parwich ...	18	8
			Francis Willemot	0	12
			The sum of	£11	6 10

* The Information charged these Defendants with so mixing their new takes with their old that this *Whitebeck* could not be distinguished from the rest; but this was denied, notwithstanding the rental of 3/- in each case was retained by the Crown.

^b Whose descendants are the family of Alsop, Saddlers and Innkeepers, Dog and Partridge, just above the Red Lion Inn. See pedigree *penes* T. N. I.

^d The Goodwin family is long since extinct; they were not ancestors of any Goodwins now existing; the like as to Twigge, Heald, Allcock, Bradwall, and Willemot.

BONSALL. (2.)

	s.	d.		s.	d.
*Henry Hopkinson ...	32	8	Thomas Needham ...	0	6
*William Wooley ...	26	6ob. qr.	John Hardinge ...	6	3
*William Buckley (clerk) ...	19	10ob.	John Hall ...	5	0
Edward Wooley ...	6	8	*Thomas Marple ...	8	11
Henry Bowne ...	0	12	Anthony Shawe ...	0	10ob.
George Beastowe ...	2	4	George Bird ...	4	0
William Hopkinson ...	10	3	Margery Cooke ...	2	6
John flook or flookie ...	0	18	Edward Beastall ...	8	0
William Needham ...	3	2	John Hartley ...	5	0
William Colton ...	0	6	Richard Wigley ...	0	1ob.
Adam Simpson ...	2	4	Edward Eliat ...	0	2
Francis Allcocke ...	5	0	Richard Smith ...	0	6
Robert Downes ...	0	10	Henry Ferne ...	3	4
William Else ...	5	2	Roger Columbello, gen' ...	9	8
George Greensmith ...	0	12	James Hall ...	2	6
Thomas Chatsworth ...	2	2ob.	The heirs of Anthony		
Edward Hopkinson ...	2	2ob.	Greensmith ...	0	20
John Graton ...	0	8	The said Copyholders of		
Thomas Bennet ...	2	10	Bonsall for p ^t of y ^e lease		
John Needham ...	0	4	Silver, wch is ...	19	0
William Lowe ...	0	4			
John Hopkinson ...	10	1ob. qr.	The sum ...	£10	0 7

The persons marked thus * were specially named in the Information, the rest being included in the words "and others."

BRASSINGTON. (3.)

	s.	d.		s.	d.
*George Willcocke ...	19	6	John Tissington ...	14	0
Richard Graton ...	15	8	*Thomas Western ...	6	6
Edward Knowles ...	21	4	John Lane son of Andrew Lane	0	10
Rowland Allsopp ...	19	0	John Wright ...	0	4
Robert Smith ...	0	6	Anthony Steeple ...	0	12
Henry Spencer ...	0	6	Wm. Eaton ...	0	6
German Buxton and }			Richard Walton ...	0	2
*John his son ...	32	0	Ralph Charlton ...	0	2
Richard Buxton ...	5	6			
Thomas Toplis ...	19	0	The sum is ...	£7	14 10
George Buxton ...	7	4			

IRETON WOOD. (4.)

	s.	d.		s.	d.
John Gell, Esq. ...	3	8	German Buxton ...	2	0
*Thomas and Wm. Black-			Robert Storer ...	0	2
wall ...	24	7	Thomas Harrison ...	10	2
Thomas Bradshaw ...	12	3ob. qr.	William Storer ...	3	9
William Mellor ...	0	6	John Holmes ...	2	3
John Storer ...	11	2	William Henry Thomas &		
Francis Cockeram ...	4	0	George Mellor ...	9	4
Agnes Holme ...	0	18	John Hutchinson ...	15	4
Robert Webster ...	0	12			
Edward Helot ...	0	8	The sum is ...	£5	3 10ob. qr.
Thomas Holme ...	0	23			

The composition was to be paid in two moieties, but owing to the unhappy and disturbed state of the country, by reason of the Civil War between Chas. I. and the Parliament, the business was not completed till 12 Chas. II., when an Act of Parliament was passed to confirm the decree, as appears to me by a true copy of both made in 1707, by the Rev. Isaac Greatorex, of Stone Bridge, in the parish of Wirksworth, and now in my possession. Dr. Whitaker, in his *History of Whalley*, in commenting on a somewhat similar but a more serious case, relating to 2500 Lancashire acres of land in Rosendale, adds, "And thus the poverty of Jas. I., and the chicanery of the Crown Lawyers, by an act of temporary oppression conferred a most substantial benefit upon the Defendants (tenants of the Newhold.) In fact, this transaction appears to have been but part of a general scheme carrying out at that time for exacting money from the tenants of the Crown whose titles were not perfectly secured."

Wakefield.

T. N. INCE.

DERBYSHIRE LONGEVITY.

In addition to what appeared in the last issue of the "RELIQUARY," the following is on a tombstone in Alfreton church-yard:—

"Here lieth the body of
"John Stewardson, who
"departed this life
"November y^e 28th
"1780, aged 102 years."

WILLIAM ANDREWS.

East Ardsley, Wakefield.

ASHFORD-IN-THE-WATER.

Ashford: a manor in y^e High Peake, having y^e hamblets of Sheldon, y^e two Longsdons & Wardlow within it, is a Copyhold manor, in which are some few freeholds. In y^e time of 27^o. H. 3 one Lord Gryffin was lord of y^e manor or owner of y^e place, who granted lands in Longsdon and Wardlow to Adam son of Peter of Longsdon, sub modo.—(Vide Mr. Longsdon's writings.)

23^o. E. 1 & 4^o. E. 2. It appears y^e place was in y^e Crowne.

20^o. H. 6.—John Neville was lord.

6^o. E. 4.—Richard earl of Warwick was lord.

12^o. H. 8.—Edith Neville had it in jointress.

8^o. Elizth.—George earl of Shrewsbury & Elizabeth his countess were lord and lady —y^e lord in right of her. (N.B. She was Mrs. Hardwick.)

10^o. James I.—Henry Cavendish lord. (N.B. He was of Tutbury & y^e eldest son of the ctss: of Salop, by sir William Cavendish; & for his great commerce in the female world had y^e name* of y^e Great Bull of Tutbury. He had no legitimate issue, but some spurious, & Sr. Henry Cavendish of Dubridge is descended from him.

* So saied Dr. Vernon.

1^o. H. 6.—On an inquisition *post-mortem* at Bakewell, 22^o. Sept., 2^o. H. 6, before Nicolas Gonsull, coroner, on y^e oathe of Hen. Longsdon, Wm. Wright, John Harrison Hen. Bradwall, Rob^t. Mornsal, Wm. Jackson, Rog^r *Rickerson, Roger Birchill, John Johnson, John White, Rover Robertson, and Wm. Bowring. On Elizth, the wife of John Nevill, Cheval^r. That she held this manor in her Demesne as of Fee of y^e King in capite of his Crown-Service is not & worth no more than to keep up y^e same Land thereof, Churchdale cum ptis 40/- a-year. Chacklow past' 20. 12^a. in Bakewell meadow at 10d. an acre, 4 marks granted for life of Gr^{ae} (f) 10 to Sir Ric. Vernon.—Vid. Cop. Inq^a.

JOHN SLEIGH.

ALLSOP FAMILY.

On page 12 of the last "RELIQUARY," is a list of names of the family of Allsop, which are said "seem to be descended from the family of Allsop of Alsop in the Dale." Although for the reason there stated, they doubtless were a genteel family, yet there is no direct or seeming evidence of their being descended from Allsop of Alsop. Two of the entries are said to be the father and grandfather of Mr. Allsop, the Burton brewer, to which I add the births of two children of Samuel and Bridget Allsop, of the city of Worcester, at the beginning of the last century, some how related to Mr. Allsop, the brewer, and to the Mellors of Idridgehay, where, at Mr. Cresswell's, these two births were copied. They were stated to be of the family of the Burton brewers, and most likely now, being nearly forty years ago, and no proper note made of the conversation, it has been forgotten.

12th January 1702 Born Bridget daughter of Samuel & Bridget Allsop of the city of Worcester.

11th January 1704 Born Samuel son of Samuel & Bridget Allsop of Worcester.

Another entry, found at Mr. Cresswell's—

27 Nov. 1735 } Ellen daughter of Thomas Catesby of Duffield inscribed "My Grand-
Baptised } mother's christening. S. Mellor."

Whilst on the subject of Allsop, I am bound to revert to Mr. Potter's article on the late Mr. John Allen, the poet, in the January "RELIQUARY," page 159, who is stated to have married with Miss Allsop of Lea, "of the ancient family of Allsop, of Alsop-in-the-Dale." I am pretty well acquainted with their pedigree, and never knew or heard before of such a descent. The earliest ancestor, John Alsop, Ferrarius, was settled at Wensley, in 1744, and, as Mr. Luke Allsop, of Lea, informed me, came from

Brampton, near Chesterfield. There are plenty of younger sons in the pedigree of Allsop, of Alsop, who may be ancestors of the Burton brewers, and many others; but as my old friend Hunter used frequently to tell me, there is no royal road to pedigrees, the only way is through the Wills and Parish Registers.

Wakefield.

T. N. INCE.

CURIOUS RHYMING GENEALOGY, circa 1815.

JOHN LAW, attorney, noted well
Was in business for his skill,
And for declining therewith serving
Warrant; which were not costs deserving;
As also trifling faulty causes,
Which gained him justly great applauses.
Of deaths none were lamented more
Than his, by people rich and poor—
Which happen did at Ulverston
April second day upon,
Seventeen hundred two and sixty,
When was his age near two and fifty,
The first son Henry was of John,
Who him besides had only one,
Whose name you here may look upon—*
And left besides them daughters five,
Of whom Anne Law is now alive
And well, upon this present day,
To wit the twenty-first of May,
Eighteen hundred and fifteen,
And at Townend street may be seen,
Her Brother with and their two nieces,
For whom his house their dwelling-place is—
Three sisters not yet named here,
Jane, Eleanor and Sarah were;
And each of them had Husbands one—
Waithman, Beetham, Cleminson—

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

John married Mary Petty, who,
As several people yet may know,
Was born at Cartmel Church-town, where
Her Father was Church-minister,
Of honoured, worthy life and fame;
And Thomas Brookbank was his name—
Whose ancestors were clergy all,
And had church-livings, though but small,
As from record be proved can,
Since James the first his reign began.
By her first husband, Edmund Petty,
Mary a daughter had called Betty,
And three sons, William, Thomas, John;—
Of all now named are living none.

* George Law died at Brathay-hall, Westmorland, 30th April, 1802.

JOHN SLEIGH.

WIRKSWORTH AND BRADBOURNE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE RELIQUARY.

MY DEAR SIR,—I came across the following reference to Wirksworth the other day in the Annals of Dunstable Priory. It occurred to me that it might possibly interest some of the Derbyshire readers of the "RELIQUARY."

"Dominus vero Edwardus Maneria baronum circumquaque existentium combussit, et castellum de Tutebure cepit: et ne wapentachium de Wirksworth combureret, promiserunt ei ducentas libras, de quibus posuerunt super priorem, de Dunstaple pro Bradeburne decem libras."—(*Annales Monastici*, iii. p. 230)

The date to which this extract refers is 1264, temp. Henry III.

I am, my dear Sir, yours very truly,

E. H. W. DUNKIN.

John
of Ne
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23, 4

THE RELIQUARY.

JANUARY, 1872.

LE ROTER, OR RUTTER, OF KINGSLEY, CO. PAL. CHESTER.

BY T. HELSBY, ESQ., BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

AMONG the many families, counting to the Norman Conquest, are the Rutters—a prolific race in every county into which they have spread, as above all counties it has ever been remarked that the old Palatinate of Chester stood well in the census for the strength as well as multitude of its ancient stocks, and the numberless flourishing branches they have, far and wide, and in all ages, put forth.* for all that, the Conquest seems to have barred the way to an attempt to show so remote a male lineage as the Irish and Welsh, and, perhaps, the Scotch.† The many charters, and other evidences of Saxon England and ancient Normandy, have doubtless been swept away during the early wars, which alone must account for the inability of Englishmen to trace their male descent beyond the days of William the Conqueror. But there is this firm assurance for the latter, that they who held Manorial rights over the land so far back as five or six centuries, may well be presumed to have held them, either here or in Normandy, from a much earlier period, from the fact that, with very few exceptions, it appears that none but those of acknowledged descent were allowed to hold lordship over the soil, though they might hold ownership in it. It is true that to climb the highest and slimmest twigs of the “family-tree,” is an adventure so perilous, that, unless assured of an easy ascent, and an equally easy descent, few care about it, however attractive a landscape it may afford. But as it is nevertheless an exercise that imparts additional vigour to the antiquarian mind, taking it to “fresh fields and pastures new,” and

* There is a popular saying that in the Palatine there are—

“As many Masseys as Asses,

And as many Leighses as Cheeses.”

We shall not say whether the last line is correctly quoted, but suggest one to keep it company—

“There are as many Rutters as Butters !”

† Dr. Howard, F.S.A., in his *Miscellanea Genealogica*, has given Welsh and Irish descents reaching far into Roman days through the several Native Sovereigns of those countries.

as the material is pretty ready at our hand, we purpose carrying the reader two thousand years nearer the time "when Adam was a gentleman, and there *was* no working-man." With this comforting observation, we introduce the annexed pedigrees, with some remarks on a series of ancient documents in Norway and elsewhere, published by Mr. Laing and others, and scouted by some as altogether mythological and unworthy of regard as Chronicles of the Reigning Houses of Norway, Sweden, England, and Denmark, and their many collateral descendants.

The Sagas, it seems, consist of several Rolls or Books written about the tenth and eleventh centuries by the writers of countries, we should imagine, not given to place more value on such a subject as genealogy than it deserves, and whom, until the contrary is fairly shown, we must credit, not only as honest but correct historians. Like those of all ancient semi-civilized nations before the introduction of the pen, the histories of the countries referred to, consisted of unwritten traditions with which their every day life was so intimately mixed up, that it must have been of at least as great importance then as now, that an inbred, and hereditary respect for truth and exactness should prevail. The organ of memory,* as we occasionally see even among ourselves, was with them highly developed and strengthened by centuries of use, and may well be believed to have been capable of so great a burden as a Royal Genealogy, gradually lengthened to twenty, thirty, or even forty descents. We should presume, therefore, that there would be as few errors in the narrative recited generation after generation by the people, and at length reduced into writing by the Saga Scribe, as in some of the songs of the most ancient poets, every line of which we firmly believe to have been chaunted for ages, till the art of writing became the medium of handing them down to us. There may be much incorrectness here and there, but in the main, they are doubtless very correct and true, and deserving of a better title than "mythological." Much has moreover been said of these Sagas and many other ancient MSS., being only written some two or three centuries after the birth of Rollo, but considering the simplicity of the times and the habits of the people, two or three additional hundred years of traditions with them, whose book was a strong memory, was a very different thing to only two or three hundred years of tradition with us, who have impaired our powers of recollection by constant recourse to writing. Moreover, there could be no reason, for instance, in the Sagas making Rollo the remote cousin of a race of piratical kings, with all their traditionary valour, chivalry, and romance, so repulsive to us who have turned the current of our ancestors' vices into a different channel. Why not at once have given him a closer relationship? The Sagas, unlike the print of the present, could be read by few, and it is too absurd to think that these rude, half-civilized writers, drew on their imagination simply for the deception of unborn ages, when they could scarcely dream of the

* Since this was written we have been referred to passages very analogous in Palgrave's *Normandy and England*. Vol. I., pp. 12 to 14.

future existence of steam presses and a wide-spread education, any more than the existence of some of their mere fine writing, and criticism-loving critics. It is true there is no fathoming the vanity of mankind, and the imposture it induces in courtiers, royal and popular, of every age, but the cold Northern races were most probably less afflicted by those very vulgar human failings than those of warmer climes, and above all, their enthusiasm spent itself less on the dry bones of antiquity, which their impoverished imagination could not clothe with flesh and blood, than on real every day sanguinary sea-fights. And as to these latter much deprecated amusements, let not the sham philosophy of the age wholly ignore the conditions of our forefathers' existence in their commerce with nations as ignorant and barbaric as their own, which, when we come to compare them with a very recent period in our own history, are by no means so low in the scale as some would have us suppose.*

The most ancient of all the Sagas appears to be that of Iceland, called the "Langfedgatal," used by Ara Frode and by Snorre, two famous Northern Scholars. This sets out with Thor, who with Woden, his descendant, were worshipped by our heathen ancestors as gods, and gave the 19th-century-names to two of the days of the week. It is easy to understand how the memory of two great leaders of the nation would be preserved in the grateful hearts of a rude and simple people, who in times rife with danger, had been led to many victories and safety, by those who were the Moses and Abraham of their nation, and when, moreover, godly Christians are canonized in the enlightened age in which we live. Sometimes our enlightenment is as blinding as our ignorance, and so some of us find in Thor and Odin no real bodily existence, but a pair of mythological heroes, worked up in silk and wool for the especial glorification of Harald Haarfager and other northern sovereigns of his time and lineage. In truth, nothing can be more simple and unpretending than these records, from which we learn that Odin, Vodin, or Woden had several sons, the male ancestors of the Swedish, Danish, Norwegian and Anglo-Saxon kings, as mentioned in the pedigrees now, and in subsequent numbers to be printed in the "RELIQUARY," and alongside of which we give that from the Saxon Chronicle, corroborating as it does, in many particulars the rest, and corresponding almost exactly with those given in another Saga, edited by Mr. Laing, in 1844. In the maternal line, the Dukes of Normandy appear to have sprung from Pharamond by the marriage of Rollo with Poppa. This marriage has been attacked with a better show of reason than in the case of the Sagas,

*Writers of great power have assailed these early Norsemen as piratical cut-throats—the most sanguinary barbarians of any age; but what part of the world, at that date, practised a higher calling, or were one bit more civilized? Surely writers seem altogether to ignore the slave-owning Saxons, and their barbarous legal system, as well as their infamy in treacherously slaying those who in their distress had called upon them, and seizing their lands. Nay, they even forget the lawless racks of the middle and even later ages, and are oblivious to the grinning skulls of a century ago that adorned the Western gate-way of the first city in the world, and the naked quarters that the favour of the English law distributed throughout the country, to say nothing of the legislation in the present eminent age that is necessary to repress the brutality of the victims of its "education."

by certain calculations based on Rollo's age; but how all these figures are to be depended upon as exact, and sufficient to overturn the belief of ages, does not appear, and until it does, we must decline to be made converts to a new faith, but rather stick to the more probable truths of the old. We give this Frank pedigree as a curiosity of great interest, showing, how near, after all, we live to apostolic times and the days of Israel, when a descent like this can be traced to four centuries before the birth of the Saviour! We know of no objections to its correctness having been raised, but of course there will be, since in this enquiring age, the old legal maxim of ancient documents proving themselves almost goes for nothing, and people are expected to prove every link of a descent however remote, and when time has destroyed every means of doing so, and left only the result of former labours—full of error it is true in many cases, but correct in the main, and to be relied on to the utmost for every practicable purpose.

It will be observed that long before the budding forth of the stem of le Roter, a very intricate relationship existed between the families of the Dukes of Normandy, Counts and Dukes of Brittany, the Earls of Chester, and various other families "possessing the feudal and almost complete sovereign rank of Viscount." This connection was continued for some time in the reigning family of England, and complicated with these intermarriages as this pedigree is, it falls far short of what it might have been, by the introduction of other alliances, had there been space to have cob-webbed it with the necessary lines of connection. Indeed, more or less, these close marriages went on for several centuries between the collateral descendants of the reigning houses; and, perhaps, were a chart drawn, not only of the families of all Cheshire, but of all England, it would be found to be as curiously interlaced. As Normandy was, if we recollect aright, held under the feudal tenures by which sovereign held of sovereign, and peer of peer (in its widest sense), so Brittany held of Normandy, and the lesser counts, in their turn, held of Brittany and of one another, and so on to the smallest freeholder, as in England and every other country where the feudal tenures obtained. Still they contained within them the true spirit of the higher republicanism, commonly called an aristocracy, for each performing his service was sovereign within his own dominion down to the Sire of a 1000 acres, who held his own court, a miniature of that of the sovereign paramount. In England it seems that power of life and death was not always included among the prerogatives of the lord, but in many manors, this jurisdiction was not only held from an early period, but, in some, as in that of Kinderton in Cheshire, it continued to a late period, the last hanging by a subject being the privilege of Peter Venables, Baron of Kinderton, in the latter end of the reign of Elizabeth. But we do not intend to content ourselves with the two pedigrees here printed, for in the next number of the "RELICQUARY," we intend giving a fuller descent of the House of Normandy, and also extending the Pedigrees given in the Sagas, and that of Charlemagne and Pharamond.

The authorities for the later descents in these pedigrees were each,

in his day, correct and painstaking genealogists, particularly so the 2nd and 3rd Randle Holmes, and Sir Wm. Betham. But as error exists everywhere, so we must expect it in even the very best compiled genealogies, ancient and modern, particularly those original compilations where considerable judgment is called upon for the balance of facts, the decyphering of names and dates, and where the experienced eyes are dimmed by poring over the crabbed hands of antiquity, and where the evidence is not fully perused, and all the limitations of a settlement, for example, are jumped over and a crowd of names escapes the wearied worker. We must not, therefore, carp too much at the professors of a very difficult science, and, without the clearest evidence to the contrary, content ourselves with the reflection that their task has, at least, been honestly performed; and consider that if we have access in our day to public documents the herald of antiquity had not; yet dwelling in a time two or three centuries nearer to the days in which the subjects of all our pedigrees lived, he had access to public evidences probably of a much wider range than those only recently turned up, and had moreover vast numbers of private documents before him all long since destroyed and lost, and if, as he often did, peruse them slovenly, or not peruse them at all, we make some allowance for the richness of the crop, and the poverty of the harvesters, who, unable to gather it, swallowed on the spot a great deal too much for proper digestion.

Being desirous of escaping a descent (in the male line, too) from heathen deities, we have preferred siding them for the female line of Pharamond and Poppa, who Dudo de St. Quentin, and others, say was married to Rollo. This was always the firm belief, but latterly some dates have been turned up by somebody showing the age of Rollo to have been too great for such a marriage. There is, however, as we have already had occasion to remark, no proof whatever that the dates in question are to be relied on, and without other evidence in support, or something strongly showing that the old authorities were actuated in their lying by the acquisition of some personal profit, we must still believe that Rollo and Poppa were Baron and Femme, and that she was the daughter of Pepin de Senlis et Valois, Count of Berenger. Coming to the marriage of Arlette, the daughter of Fulbert de Croye, the Tanner of Falaise, it is not at all improbable after all that her father was of a younger branch of some old Norman family, for in Normandy, as in England, families in all ages became members of those Trades-unions, called Guilds, which in the middle ages particularly prevented them from being corrupted and swamped by the admission of unworthy persons whom they barred out, judging by the dim light of the present, by, apparently, unfeeling rules of descent. It is, however, of little importance, except in the eyes of the determined genealogist, of what stock the Tanner's daughter came; it is enough that she must have been a woman of extraordinary ability as well as beauty, for she seems not only to the last to have retained the regard of Robert the Magnificent, but to have married with some of his greater subjects, one being Robert's near kinsman. But the enquiry as to her parents' exact position is of importance in a case of bastardy

such as William the Conqueror's, and when we say that concubinage was common all the world over at that time, and the "base" born (a term subsequently invented by the priests) recognized by the father of not inferior standing to the "lawfully" born issue. Even in the present day William the Conqueror's birth must be regarded as of the better sort—that unhesitatingly recognized by the parents, and however illegitimate in the eyes of religion, one which the Civil Law, and Mother Church herself, were always ready to condone by marriage, and legitimize the children. In short, as in so many other cases, there needed only a ring and a word to satisfy the form, and, indeed, the spirit of religion; and that introduces another question. The Duke of Normandy was a Sovereign Prince, in fact, a King, and Arlette, the daughter of a trader, or, possibly, "retired gentleman," which would, naturally enough, set fire to the tastes and feelings of the court at so incongruous an alliance, and the introduction of elements that could scarcely fail to prove a source of discord and annoyance among a community so much more civilized. No doubt these feelings could not be disregarded, and marriage was impossible; and when, therefore, William "the bastard," (an epithet at the time not of opprobrium but quite the reverse) was in his minority declared heir to the crown, many of the most influential of the Court were offended and opposed it *vi et armis*. The Duchy became involved in war, the *Roman de Rou* tells us, and suffered greatly through Neel de Cotentin, otherwise St. Sauveur, and Renoulf de Beesin, two Viscounts of great power, who did pretty much as they liked. "The great objection to William was not his illegitimacy, for all the Dukes of Normandy were married '*more danico*,' which the Church persisted in treating as no marriage at all—but in his mother being of no lineage, being a tanner's daughter, and Arlette *la meschine*—so that all the Baronage were exasperated, and when Guy of Burgundy, the son of Alice of Normandy, the daughter of Richard II., claimed succession to Robert le Diable, Neel, otherwise Nigel de St. Sauveur (whose progenitor received his domains from the Great Northman's grant*), with Renoulf de Beesin, Hamou-as-denz, Lord of Thorigny, and Grimoult del Plesseiz† bound themselves by oath to destroy William, who escaped with his life from Valognes, thanks to his fool Golet, and had to seek refuge with King Henry of France, whilst the Viscounts seized the ducal dominions. But the nobles of the Romois, Caux, Eu, Lieuevin, Evereux, and the Evrecin answered to William's summons,

* He was Viscount of Cotentine, which lies between Caen and the sea; it was the peculiar home of the Danishry; it was a natural peninsula of granite, was the "Othingua Saxonica," and the peculiar Barony of Harald Blatand, and the very kernel of Norman nationality. Oslac was settled here by Rollo—and the Barony of St. Sauveur, the premier Barony, was created by grant, by Rollo, in favour of Richard de St. Sauveur, one of his principal commanders. Richard's son is then said to have been a Neel or Nigel, Viscount of the Cotentine. If so, he must have been grand or great-grandfather of the Nigel de St. Sauveur, *temp.* Will. Conqr. It was, moreover, because the Danes had refuge here, that Ethelred, King of England, sent his expedition against this particular part of Normandy, when Neel hoisted the Viscountiel banner, and completely cut to pieces the English invaders. The ruins of the Castle of St. Sever, or St. Sanvour, still exist. *The annexed sketch or plan will show these and many other places of interest to the English reader.*

† Plessis à quo Duke de Richlieu, of France.

and with the King of France and his forces, William met the Barons at Val des Dunes, nigh Caen, A.D. 1040, and it seems that the Cotentise would have gained the day but for the defection, just before the battle, of Raol Tesson de Cingueleiz, and the cowardice of Renoulf. But Neel fought on gallantly, and if all had been like him, the French King would have come in an evil hour. He was called on account of his valour and skill, his bravery and noble bearing—"Chef de Faucon"—"Noble Chief de Faucon" was his title. He gave and received many a blow, but his strength began to fail, he saw that many of his men were lying dead, and that the French force increased whilst the Norman's fled, and others fell wounded around him, so that Neel at length quitted the field with more regret than he had ever before felt. Thus says the *Roman de Rou*, which introduces us to another line of the pedigree, commencing with the direct male ancestor of the Cheshire houses of Halton, Dutton, Warburton, Hatton, &c. Nigel, Baron of Halton, is said in an old printed work, called, we believe, the *Complete Gentleman* and by the 2nd or 3rd Randle Holmes, in a MS. of his in the Harl. Col., and also in other very ancient MS. pedigrees and rolls, to have been the son of Ivo, Viscount of Constantyne (the old English form of Cotentin), and came in with the Conquest, together with his "six brethren," who were cousins of Hugh Lupus. It is certain that Nigel received one of the most important Cheshire Baronies; that he had precedence of all the Barons, and held, what was accounted a post of very great honour, the hereditary High Constablership of Chester, or, we should say, of "Cheshire"—the whole fee of the reigning Count. In various charters Dutton, Hatton, and the rest, were described as the brothers of Nigel, who made various grants to the two former, of, among others, the manors from which they derived their names. The arms of Hatton and those of Rutter were probably adopted more out of consideration of blood relationship to the Reigning Earl, Ranulph de Blundeville, than any arising from the feudal compact; with the exception of the gold chevron in the centre, the Hatton and Blundeville coats were exactly alike—*az. 3 garbs, or*, whilst the Rutters also bore the 3 garbs *or*, but in a red field, further differenced by the lion and chief (one of the most honourable heraldic charges) as appears in the first quarter of the shield of quarterings on the pedigree. Ivo, the father of Nigel of Halton and his brothers, has been described as Viscount of Cotentin, but it must not be taken to mean that he held that position actually at the time of the Conquest, but we should say subsequent to the year 1092, when the last Nigel de St. Sauveur—the son and heir of the Nigel or Neel we have been describing—died. Their relation to Ivo does not appear, but it is probable that Ivo was; if not the eldest son of the first Nigel, the younger brother and male heir of the last Nigel, and that three generations, grandfather, father, and sons, helped William at the Conquest,* for after the battle of Val de Dunes we are further informed, that "Neel found refuge in his Castle of Brionne Sur Rille, and did not humble

* It seems, however, some doubt has been thrown on Nigel, the grandfather's presence at Hastings. There is only one Nigel in the Roll of Battle Abbey.

himself, and William was prudently gracious." Master Wace, another authority says—"Gilbert Crispin defended Tilliers against the King of France; Renoulf de Bricasard, Visct. of the Beessin and Neel de St. Sauveur, Visct. of the Costentin (Noble Chef du Faucon) did great wrong, &c., and fought the Battle of Valdesdunes (three leagues from Caen) against Duke William and the King of France—

De Costentin iessi la lance
Ki abati le rei de France.

And again, before the Battle of Mortemer, William assembled the men of the Beessin, and the Barons of the Costentin and of Avranches which is beyond it." But it is certain that whatever the blood of his mother, that of William's male ancestors prevailed, and in an age when the animal was studied much more than the mental, this fact would have much to do with the reconciliation apparently effected between William and Neel, who recognized in each other qualities for admiration. Accordingly at the Battle of Hastings, Master Wace continues, "and Neel de St. Salveor exerted himself much to earn the love and good will of his lord. He overthrew many with the poitrail of his horse, and came with his sword to the rescue of many a Baron." Again M. Odolent Desnos (*Hist. d' Alencon* I, 149) states that Neel was killed in 1074 in a battle near Cardiff, and Neel his son died in 1092, as by the account of his relation, Bishop Jeffery de Mowbray's desire to attend his funeral. (*Mem. Ant. Norm.* I. 286, II. 46.) One of the last Neel's two daughters and co-heiresses (except of the Viscounty?) married Jourdain Tesson* and the other was mother to Fulk de Pratis. (*Hardy's Rot. Norm.* 16. Doomesday is silent). Now the early charters show, singularly enough, that a Pratis, we think "Fulco," was settled in Cheshire, no doubt induced by his relationship to the Haltons. But Palgrave says in a note—"Nehon—originally a member of the Barony of St. Sauveur, but dismembered by Neel in favour of his son and namesake. From Nihel Neel, of Nehon, came the families of Rivers and Vernon." It is therefore just probable that the last Neel de St. Sauveur† (who I think is not named Viscount of Contentin) was in fact the younger brother of Ivon. It is also shown that the first Neel, and one Auvrai le Gigant, his champion, conquered Brittany for Robert le Diable, circ. A.D. 1024, and Ivone married Emma, the first cousin of le Diable, and daughter of Geoffrey or Godfrey, Count of Brittany. But again as the latter is stated to have died in 1008, Ivo, to be the husband of Emma, must, at least, have been born early in that century, and succeeded as Viscount of Cotentin when well advanced in years.

There is a strong corroboration also, of all this, in the Hatton pedigree. For many generations there are nothing but Norman and Anglo-Norman alliances, a Normanville, a Baron De Ville, a quarter-

* A Badger. The Tessons held a third part of all Normandy.

† There is a Count de St. Sever now at Naples, possibly a descendant from the Norman stock, like many others in that part of Italy. This St. Sever "is a very eminent noble, and his chapel at Naples is full of monuments to his race." There is also a Marquis as well as a Count di San Severino in Calabria—according to information recently afforded a friend by Ricciotti Garibaldi.



Richard Rutter, =
of Norley, Gent.

mas, of New=Elizabeth, dau. Ric	
ton, bur. there | bur at New Ru	
i. April, 1677. | Malton, y ^e xix. No	
	July, 1573.

Margaret Moberley, mar. Rauph Rut	
31 Januarie, 1586, bur. 18 Januar	
25 December, 1629. bur. 30 Au	

=	John Rutter, bap
	gy. 1594, bur. 7 Au

John Rutter, cælebs de Norley, bur. 20 March, 1663.	Thomas Rutter, de Norley, bap. 1610, bur. T. R. d 26 September Memorand.
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William Rutter, f. Tho., bap. 16 Feb., 1639.	John Rut- ter, fil. Thome, bap. 29 Nov., 1640.	A child Thoma Rutter, Norley bur. 8 Ju 1637.
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ter, rley, ber.,	Jane Rutter, fil. Ric. de Norley, bap. Dec. 1676.	Mary R Ric. de bap. De
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nom. rley, ay,	Jane, fil. Thom. Rutter de Norley, bap. 4 Sept., 1706.	Maria, fil Rutter d p., bap. 17
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in, = Catherine Basnett, of Frodsham,
mar. 31 Jan., 1788.

nuel and ter, Al- Nov. 14, O.	3. Hannah, d. Samuel and Catherine Rutter, Alvanley, bap. Septem- ber 26, A.D. 1802.
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for Fitzyoo, or Fitzhugh, of Normandy (*gules 2 fusils in pale, or*)
 for Gilbert de Crespyn, a Norman Baron (*Lozengy per fesse, ar.*
gu.) whose daughter was married to Robert, Lord of Hatton, the
 grandson of Wolfrid or Wlofaith, frater Nigel of Halton.

The descent of the Hattons through Brittany and Normandy was
 as still closer drawn by the Crispins. Some of the latter came over
 with the Conqueror. Milo de Crispin, a great Norman Baron, accord-
 ing to Dr. White Kennett's *Antiquities*, held Chesterton and many
 other manors in Bucks and Oxon, who also acquired large possessions
 of his wife, the daughter and heiress of Robert de Oyley, also a
 Norman, who held the City of Oxford, and had the education of
 Henry I. This Crispin was Lord of the Honor and Castle of
 Salingsford, Burcester, &c., and gave lands to the Abbey of Bec, in
 Normandy, A.D. 1105. The fuller pedigree of Rollo shows this
 Milo's descent, and that about the time of the Conquest there were
 several Gilbert Crispins, two descended from Rollo's daughter by the
 Prince of Monaco, and another the first cousin of Robert le Diable,
 who married Arlette, the Tanner's daughter. From one or other of
 these families, without doubt, the Norman Baron Crispin of the
 Hattons descends. It is clear that there were two families of
 Crispins, one in the male and the other in the female line, derived
 from the family of Normandy.* Of the former family, Wace says—
 Odo, Bishop of the Bessin, was the son of Harlouin, and brother of
 the Duke on the mother's side. Harlouin, Arlouin, or Herlexin, (pro-
 bably "from Arles," as "from Anjou," "Angevin," "from Poitou,"
 "Poitevin," "from Paris," "Parisien," or "from Nice," "Nizzard")
 was doubtless only another name for Guilbert, and much apparently
 conflicting evidence is often reconciled by the fact of *aliases* being as
 common in those days as convenient, and this latter seems a more rea-
 sonable conclusion than assigning Arlette a second or third husband.
 Again—"Turstinus filius Rollonis vexillum Normannorum pertavit"
 says *Oderic, Vit.* And in the Roman de Rou—Tostinis Fitz Rou le Blanc
 by name, whose abode was at Bec-en-caux. Turstein belonged to Gilbert
 Crispin's family. Also, Gilbert Crespin was Lord of Tillieres, and not the

* And see a Note to Mr. Grimaldi's article, *Gentleman's Magazine*, January, 1832.
 Mr. Grimaldi's article is to prove that the Crispins, Barons of Bec, were the
 ancestors of the Marshalls, Earls of Pembroke, and the document affording the
 greater part of the information is a genealogy of the Grimaldi compiled in A.D.
 1480, by Nicholas Grimaldi, Seigneur of Seminare, in Naples. In 1647, the then
 Prince of Monaco, published it in a small folio, having employed his Secretary for
 twenty years in collecting further proofs. Independently of the ancient charters and
 "tresors" of the Grimaldi, they compiled in 1833, a list of the names and the
 descent from some noted ancestor of every Grimaldi then living. In 1564, the same
 was done again. In 1630, an "albero generale," or complete pedigree of the whole
 family was made, in which each descent was confirmed by legal documents. In 1634,
 a third compilation was made, and in 1647, the Prince of Monaco printed and pub-
 lished the whole, so that Mr. Grimaldi is no mean authority. They descend from
 Grimoald (*Grim anger bald power*) Duke of Brabant, slain in 658 (*6th from Pharamond*),
 and also from Grimoald, Prince of Monaco by Crispina, daughter of Rollo, from whom
 one family of the Crispins also descend. Dugdale commences the Marshalls with
 Gilbert Mareschall, and could not ascertain his parentage. Mr. Grimaldi shows that
 this Gilbert was the same as Goisfrid de Beck, otherwise "Goisfrid Marescal" in the
 Grimaldi ped., of which Dugdale was ignorant; and to make further confusion, there
 were also the Flemish Bees, holding Eresby, and "eminent at the time of the
 Conquest, no relations."

same as Gilbert Crespin, Count of Brionne." And at the battle of Hastings—"And Richard d'Avrencin was there, and with him were the Sire de Biarz, and the Sire de Solignie, and the Butler d'Aubignie, and the Lords de Vitrie, de Lacie, de Val, de Sain, and de Tracie, and these forming one group fell on the English, &c. Robert, Count of Mortain, brother to the Duke, on the mother's side, led the chivalry of the Cotentin. Coutances was the capital of the latter. So Dugdale in his *Baronage* deduces the Earls of Clare from Gilbert Crispin, Earl of Brionne, whose son, Richard Fitz-Gilbert, accompanied the Conqueror, and also says that Gilbert is stated to have been the son of Geoffrey, the natural son of Richard, Duke of Normandy.

All this, nevertheless, serves to show very forcibly the descent of Nigel, Baron of Halton, from the Viscounts of Contentin, and their close connection with the Britannys and Normandys, and his relationship to the Conqueror and the Earls of Chester.

We are thus brought back again to Arlette and Guibert (or Herlouin *vel* Herlewin) de Crispin her husband, by whose daughter and her husband, the Count of Averanches, came Hugh Lupus, the first Norman Earl Palatine, and Margaret his sister and heir, who was wife and second cousin to Ralph, Earl of Carlisle, the son of the Viscount of Bayeux, by the natural (?) daughter of Ric. III., Duke of Normandy. Among the immediate issue of the latter union came Ralph de Meschines, ancestor of the rest of the Earls of Chester, and the Kings of Scotland and France, and whose grandson, Hugh Keveliock, or Cyveliock, was great-grandson of Henry le Beauclerc, King of England, through his natural son Robert, Earl of Gloucester. The natural grand-daughter of this marriage was married to William le Belwarde, the grandson of Robert Fitz-Hugh, Baron of Malpas, the alleged natural son of Hugh Lupus. By four distinct lines, therefore, legitimate and natural, sprang the Malpass's of Malpass, and their descendants, among others, the Le Roters, or Rutters, from the Dukes of Normandy and their ancestors of the remotest antiquity in Europe.

The father of this William le Belwarde, was also named William le Belwarde, whom we should think came in soon after, rather than at, the Conquest, and whose parentage was, without a doubt, Norman, and of the same origin as the rest of the Norman Cheshire houses; he married one of the daughters and co-heirs of Robert Fitz-Hugh, who had manors enough to endow thirty noble families. Including Malpass, Fitz-Hugh held thirty-one manors and two castles, Malpass and Hawarden. He was never "called" after his chief manor, but commonly Fitz-Hugh, and sometimes Baron of Hawarden though probably by the Rolls of the Cheshire Parliament, could they be consulted, as well as in most Charters, it might appear that although Lord or Baron of many places, his most common designation was of Malpass or Mallopasso*—the rough or bad way.

* The Lords of Malpass, in common with so many others, possessed the responsible prerogative in their own Courts of life and death, and it would appear from various reasons that they had to exercise it more frequently than others, principally, we suspect, upon Welshmen, this important Barony being near to the borders. See *Hist. Society Lanc. and Chesh.*, p. 66, 1852.

THE PARISH REGISTERS OF APPLEBY-MAGNA.

BY THE REV. T. FELTON FALKNER.

THE Register of this Parish, dating from 1572, is in good condition, being perfectly legible, with a few exceptions, from beginning to end. It covers a space of 154 years, from 1572 to 1725, included in 80 pages; sometimes closely written over in very small hand, and sometimes very much the reverse.

The first name which occurs, and which we also come across in nearly every page, is that of Mould, a large and influential family in the Parish, whose descendants (c. 1600) purchased the advowson of the Living, and by some of whom property is still owned here.

One Roger Bannyster appears to have been the Rector of the Parish about the time that the Register dates from, but I can find no mention of his name; the earliest signature of the parson being that of Hugh Blythe, 1603, in which year he was appointed.

At the end of 1608, the Churchwardens' signatures occur alone, "Henry Baker, Nicholas Prat, Churchwardens," and in a later hand which appears again many times later on, "William Mould, Patron," who, as a memorandum in the same handwriting, at the end of the Register, tells us, "purchased the advowson and intire (sic) patronage of the Rectory of Appleby, in or about the year 1600."

"Hughe Blithe was buried the third day of July, 1610."

Then comes the following—

"Wee, whose names are underwritten, can and doe witness to Mr. Tho. Mould, that according to the order of the Church of England, hee did in Service time read the Articles of Religion (!) we are appoynted to be read by all parsons att there first entrance into there parsonages, and did publicly and openly in the hearing of the whole congregation, give and professe his assent to all and every one of them."

This is signed by Henry Baker, Thomas Edman, Curate, Thomas Mould, and others. William Mould, the patron and purchaser of the advowson, died August, 1610, his son, the Rector, succeeding to the patronage, as certified by the entry in the same handwriting, to which I before alluded.

- "Tho. Mould, Rector and Patron of Appleby, 1614."

In 1625, occurs the signature of John Presbury, Curate, with "Rolland Stretton and Ralph Heifield, Churchwardens."

"1642. Thomas Mould, y^e minister and parson and (as an interpolation) patron of Appleby was buried y^e 29th of September."

"Memorandum that Mr. Abraham Mould clerke, was inducted into the Parish Church of Appleby within the dioces of Lincolne by Mr. Gabriel Rosse (?) Rector de Norton within the sayd diocesse, upon fryday the thirtieth day of September Ao Dni 1642. And did read the Articles of Religion established in y^e Church of England upon Sunday sevenight after, being the 9th day of October, and did publicly and openly in the hearing of the whole congregation give and profess his consent unto all and every one of them. In the presence of us whose names are underwritten."

The pages of the Register during this Abraham Mould's tenure present rather a curious appearance. To the unfortunate rector it was a troublous time. His living was sequestrated, and he himself harrassed and put to much expense by the committee. Trouble he

doubtless had, and he seems to have taken this parchment as his companion during his reveries. Any vacant space, and in one case a whole page, he appears to have pondered over, jotting down in clear legible handwriting, various passages from Scripture, or from the Version of the Psalms, which occurred to him in his trouble, e.g., "For the transgressions of the land, many are the Princes thereof." "My son, meddle not with them that are given to change." "A broken heart, O Lord, despise not." "Many are the afflictions of the righteous." "Cast not that which is holy unto dogs." "Riches profit not in the day of wrath, but righteousness delivereth from death."

"Lord give thy judgements to the King
Therein instruct him well.
And to his sonne that princely thing
Lord" * * *

From the Old Version of the 72nd Psalm, and amongst these, whether thinking of his own proclivities, or those of the "Merry Monarch," he writes, "Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging, and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise." He appears to have taken especial pains in writing neatly the word "Heautontimorum-enon." Whether he had just been reading Terence, or alluded to himself as a self-tormentor, or to his king, we cannot say. He also ventures to write his Christian name in this chaos of confusion.

In the year 1645, occurs this entry—

"A note of the severall summes of money y^t have been gathered in y^t part of Appleby y^t is in Lecestershire from time to time 1635, for the repayre of Paul's Church in London.

Imprimis	xs.
Item April 29 th	xlis.
Item September 24, 1637	xs.
Item at the same time out of Darbieshire	4s. 8d."

In the midst of the entries in 1648, two pages are devoted to a list of names attached to the following protestation:—

"The Protestation made by the house of Parliamt^t to be taken of every one from the age of 16 years and upwards. An^o Dom. 1641. ffeb. 27. I. A. B. doe in the presience of Almighty God, promise vow and protest, to maintaine and defend, as farre as lawfully I may, with my life, power and estate, the true reformed Protestant religion expressed in the doctrine of the Church of England, against all Popery and Popish innovations, within this Realme contrary to the said doctrine. And according to the duty of my Allegiance his Ma^{ties} Royal Person Honour and Estate, As also the power and priviledges of Parliament the lawful rights and liberties of the subject, and every person that maketh his protestation, in whatsoever he shall doe in the lawful pursuance of the same, And to my power and as farre as lawfully I may, I will oppose and by all good ways and means endeavour to bring to condigne punishment all such as shall either by force, practice, counsells, plotts, conspiracies or otherwise doe anything to the contrary of anything in this present protestation contained, and further that I shall in all just and honourable wayes endeavour to preserve the union and peace between the three kingdoms of England Scotland and Ireland, and neither for hope, feare, nor other respect shall relinquish this promise, vow, and protestation."

To this is prefixed the list of 144 names, beginning with Sir William Joanes, Knight; Thomas Mould, Rector; Abraham Mould, and Charles Moore. In this list there are 11 Moulds.

"In 1649. John Moore y^e sonne of Charles and Rebeckay Moore was baptized, July 29.

This is the great man of Appleby. He does not appear to have

forgotten his native village in his prosperity. He was a prosperous East India Merchant. Elected Alderman of Walbrook, 1671; Sheriff, 1672; Lord Mayor, 1681; also President of Christ's Hospital, to which he was a great benefactor, especially in erecting and endowing the writing and mathematical schools at a cost of £10,000. He was also Member of Parliament for the City in 1685.

In Appleby he only had a small piece of land, on which he built and endowed a school, free for certain villages in the immediate neighbourhood. This cost him about £5,000. The School, by Statutes made in 1706, was made free for all England. The person appointed during Abraham Mould's difficulties was one Jonathan Clay, who is styled "an intruder," whose name Nichols says, is not to be found in the register, but in 1660 (Jonathan Clay was appointed 1655) I find this entry—

"John Clay, the sonne of Jonathan and Hanna Clay, was baptised the 4th of August."

In 1670 is the following precise paragraph—

"Bu. John Mould the elder, of the Uper Street in Great Appleby, was buried under that grave stone which lyeth in the southeast point or corner of the burying place in the churchyard in Appleby aforesaid, the fourth day of May, in the yeare of our Lord God 1670. Under which stone were formerly layd, as the Booke relates, first John Mould, and Richard Mould sonne of the said John, and John Mould sonne of the said Richard, and Thomas Mould sonne of the said John, and this first named John Mould was sonne to the said Thomas Mould, which said John yielded his due to nature the 2nd day of May, and was buried under the said stone the 4th day of May, Ann. Dom. 1670. John, Richard, John, Thomas, and John, all Lynally desended, and how many before is not knowne."

Of the Mould family two interments are entered in 1683.

"Elizabeth Mould, the daughter of Abraham Mould, minister, and Elizabeth his wife, was buried March 3rd."

"Abraham Mould, minister and patron of Appleby, was buried March 21st, 1683. In the chancel, 1684."

The words in italics are of a later date and in the same handwriting as all the interpolations as to the Mould family. In 1690 we come across the signature Is. Mould, Rector, at the bottom of each leaf. He became Rector, at the death of his father Abraham. In 1697 we have the first mention of banns—

"William Leatherland and Abigail Jordan were married (the banes being thrice published) April 25th."

1698. "Sarah, the daughter of William Letherland, A Taylor, and Abigail his wife, baptized September 25th; the king's duty, £0 2s. 0d."

"John, the son of John Streton, husbandman, and Sarah his wife, buried Sept. 29th; the king's duty, £0 4s. 0d."

"John Brown, a weaver of Wigginton, and Elizabeth Arnall, of Appleby, not worth £50 in land, nor £600 in moneys, married; the banns being thrice published, October 23rd, 1699."

"William Wainwright, schoolemaster, not worth £50 in land, nor £600 in personal estate, was buried September the 18th."

I have in vain looked through the Register for the names of some of the masters either of the Latin or the English School at this place. This Wainwright is the only "School-master" so called, and his name unfortunately does not occur in the list of masters given in the *School "Register."* The school was founded 1697; and the Register dates from 1707. It would seem scarcely likely that ten years would be allowed to elapse between the founding and the opening of the

school, but I can find no trace of any thing having been done before that date; however, if William Wainwright had any connection with the school, he must have been the first, or one of the first masters.*

In 1706 a slip is adjoined to the leaf containing this entry—

"William Spencer, the son of John and Chatharine Robinson, baptiz^d February 10th, 1706. He was in private baptiz^d by his father, and not certified before June 13th, 1707."

In 1710, occurs the following :—"Thomas y^e son of Thomas and Alice Stevenson (A woman traveller, whose sayth her husband is gone for A shoulder" (!)) bapt. Nov. 10. In 1710 I first see the mention of a license; the marriages by license coming comparatively quickly the one after the other, though apparently as rare an occurrence then as now!

"1715. Matthew Petcher buried May 25th, in linen as is supposed.

"Memorandum that I, Isaac Mould, Rector of Appleby, upon the 2nd day of June, Anno Domini 1715, did certify under my hand to Hugh Stanton, Overseer of the Poor of that part of Appleby that is in Leicestershire, that no affidavit were brought to me for the corps of the aforesaid Matthew Petcher's being buried in woollen only according to the time limited by Act of Parliament."

1721, saw the death of this Rector.

"Mr. Isaac Mould Rector and Patron, burried October the 28th in the Chancel."

The whole entry has been re-traced by the later pen, and the "Patron" inserted. At the bottom of the next page is written Thos: Mould, Patron, 1723, in the same hand-writing, and at the close of the Register in 1725, the following memorandum by the same.—

"1610. Thomas Mould Rector and Patron. 1642. His Son Abraham Mould Rector and Patron. 1683. His Son Isaac Mould Rector and Patron. Memorandum. William Mould purchased the advowson and intire patronage of the Rectory of Appleby in or about the year 1600. The said William bequeathed the same to his Son the Rev^d. Mr. Thos. Mould who was instituted into the said Rectory in 1610. He was also a Prebend of Litchfield and Coventry and Chaplain to the Earl of Huntingdon. The said Thos. bequeathed the said advowson to the Rev^d. Mr. Abraham Mould, his Son who was instituted into the said Rectory upon the death of his father in 1642. The said Abraham bequeathed the said advowson to his Son the Rev. Isaac Mould, who was instituted into the s^d Rectory upon the death of his father in 1683. Isaac died in 1721, and bequeathed the advowson to his brother Thos. Mould for life, and then to his brother Joseph who gave the same to his brother Daniel and died in 1733. Daniel died in 1735 and the patronage descended to Elizabeth wife of Edw^d. Dawson Esq. who was the only surviving issue of Anna Wilde and only grandchild of the above mentioned Abraham Mould."

The original family of Appleby† appear to have left the place before 1572. Their name does not once occur throughout the whole of the Register. The majority of the names are still held in the village, though in many cases differently spelt, e.g. Taberner is now Taverner, though the name appears in 1573 as spelt now; Jordayne now Jordan, Tomsone now Thompson, Heiward now Haywood, &c., &c.

In Christian names a few peculiarities are noticeable—Gamaliell, Benet, Margerie, Joane, Benedict, Wilkinson (a widow), Joice, Cicelie, Winefryde, Lettice, Saray (*sic.*) Pecter, (*sic.*) Millesent, Timothie, (f) Cicill (f) Cherubin. The "Cherubin" being of the male sex!

* Since writing the above I have found a list of the Masters at the English School, and the name of Jno. Wainwright stands first. The next, Jno. Robinson, was elected 1707, in which year the first *Latin* Master was also appointed. There probably, therefore, is no doubt but that the above extract refers to the first Master of Sir John Moore's then newly-founded Grammar School.

† There is one family in the village to which tradition points as the only surviving descendants of the Appleby family; how truly I cannot say.

Such, I think, are the most interesting extracts from the old Register. As I sit here in one of the oldest houses in the village, the property and birth-place of many of the Moulds, described often in the Register as "of the high streete" or "upper streete," I think over the history of this little place, small enough and becoming yearly smaller, and yet possessing a history of its own, and trace it to its limit, one by no means inconsiderable or uninteresting. I have simply taken the Register and jotted down from it what seemed most interesting, carefully abstaining from going further, lest I should trespass either on what should belong to the history of the Church or of the School, on one or both of which, I trust, if all is well, to make a few remarks hereafter in the "Reliquary," whose covers lie open and are always ready for anything of interest, although it may be beyond the confines of Derbyshire, and to which it is a pleasure to be able to contribute.

THORNEY AND ITS REGISTERS.

BY S. EGAR, ESQ.

Until the latter part of the seventeenth century, where the Abbey now stands was an island, surrounded by vast tracts of drowned lands. Early writers, including William of Malmesbury, who lived in the reign of Henry II., have given glowing accounts of its beauty and fertility in their day. A monastery, or rather an anchorite's cell perhaps, is said to have been founded here as early as A.D. 662. The present Parish Church is a remnant of the old Norman structure built in 1108. The old chroniclers have preserved interesting accounts of the wealth and power of the monks of Thorney, one of whom had a seat in Parliament in the latter part of the reign of Edward I.

In 1549 this island, about 400 or 500 acres in extent, worth a rental of £300 a year, was granted to Jn^r Lord Russell, ancestor of the present Duke of Bedford, with a large tract of fen land surrounding it. A petition of Sir W. Russell is still extant, which states "that he was seized of a great quantity of marsh and drowned grounds, late part of the possessions of the Monastery of Thorney, and that certain French and Walloon Protestants and others, from the Low Countries, were willing to come over to reclaim and cultivate it—for whom he prayed protection and support." One of their conditions was that they were not to be molested in their offices of religion. These were joined by other Frenchmen, who had held lands in the Levels, near Doncaster, from which they were driven by the rioters in 1642, when their Church at Sandtoft was destroyed, with their crops and their homes. Such were the pioneers in the drainage of the district, some of whose descendants have been connected with the drainage of the Levels from the first Commission to the present day. These formed the congregation which assembled in 1652, and lasted for seventy-five years; at one time it is said there were upwards of 500 communicants. Ezekiel Danois is said to have been their first minister in 1652; yet it appears that Bishop Wren granted Licence to one Stephen de Cursol, a Frenchman, to preach at Thorney, in French or Latin, in 1640.

There are two Registers—the French, and a contemporary English. The first entry in the French Register is in 1654; therefore a portion of it is lost. The remainder is in a good state of preservation. It is very neatly kept; there are 146 pages, and 1710 entries of Baptism, the last being in 1727. It is a book of an exceptional character and great interest. A few extracts from it will, I trust, be deemed worth preserving in the “RELICUARY.” There are few of those French Registers. The one at Sandtoft, or any correct copy, would be of interest to the descendants of the participants who undertook the drainage of Hatfield Chase and the Isle of Axholme, in connection with Sir C. Vermuyden.

The Register Book, Thorney Abbey (English), 1653 to 1724, is contemporary with the French Register of Baptisms. It includes Births, Marriages, and Deaths. It is on parchment, not so well and neatly kept as the former; parts are in Latin, others in English. The entries show how the two nationalities gradually blended, and in the end became one community, an united people. Many changed or altered their names, by giving the English translation, or dropping the prefix, on account of the strong anti-Gallican feeling that prevailed in the middle of the eighteenth century. Thus De La Pryme became Pryme; Oiseaux are now Birds; we have Smiths who were formerly Fèvres, with other examples to be met with in the Bedford Level.

EXTRACTS.—(FRENCH).

Aout. 12, 1655. Susanne Harley, fille de Jeremie et de Marie Henry a été baptisée. ses tesmoins sont Josias Harley et Marthe Harley, femme de Pierre Le Grain.

Septembre 23^e 1660. Sara Egar fille de Petri et de Sara Vanderbock a été baptisée son testimonies sont Peter Vanderbock et Marie Vanderbock.

Le 25^e jour d' Aoust, 1689. Rebecca Bouchereau fille du S^r Pierre Bouchereau, chirurgien et apoticaire demeurant au bourg d'Eye et d'Elizabeth Giraud; née le sixième jourde ce mois, a été baptisée par le S^r Jemblin et a été présentée par Monsieur Cairon, Ministre du S^t Evenigile, et par M^d Rebecca Holms veuve du S^r Jacob Le Houcq.

Le Septième Jour de Decembre 1702. Pierre Egar fils de Daniel et de Susan du Bois né le premier Jour du même mois a été baptisé par Mon^r Cairon estant présenté et par Luc Marie et Sara Bailleu femme d'Abram Du Bois.

Marian Le Sueur, fille de Louis Charles, Ministre de cette Eglise et de Marianne De Mouroeaux est née le 1^r Decemb. 1723, Son Parrein est Pierre Le Sueur et sa Marreine Anne Agathe Gloria veuve d'Ethienne De Monceaux, elle a été baptisée le 15^e du dit Mois

EXTRACTS.—(ENGLISH.)

BAPTISMS.

1653. Willimus Wilkinson filius Thomas et Elizabetha, baptizatus fuit Octobris 15^o

1654. Issacus Isserby filius Daniel et Esther, baptizatus Oct^o 29

1660. Nathaniel Gee filius Peter, baptizatus fuit Octobris 23

1694. Petrus filius Petri et Anna Egor, baptizatus fuit Marcij 24

1704. Samuel filius Petri Egor, Augustij 27

1709. Maria filia Petri et Jana Egar, baptizatus fuit Dec. 27

MARRIAGES.

1673. Jacobus Gee nupsit Grizzle Boughton. July 16

1694. Petrus Egor uxorum Jane Fillingham, Maii 8^o

1723. Petrus Egar Duxit Anna Hemant, Januar 3^o

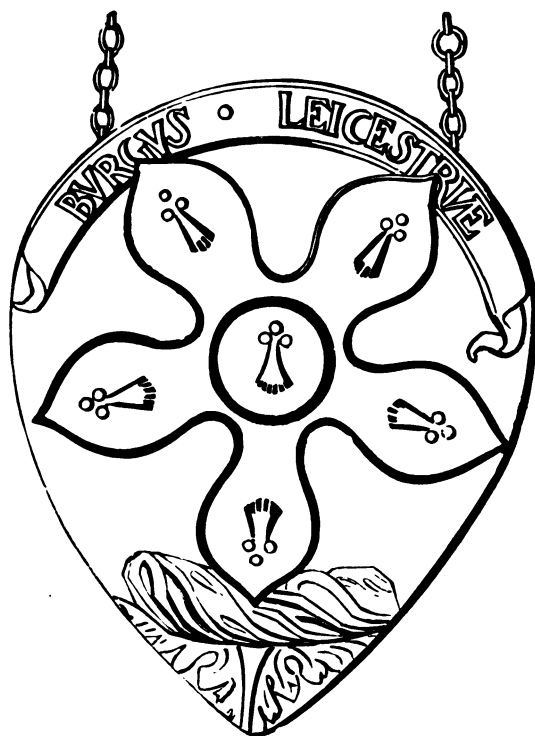
BURIALS.

1677. Maria filia Johannes et — Hagur, July 31

*1715. Petrus Egar Juvenius Sepultus est Aug 31 affra Anna Elam

*1715. Jacobus Cairon Min^{re} Ecclo-Franco Sepultus est affra Maij 15





WAITS' BADGES.

WAITS BADGES.

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A.

&c. &c. &c.

IN the last Number of the "RELIQUARY," in the course of a review of a little volume entitled "Walks in Yorkshire," by Mr. W. G. Banks, allusion was made to the "*Waits*" of Wakefield; and one of their badges, which is reproduced on plate XXI., is there given as an illustration.

Since the issuing of that number, my attention was called, during a recent visit to Leicester, to a "Waits Badge," of a somewhat similar character, which is, happily, preserved in the truly admirable museum of that town. This badge, through the kindness of my friend Mr. Barfoot, one of the most energetic and intelligent of the members of the corporation of the borough, has been photographed specially for me, and is here, for the first time engraved (see plate XXI.).

The badge, which is of silver, and of large size, is of the form of a shield, the head of which is of semicircular form. It bears on the field the Arms of Leicester, a cinquefoil charged with six ermine spots. The cinquefoil on the badge rests on an heraldic wreath supported on foliage, and above it, on a ribbon, is the inscription BVRGVS LEICESTRIÆ. A chain, for suspension round the neck, is attached to the badge, and in this particular, it varies from the Wakefield example, which is oval, and has a loop at each end, evidently for attaching to the sleeve of the wearer.

The Waits, which were in past ages to be found attached to most corporate towns, were, literally, musical watchmen, who sang the hours of the night, "and in rude rhymes warned the town against fire" and other dangers, and accompanied themselves with the harp, the hautboy, the pipe, or other instruments. They were, in fact, Corporation Minstrels, and appear to have been a kind of guild or company, being governed by certain laws, and having certain corporate rights and duties. In Leicester, the Waits appear to be of very early establishment, and from the Merchants' Guild Roll it appears that as early as 1314, "Hugh, the Trumpeter," was made free of the Guild; and in 1481, "Henry Howman, a harper," was also made free; while in 1499, "Thomas Wylkins," "Wayte;" and in 1612, "Thomas Pollard, musician," were likewise admitted. For the information concerning the Leicester Waits, I am indebted to the researches of Mr. William Kelly, who with Mr. James Thompson, divide the laurels as historians of the town; and from his labours I learn that there are "no records of the time when a company of Waits was first established by the Corporation" of Leicester. The first mention is in the chamberlains' accounts for the year 1524, when "liveries" were provided for them at a cost of 16s. From that time, down to the Siege of Leicester, in 1645, entries regarding the Waits are almost of yearly occurrence, but in that year they disappear, to again spring into active existence after the Restoration. "Originally," says Mr. Kelly, "and for a considerable period, their number was limited to

three; by 1688, however, they had increased to five; and a sixth was subsequently added. This number, six, continued until their abolition in 1836. For a long time, each of the three Waits had a "boy" under him, possibly as an apprentice to the art of music. The Waits were each provided, sometimes annually, at other times biennially, with a scarlet gown or cloak, edged with silver lace, for which, at a later period, gold lace was substituted; and they wore, suspended round their necks by a chain of the same metal, a silver escutcheon or badge of the arms of the borough, the cinquefoil. These badges were delivered to the Waits on their appointment, each of whom had to provide two sureties for the safe-keeping of the badge, and its return to the mayor in case of the death or dismissal from office of the wearer; and in addition, it appears from the account for 1577, that the cinquefoil was also embroidered on the sleeves of their gowns or coats. The Waits Boys, according to an order of Common Hall, in 1583, were also provided with gowns; and "scutcheons or cinquefoils" of some material not mentioned, were ordered to be made for them, to be worn with green ribbons or laces about their necks." Scarlet and green were the town colours; the livery of the town servants being scarlet coats (the colour of the field of the borough arms) lined with green. Like many other towns, however, Leicester, losing all proper heraldic feeling, has, of late, substituted brown, as the modern town livery.

"The chief duties of the Waits" at Leicester, says our friend Mr. Kelly, "in addition to their nocturnal services, were to play in the town every morning and evening throughout the year, for the gratification of the inhabitants, and to attend upon the mayor on all state occasions, as proclaiming the May-day, and other fairs, &c.; and at the mayor's feast they occupied 'the minstrels' gallery' (still in existence in the Old Guild Hall), and there, according to the custom of the time, they struck up merrily as the attendants carried the dishes into the hall."

The Leicester Waits for a long time, it appears, were not paid any regular salary, but had an occasional gratuity given them by the corporation; and, in other respects, they were dependent upon voluntary contributions from the inhabitants, and upon fees for playing at weddings. In 1581, an order was, however, made in Common Hall, that every householder ("inhabiter") in Leicester being reasonably able, should be taxed at the discretion of the mayor, what they should each give quarterly to the Waits for the amendment of their living; and in consideration whereof, the Waits were to "keep the town," and to play every night and morning, orderly, both winter and summer, and not to go forth of the town to play, except to fairs and to weddings, and then only by licence of the mayor; also, that no "estrangers," viz., "Waits, minstrels, or other musicians," should be suffered to play within the town, neither at weddings nor any other times whatsoever. In the following year, it was agreed, that the members of the corporation should each personally pay to the Waits at the following rates:—the "twenty-four" to pay 12d. per quarter, and the "forty-eight" 6d. a quarter each; the inhabitants,

as before, to be taxed at the discretion of the mayor. And it was also at the same time ordered that "no strangers, being musicians or Waits, or other persons whatsoever, being either musicians or players, although they do or shall dwell within the town of Leicester, and be not of the company of the Town Waits, shall be suffered to play within the town at any time of the year, at, or in any man's house, door, window, or at any weddings or bride-houses, the time of the general assizes only excepted, and then to play, but only to strangers; provided always that the Town Waits shall keep the town, and both evening and morning, continually and orderly, at reasonable and seasonable times."

In 1583, the Waits, having, for some reason been dismissed from their office, "Mr. Griffin's servants" were appointed in their place at the same terms and under the same arrangements as their predecessors, and the three badges were delivered to them, each one finding two townsmen as sureties. Some disagreements, however, arose among them, which are detailed by Mr. Kelly, and in 1602, "The Waits, because they cannot agree together, are therefore now dismissed from being the Town Waits from henceforth." In the following year, one of them was re-appointed, viz., "George Ridgley and his Company (being five in the whole), be, from henceforth, upon his good behaviour, admitted the Town Waits, having a lawful and sufficient company, skillful in the knowledge and art of music; and shall have for their wages, quarterly, of the Twenty-four 6d. a piece, and of the Forty-eight 3d. a piece, and of the other inhabitants and commoners what they in kindness and good will give him and his said company." In 1612, Thomas Pollard was made free of the Guild; and in 1627, was the leader of the Waits, and in 1670, "Robert Rowe, musician," held the same appointment. In the following year, they were dismissed from office, for discord, and the Northampton Waits were engaged to play on Easter Monday and at May-day fair in their stead. Another company was, shortly after this, appointed, and received, collectively, £5 per annum, and their cloaks and liveries. The corporation continued to retain a company of six Town Waits until the passing of the Municipal Reform Act in 1836, when they were finally abolished. They received £5 each per annum, and their scarlet cloaks trimmed with gold lace as of old. On the passing of the Act, the Leicester authorities, to their lasting disgrace, *sold by auction* the town plate, the five corporation maces, the three silver badges belonging to the Waits, and their musical instruments, which consisted of two horns, two clarionets, four piccolos, and a bassoon. Thanks to the exertions of Mr. Kelly and others, the "great" mace has been re-purchased and recovered to the town. Another very elegant mace is in the possession of Mr. G. H. Nevinson, who, with Mr. Kelly, took a very active part in the restoration of the "great mace" to its former use, and one of the Waits Badges, here engraved, has been added to the museum. In the museum is also preserved another badge, the use of which is not certain. It bears the inscription with cinquefoil, "EDMVND SVTTON MAIOR OF LEICESTER, ANNO. 1676." It is engraved on plate XXI.

There can be no doubt that the Town Waits of Wakefield, like those of Leicester, Northampton, and other places, were retained to "keep the town" morning and evening, and had their regular duties of "musicing" to perform. They were, it appears, from the researches of Mr. Banks, three in number, and were not only clothed at the town's cost, but had badges provided for them. Their dress appears to have been green, and they wore pink ribbons. The badge bears the *fleur de lis*; the arms of Wakefield being *azure*, three *fleur de lis*, or; and the words "WAKEFIELD WAITS, 1688."

Much might be written upon the subject of Waits, and the shadow of what they once were, which remains to us at our own day at Christmas-tide; but enough has been done to call attention to the interesting badges of their office, still remaining at Leicester and at Wakefield. I may yet take occasion to return to the subject.

Winster Hall, Derbyshire.

ROBERT TODD, OF BICKER; A LINCOLNSHIRE YEOMAN OF THE XVI CENTURY.

BY EDWARD PEACOCK, F.S.A.

BICKER is a parish in the wapentake of Kirton, parts of Holland, county of Lincoln, about nine miles from Boston, the capital of the fen country. Of Robert Tood or Toodes I know nothing except what is disclosed by the following documents. He was, it may be safely presumed, a small yeoman whose home consisted of a hall or dwelling-room, a parlour, also occupied as a sleeping apartment, a kitchen where the family cooking was done, with a "larther" where the food was kept, probably a little lean-to place on the sunless side. The house had evidently but one story. Like many of the old thatched cottages which yet exist, there were no chambers properly so called. The ceiling of the rooms was on a line with the pans of the building, and the space left under the high pitched roof was used as a store chamber for grain and other such like commodities. Here we find Robert Tood kept his barley and beans, cheese, alepots and milk vessels.

It is noteworthy, as a sign of the district where he lived, that he had a reed-stalk. The "reyde" mentioned in the inventory was no doubt gathered mainly for strewing the floor of his hall and parlour. Reeds instead of grass were the common covering of church floors in that district in ancient times. Here is one out of many instances of it.

"1516 to uyl'm Robbardson for a C Reed to ye kyrke xii^d."*

That is for a hundred bundles of reeds for scattering on the church floors. Robert Tood probably had another use for reeds

* Leverton Churchwardens' Account in *Archæologia*, vol. 41, p. 345.

besides strewing. They make a far better thatch for buildings and stacks than any kind of straw.

The county of Lincoln has strangely altered even during the present generation. Within the memory of middle aged persons the stacks in many districts were thatched with reeds. Now they are not to be purchased. A wealthy Lincolnshire nobleman some few years ago instructed his agent to re-thatch one of his lodges with reeds, but it was found impossible to carry out the order.

Robert Tood's name is evidently a form of Tod, which is equivalent with Fox: Icelandic *Toa, Tove*.*

The word is yet current in the folk-speech of the county, though now, like many another good old word, it is seldom heard.

It is preserved in the word Todhoe, the name of a sandhill in the township of Yaddlethorpe, where, before the enclosure, foxes were wont to have their holes.

The name has been punned upon by heralds. A glance at Burke's *armory* will show that several families of Tod bear foxes heads in their shields.

The names of the testator's four cows, Cherye, Brownynge, Flecke, and Doveburd are a pretty bit of unconscious poetry. They seem to indicate a tie of affection between the animals and their master. One seldom meets with such things in testamentary documents of any period, and what lawyer would put such a triviality into a will now? But it is none the less cheering when it does peep out.

One of the Cods of Hemswell in the very same year furnishes us with the names of four of his draught oxen. They were called Myrke, Whytelocke, Darlynge and Swanne.† And in the will of William Walker, of Saxby, clerk, dated September, 1551, Bryde and Fyll-kytt, the parson's two milk-cows are commemorated.

The documents from which the accompanying transcripts are made are contemporary copies of the originals. No alterations whatever have been made except in lengthening the contractions.

"In the name of good amen, the xv day of Aprill & in the yere of oure lorde good mccccxvi: I Roberde toole of Byker, weylle in bodye, holle & perfytt of Remembrans, makes this my last wyll & testament in manner & forme folowyng. fust I bequethe my sool to good almightye, to our ladye sent marye, & to all ye santes of heven, and my bodye to be buried in ye churchye yard of ye confessor sante swethwne in byker a forsayd and to my mortuarii as the kynges lawes requereth.‡ Also to ye hye auter In byker ffor tythes forgott iiij^d. Item to our ladis auter there ij^d. Item to the church workes in byker iiij^d. Item to our motheres churchye in lincoln iiij^d.

* Morris's *Furness Glossary*.

† Will of Clement Cod, proved at Lincoln, 1546, in *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1865—I. 84.

‡ Mortuary, Lat. *Mortuarium*, was originally a gift left by a dying person in recompense for personal tythes. Before the statute of Mortuaries (xxi. Henr. VIII. c. 6.) the custom in many places was that the best beast should go to the Lord of the manor as a heriot, and the next best be taken by the church for a mortuary. *Sawleceat* was the old English name, *Cors-present* the Norman one, because the beast or other object was present really or by a clerico-legal fiction at the time of burial. "The Kinges lawes" referred to in the text is the statute of Mortuaries above mentioned. By this act it was provided that no mortuary should be demanded on the death of persons who possessed in moveable goods less than ten marks in value. No mortuary was to be taken on the death of a married woman, a child, or one not "keeping house." Almost all wills executed before the Reformation was established, and many of a later date contain a clause as to the mortuary.

Item to nycolles my eldest son one cow called cherye one collte foyle with my hye table as it standethe & one chare. Item to William my son one cow called brownyng with a balde felye. Item harye my son one cow called flecke.* Item to thomas my son one cow called Doveburde. Item to Roberde my son a blacke flecked quye. Item to Jenyt my doughter a mattresse a pare schttes a couerlede a pevter platter a pevter dische a candilstyk with a brasse pootes such as here mother vowcsaffe of her. Item to margret my doughter a mattresse a couerlede a pare schttes a pevter platter a pevter dische a brasse pott & a candilstyk suche as here mother vowcsaffe. Item elizabeth my doughter one mattresse a pare of schettes ij complet pelowes a pevter plat a pevter diche with a brasse pott. Also I will myn Remeane to my howse as a erlome† for ever. Also I will Richard andrew clarke Be my supervisor‡ of this my last will & he to haue for his paynes iii^s iiiij^d. The Residew of guddes nott gyffyn no beqwthd I will they be at ye disposicion of sybell my wyffe whom I ordyne & make my soll & saythefull executrix. Thes witness Richard andrew, clark, Sir John nycollson, vicar of byker, Roberd durbage with other moo.

“[Proved at Donyngton xxvj May 1546.]”

“This is the inventarii of all the guddes & cattells of Roberte toodes, late of Byker, prasyd the xxj^d daye of maye & In the yere of our lorde god mcccc xlvi; prasyd by William linsey William Johnson the elder, Richard dickeuson aude nycolles fen.

IN THE HALL.

One halhang § iij cussyens || a banker ij^s. ¶
Item j cobbord with tables formes stowlles Chares with suche other implements vi.^s §

IN THE KECYIN.

furst in brasse that is to saye pottes & pannes xxij^s.
Item in pevter vij^s.
Item in laten** one lauer with bassyns & Candylstykes v^s.
Item ij schelfes ij chernes j ches prasse with all ye tre vesschelles v^s.
Item in larter†† viij^s.

* Germ. *Fleck*, a spot. An animal with large irregular markings is said to be *flecked*. The word is most commonly used concerning horned cattle. “Was that Mr Fox’s bull that broke into the Well-yard?” said a little boy to a Northorpe peasant. “Yes if it was a red flecked un,” was the reply, “if it war a white polled un it wad be Gibson Slightholm’s.”

† Erlom, Heirloom.

‡ It was formerly the well nigh universal custom to appoint a supervisor, as well as an executor to a will, but since the duties of executors have become more clearly defined, the office has gone entirely out of use.

§ A hanging. In the houses of the wealthy the halling was frequently a rich tapestry hanging covering the walls of the upper part of the hall. In such a house as that of Robert Tood we must suppose that it was of some far meaner material. In Bradshaw’s *Life of Saint Werberge*, 1521, we have a description of a noble halling.

“Ouer the hye desse, on the pryncipall place,
Where the sayd thre kynges sate crowned all,
The best *hallyng* hangd as reason was,
Wherein were wrought the IX ordes angelicall
Dyvyded in thre Jerarchyses, not cessyng to call
Sanctus, Sanctus, Sanctus, blessed be the trynite
Dominus Deus Sabaoth, thre persones in one deyte.”

Cap. xvi. s. 12.

The terms “halling” “chamber” and “bed” are frequently found in old records used to signify tapestry hangings, purchased for any of those purposes. The vicar of the Church of Haconby, in Lincolnshire, in the year 1566 made a *halling* of the veil which had in Catholic times hung between the choir and the nave of the church.

Peacock’s *Eng. Ch. Furniture*, p. 94.

|| Cushions.

¶ French, *Banquier*, a covering for a form or bench. “A old *bankard* made of an old carpett.”—*Inv. of Gild of B.V. Mary of Boston*, 1534, in Peacock’s *Eng. Church Furniture*, p. 186.

** French *Laitron*. A mixed metal, nearly similar to brass, of which the memorials called monumental brasses were made. It was probably imported from Germany or the Low Countries.—*Prompt. Parv.* 289.

†† Larder.

IN THE PARLER.

ffurst his aparell to his backe xxij^s iiiij^d.

Item ij^s pare bedstockes ij^s matteresses with couerledes pelows & schettes thereto
xij^s iiiij^d.

Item table clothes, towelles, schettes & pelows xvij^s.

Item arkys* & chystes viij^s.

Item webes of new clothe xij^s iiiij^d.

IN THE CHAMBRE.

ffurst in barlye & bennes xxvj^s viij^d.

Item in chesse ij^s iiiij^d.

Item in ale pottes & mylke vessell xij^d.

Item one chesse hecke† with forkes Rackes‡ with other implementes ij^s iiiij^d.

IN THE GARTHE.

ffurst fewell & Reyde xliij^s.

Item the earthe & carte geres plow & plowe geres xx^s.

Item in horses younge & old iiij^s.

Item in nett § besse younge & olde viij^s x^s.

Item in swyne duckes geysse & other pullyn || xv^s.

Item in hyves v^s.

Item hempest with femyll ¶ pyllled & vnpyllled vj^s viij^d.

Summa declaro xxj^{li} xvj^s viij^d.

Bottesford Manor.

* Large chests. Meal bins are yet called meal arks in Lincolnshire.

† Heck, a rack. Old English, *hæg, hege, hege*. Danish, *kæk, kakke*. Commonly used for a rack for horsemeat.—Atkinson, *Cleveland Glossary*.

‡ The frame on which cheeses are put to dry.

§ *Neat, Nowle, Naute, Nette*, horned cattle.

"1524. Sir Wm Evre . . . brought away 800 *nowle* with many horses."

"1553. The Scottish entering into the broders tooke from . . . a toune called Howburne iiij^{xx} hedde of *nette*."

Raine *Hist of North Durham*, xiv. xxviii.

Neat's Foot Oil is still a well known article of sale in druggists' shops. There is a story current concerning this word which has been printed more than once before, but which will be all the better for being embalmed and indexed in the "RELIQUARY." Lord Seafield was one of those Scottish peers who, to the indelible disgrace of themselves and their order, voted for the union between England and Scotland. His brother taunted him with having taken a bribe to betray his country. The peer, as angry men but too often do, begun to abuse his brother, calling him, by way of contempt, a cattle dealer. "Ay weel, weel," replied the canny Scot, "better sell *nowts* than nations."

|| Pullen, poultry. French *Poule*, a hen. "Alman of Pullen with Dukks vj^s viij^d. *Inv. Joh. Nevell of Faldingworth 7th Edward vjth. in Midland Counties Historical Collector*, vol. 1, p. 231.

¶ *Femle* or *Fimble*, i.e. the female hemp. The Fimble hemp was formerly used principally for household purposes, the *carl* or male hemp for ropes, sacking, trace bands, and other rougher outdoor purposes. Tusser says hereon:—

"Wife pluck fro thy seed hemp the *fimble* hemp clean
This looketh more yellow, the other more green,
Use t' one for thy spinning leave Michell the tother,
For shoe-thread and halter, for rope and such other."

Robert Abraham, a shopkeeper, who drowned himself in a well at Kirton, in Lindsey in 1519, had among his goods, "ij payre of *ffemkull* shetts," which were valued at ij^s viij^d.—*Gentleman's Mag.* 1864. I, p. 501.

There is a field in Yaddletorpe called Fimblestanga, i.e., hemp roods from *fimble* and *stang* (old English, *stenge*, a stake or pole), a rood of land.

Summa xxiiij^{li} xvj^s viij^d.

Detts wiche the sayd Robert toode dothe awe at ye day of his deathe.

ffurst to Richard proctre ij^{li}.

NOTICE OF THE LATE REV. HENRY MELLON.

BY THE REV. C. COLLIER, F.R.S.A.

MR. JOHN HOLLAND, in his Lecture on the Sheffield Old Church Yard, mentions a gravestone with an inscription to a Michael Mellon, a noted chimney-sweeper of that town. Michael, who was both a wit and a public character in his day, left, amongst other children, a son named John. John, who was a quiet, steady man, and followed his father's trade, died young, and left a widow and two children—a boy and a girl. The boy, named Henry, who was born in the year 1818, was placed in the Charity School, Sheffield; an institution established for the education and free board and lodging of poor boys. Henry, who soon rose to be the monitor and head of the school, was remarkable for his fondness for reading, and for his carelessness about the ordinary sports of children. While his companions were leaping over the stones in the churchyard (where the boys played), or were engaged in other games, Henry would be seen seated at the foot of one of the grave headstones, intently reading the fascinating stories of Sir Walter Scott.

At the ordinary age when boys left the school, Henry was apprenticed, to learn the trade of a silversmith, to Mr. Samuel Roberts, of Park Grange, Sheffield. This gentleman was well known for his writings against Slavery, the use of Climbing-boys, the Lottery, the Blots in the Old Poor-law, and other social errors. Henry became a fair workman, but his heart was never in the workshop. No one could look at his large eye and lofty brow without seeing that mental and not physical work ought to be, and would be, eventually, his lot. A deep regard for religion seems to have possessed him from his childhood; so during his apprenticeship he was a consistent and regular Sunday School Teacher at the Garden Street School. At the close of the afternoon school he attended at the Chancel of the Parish Church, Sheffield and carried the fontal basin for the clergyman at the celebration of holy baptism. We may remark that at the time we speak of, the old church of Sheffield had the prerogative of being the only place where the rites of the Church could be obtained; consequently, on Sunday afternoons there were frequently thirty, forty, and sometimes fifty children to be baptized. To prevent disorder, therefore, and to shorten the time, Henry was accustomed to be at the officiating minister's side, and to carry a small basin containing the water for baptism. When Henry left the school, he had a fair knowledge of the holy scriptures, and had read some mathematics, and acquired some facility in English composition. During his apprenticeship, at every spare moment, he carried on his studies, and amongst other things learned Hebrew. He was intensely fond of poetry, and both read it and studied its structure, and occasionally composed verses. Perhaps no more avaricious reader ever became a member of the Sheffield Mechanics' Library. Works on history, poetry, and literature generally, were literally devoured by him. For science he

had no taste ; and I never saw a book of science in his hand or on his table, until he was on a sick and dying bed, when he carefully studied Liebig's work on Food. About this time he wrote a clever article on the structure and power of the sonnet. He had compared together and analyzed the Petrarchian, Shaksperian, and Wordsworthian sonnets, and others by writers of less note. The following verses were composed by him about this time :—

WHAT IS LOVE?

When once I of a beauteous maid,
 Asked, "What is Love?" the fair one said :
 "Hast thou marked the kindling eye,
 Or heard the heaving bosom sigh ?
 Can'st thou tell the tender tone
 Which Love will lend the voice alone ?
 The faint fond look of gentle feeling
 O'er each feature softly stealing ?
 The eye that speaks when words would fail
 To tell the soul's imploring tale ?
 These signs perchance have met thy view,
 And startled youthful fancy too ;
 But winning looks and melting eyes,
 False hearts assume in deep disguise ;
 They move the 'music of the mind ;'
 But more than these in Love we find."
 To feel the bosom fondly glow,
 While softest feelings deeply flow,
 And trembling hope and fluttering fear,
 Unite to call one object dear ;
 Whose kind attentions bid us lend,
 A "dearer, sweeter" name than friend :
 To lean upon his arm at eve,
 And tell the tender thoughts that grieve ;
 Or whisper to his willing ear,
 Each source of joy, or hope, or fear ;
 To rove when noonday's kindling beam
 Smiles bright o'er wood, and field, and stream ;
 Or loitering near, where wild flowers bloom,
 When summer breathes in rich perfume,
 To hear him name each various flower,
 Or healing herb of sovereign power ;
 To watch the last faint lingering ray,
 Of setting sun at parting day ;
 With him admire, in nature's face,
 Each form of beauty, grandeur, grace ;
 And, oh ! in calm reflection's hour,
 To feel Love's sweet and soothing power ;
 That sunshine of the soul, which seems
 Too pure, too bright, for aught but dreams.
 To think that through life's lessening day,
 His kindest care will smooth the way ;
 And far as human means extend,
 Avert the ills which life attend ;
 His fondness cheering gloomiest hours,
 As sunshine brightens darkest showers ;
 To think that when life's toil is o'er,
 And tears and cares are known no more,
 We may both hope, our faults forgiven,
 With mutual joy to meet in heaven.
 Young man ! it is in thoughts like these,
 We feel Love's hidden power to please.
 If, then, such thoughts should e'er impart
 Their influence to thy youthful heart,
 Oh ! whilst their charms thy bosom move,
 Remember, ask not "What is Love ?"

She ceas'd as music oft will cease,
 When wafted sweet o'er evening's breeze,
 It melts upon the raptur'd ear,
 Yet all its sweetness lingers near.
 She ceas'd, but o'er her features came
 The mantling blush of maiden shame,
 Suffused her lip, and tinged her cheek,
 To think she'd ventured thus to speak;
 While modesty would have concealed,
 What Love had thoughtlessly revealed;
 Yet no; she might not then suppress
 Those thoughts of touching tenderness;
 But gently as the queen of night,
 In "fleecey clouds" oft veils her light,
 And lightly as the forms which seem
 To flit through childhood's loveliest dream,
 The fair one left my wondering view,
 And, bowing gracefully, withdrew.

In the Lecture by Mr. Holland, alluded to above, he says: "Michael Mellon was related to Harriet Mellon, the handsome and accomplished actress, who became Duchess of St. Albans."

Henry had often said what a matter for rejoicing it would be to him if his great aunt would give him the means of going to some university. Accordingly, having obtained some influence in London, he applied to her grace by letter, but no response came from her. She either ignored, or was careless about, her poor relations. Of Henry's relationship to her there can be but little doubt. But we must not be too severe in our remarks on her refusal to help the aspiring apprentice. She is not the first by any means who has felt the annoyance of poor relations. For some time, Henry had cherished a wish to enter the ministry of the Church, and had read carefully in preparation for it. The "*angustæ res domi*," however, presented an effectual bar—the proud duchess was obdurate—and Henry lacked a patron. About this time, he made application to the Church Missionary College at Islington for admission there, and after sundry careful examinations he was admitted a student. The Rev. J. N. Pearson was Principal at the time. To him, and to his teachings, Henry soon became attached. He was now a careful and painstaking student. I have before me a word for word translation of Xenophon made by him, and a MS. book containing many terse and pithy notes on Bible History, on the Greek Testament, and on the Book of Common Prayer. His capacious memory was now most useful to him. The remarks and hints of the lecturers were carefully treasured up, and as easily retained; and when, after the usual residence, the chimney-sweeper's son was presented to the Bishop of London for Ordination, he passed the examination with great credit. What a strange transformation in a few years—a chimney-sweeper's child—a poor charity boy, with his yellow stockings and leather breeches—an apprentice boy, with apron tied round his waist—now, the accomplished Rev. Henry Mellon. He was in every way worthy of his position. With an open, ruddy countenance, and a clear brow, he had a voice of fair compass, a graceful bearing, an entire absence of *patois* in his speech, an unassuming manner, and remarkable powers of conversation. I shall never forget when he occupied the pulpit in

the church, where he had sat as a charity boy, and when I heard his first sermon in his native town. Those who knew him as a boy—and many such were present—could scarcely realize in the graceful preacher, the poor lad born in the depths of obscurity and poverty. Soon after his ordination, he was married to a relative, and at once set out to India, to commence his missionary labours. I fear Henry had not reckoned on hardships; he was ill at ease on India's Coral Strand. Dysentery set in; his wife died; and the poor fellow, after trying in vain the more bracing air of Simla, was obliged to return to England. He was broken both in body and mind when he arrived here, and never thoroughly rallied. For some time he was Curate of Poughill, in Cornwall; he then became Curate of Holywell, in Oxford,* and eventually settled at Wadsley, near Sheffield. This latter curacy he did not hold long, and soon after resigning it, he sank and died. His preaching at Oxford was much admired; it was just of the character which wins its way with the thoughtful and intelligent. There were few poetical thoughts, no bursts of poetry, but a calm and even flow of elegantly expressed and sound Christian teaching. His preaching would build up the Christian, rather than excite the sinner to repentance. Perhaps two or three extracts from his Sermons may interest your readers.

The first extract is from a Sermon on the Prodigal Son:—

"We have considered the Prodigal in the misery of his sin, and in the sincerity of his repentance; let us now direct your attention in the last place to the freeness of his pardon, evinced in his reception by his father.

"As the remembrance of his father's love first led the penitent to return to him, so the consciousness of his rebellion and ingratitude might lead him to doubt whether he would be received again, or whether his offended parent would not spurn him from his presence. With what fearfulness of heart would he approach the home he had forsaken, how anxiously would he look forward to that first meeting! But he was soon to prove how deep is a father's love, how much more affection for him there was than he had desired to hope—for, 'When he was yet a great way off, his father saw him, and had compassion on him, and ran and fell on his neck and kissed him.' Surely He who gave us this touching picture of the repentant Prodigal, and the yearning tenderness of his father knew what was in man, and how to touch the finest chords, and thrill the deepest feelings of the human heart—for many as are the representations in Scripture of the love of our Heavenly Father, there is none so affecting, no other that suggests itself so readily to the penitent's mind as this; yet even this is but a faint shadowing forth of the mercies laid up for the returning sinner, of the riches of the glory of divine grace, it is but an outline given under a human character in condescension to the weakness of our faculties—for, 'as the heaven is high above the earth, so great is the Lord's mercy toward them that fear Him.'"

Another extract may be given from a Sermon on Hebrews xi. 13:—

"The fulfilment of these promises made by 'Him who cannot lie,' the patriarchs saw through the vista of ages in all their majesty and beauty. Thus they remind us of mariners when looking across the vast expanse for a distant country anxious to catch the most feeble glimpse, and exulting as the first faint outline of the haven where they would be, meets the eye, grateful even to see it afar off. My dear brethren, may it be so with you. Here, while passing through the vale of misery, you may exercise your faith—faith, with an eagle eye, may seize upon objects the most remote and diminutive in which the soul has an interest. This should be your

* Dean Goulburn, who was the Incumbent of Holywell at the time, says of Mr. Mellon:—"He was an amiable man, preached sound and sensible sermons, and visited the parishioners diligently. He was appreciated by those who knew him, and formed several friendships in Oxford. His turn of mind was bright and happy; and we worked most comfortably together.

employment. You should be anxious to see your comforts, your deliverances as well as your dangers afar off. Thus you will act like the prophet's servant, who, while his master was in prayer upon the top of Mount Carmel for rain, after it had been suspended three years and a half, went to the sea to watch for an answer of peace. At length, afar off, he saw the little cloud, no bigger than a man's hand; and it proved the vehicle of mercy, crowning with the most abundant success the prayer of faith."

In saying that his Sermons betrayed but little poetry and imagination, I must not be understood to infer that he had none of the imaginative in his constitution. Far from it, at times he was wildly given up to imaginative feeling. I shall never forget spending a day with him on the Wharnccliffe Craggs; how his heart seemed to drink in the wild beauty of the spot! What apostrophes to the rugged grandeur of the scenery were his! How he poured out of his wonderful memory, quotation after quotation bearing on the sublimity of these wondrous rocks. On several occasions, too, I have wandered with him on the slope of the hill immediately beyond the village of Crookes. Those who know the spot will feel at once its wild beauty. At your feet, some hundred yards below, murmurs the Loxley; on the other side rises that magnificent hill like the huge breast of a giant, on which stand the church and village of Stanington, and which terminates on the wild moorlands beyond Bradfield. "Many a time and oft" have we sought the spot, and crossing the stream, have come to a mill or wheel under the hill, near which was a well of clear spring water. On a stone over the well were the words *Beer-lahai-roi, Thou God seeest me*. He never passed the spot without deep emotion. Ebenezer Elliott has described in his own graphic and powerful words the whole scene.

Henry was a great admirer of Wordsworth. "The Excursion" was much loved and studied by him; and what to many seem the somewhat ponderous sonnets of the laureate were Henry's especial favourites. He seldom read an author of any repute from whose writings he did not make many and long extracts. This plan, joined with a wonderful memory, gave him an extensive knowledge of the works of the best English Authors. He could quote their words readily and accurately.

Before he went to Islington, we occasionally had a walk together into Derbyshire. Leaving Sheffield by the Endcliffe Valley, we generally passed Ringing Low and crossed the moors by Burbage, and so descended upon Hathersage. Whilst I would be interested with the antiquities, Henry would be enjoying the scenery, and the mountain-air, and the wide expanse of cloud and sky. How he would glow over with excitement, and oft repeat the words, "Are not the mountains, waves, and skies, a part of me and of my soul, as I of them? Is not the love of these deep in my heart with a pure passion?" &c.

Poor fellow! his day was soon over. His sun set early. He died in his 32nd year (1849), and was buried in the Churchyard of Wadsley, near Sheffield.

CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, GRAVENEY, CO. KENT.

BY GEORGE BEDO.

GRAVENEY CHURCH is situate about three miles east of Faversham, and, like nearly all the churches of this district, is built of flint, in which are considerable remains of an earlier fabric than the present one, consisting of worked stone; this is particularly noticeable in the chancel. The building is of very good proportions, and consists of a nave with north and south aisles, south porch, chancel, and a tower at the north side of the west front. It is built in the late Early English style, and has Decorated and Perpendicular additions.

The chancel has a three-light Perpendicular window, with ordinary abatement lights in the east end; over it are the remains of an Early Decorated window, consisting of the weather moulding and one of the corbel heads—visible on the exterior. In the north wall are two single lancets, and in the opposite wall two single-light Perpendicular windows with square heads; between the two latter is a pointed priest's door which had been stopped up time out of mind, but it has been reopened lately. In the north wall is a small rectangular opening lined with wood, on the other side are two sedilia, and a cinquefoiled piscina with the wooden shelf still remaining. The rood screen—a good example of Perpendicular work—remains. The chancel arch is a modern addition.

The following stained glass formerly existed in the east window:—

A portrait of King Henry VI.* St. John the Evangelist in one of the abatement lights.† A great many turrets.‡ Also four shields containing these arms§:—1. *Argent*, a cross engrailed, *gules*, in dexter chief a rose, *gules*. 2. The arms of St. Thomas of Canterbury. 3. *Argent*, on a chief, *sable*, three Cornish choughs, *argent*. 4. A broken shield containing a field, *ermine*.

The north aisle was formerly the chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary||, the east window is a square-headed three-light Decorated, with flowing tracery; the hood is chamfered off. In the north wall are three two-light Perpendicular windows, having segmental pointed heads, and a door at the west end. In the respond on the south side of the east end of the aisle is a trefoiled piscina, over it is a square-headed door which communicated with the rood loft. The parclose of the chapel remains, it is of the same date as the rood screen. The font is at the east end of this aisle, it is octagonal, and has a shield at each of the cardinal points, viz.:—1. A chevron between three mullets. 2. Emblems of the crucifixion, viz., the cross, crown of thorns, and three nails. 3. Arms of the See of Canterbury. 4. A plain hollowed cross.

At the south-east angle is a fleur de lis carved, and a rose between the other shields. In the east window is a winged ox in the tracery at the top of the northern light; it also contained the following stained

* *Brayley's Beauties of England and Wales*. † *Ibid.* ‡ *Parson's Kent Monuments*.
§ *Harleian MS.*, 3917. || *Zach. Cozens Tour in Thanet, etc.*

glass in the early part of the 17th century* :—Thomas Feuersham, et lucia uxor eius ; Thomas Feuersham, Justiciarius et Johan uxor eius ; Dame Johane de Feuersham et Johan son filz. Over this was a shield of arms containing *argent*, a fess checky *argent* and *gules*, in chief three crosses bottony *gules*, Faversham ; in pale with *argent*, three escallops *gules*, in chief *azure* three cross crosslets *or*, Gonslye. In the westernmost window next the south door was the figure of a woman kneeling and a shield containing *argent*, on a chevron *gules*, three talbot hounds *sable*, Martin ; in pale with Kirton.† In the same aisle were the figures of John Boteler and his wife and these shields. 1. *Argent*, three covered cups *or*, within a bordure *argent*, Boteler ; quarterly with *azure*, on a bend *or*, a mullet *gules*. 2. Quarterly, three lions, rampant guardant, within a bordure, checky ; a fess checky, in chief three cross cross crosslets, Burgeys. Colours not given in the MS, underneath. Orate pro animabus Johis Boteler Armigeri et Johane Consortis eius.‡ There were also these shields in the same windows§ : 1. Quarterly, *azure*, six lions rampant guardant, *argent*, in a canton, *or*, a mullet, *gules*, Kirby ; *argent*, on a chevron, *gules*, three talbot hounds, *sable*, Martin. 2. *Argent*, on a chevron, *gules*, three talbot hounds, *sable*, Martin ; in pale, with Quarterly, Boteler, and Burgeys. 3. *Ermine*, a fess checky, *argent* and *gules*, in chief three crosses bottony, *gules*, Faversham.

The south aisle was formerly the Chapel of St. John || ; the east window is a good three-light Decorated with trefoils and quartrefoils in the head, it has a segmental pointed head, the hood mould terminates in a bishop's head on the dexter side and a monk's on the sinister. The window was once full of beautiful stained glass, the ground was composed of a net work of vine leaves, the middle light contained the Crucifixion, and the side lights the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. John. Below the Blessed Virgin was St. Michael fighting the dragon, at the bottom of the middle light this shield was beautifully executed—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, three covered cups, *or*, within a bordure, *argent*, Boteler ; 2nd and 3rd, *argent*, a fess checky, *or* and *gules* in chief three crosses bottony, *or*, Faversham. Underneath, Johes Boteler et Johne uxor ejus.¶

In the south wall are two two-light Early Decorated windows and a single ogeed trefoil, at the west end is a similar window to the two just described. In these windows were six shields.** 1. Boteler and Burgeys, in pale. 2. Quarterly, Boteler and Burgeys. 3. Quarterly, Chich and Burgeys. 4. Chich, within a bordure, *argent*. *Ermine*, a cross engrailed, *gules*, Norwood. 6. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Burgeys, 2nd and 3rd, *argent*, a bend engrailed, *sable*, Ratcliffe. The arms of the See of Canterbury remain in this window. At the east end of the south wall is an early Perpendicular tomb to the memory of Richard de Faversham and his father-in-law, Robert Dodde, to the east of it is

* *Harleian MS.*, 3917. The last coat is described in the M.S., "Insig-Hon. Gonstwar vel Gonslwyys."

† *Harl. MS.*, 3917. ‡ *Ibid.* § *Ibid.* || *Zach. Dozens Tour in Thanet, etc.*

¶ *Hasted's History of Kent*, iii. p. 57. ** *Harl. MS.*, 3917.

a marble piscina. In the aisle are five Perpendicular bench ends, and in the vestry, is an Early English church chest, *circa*, 1290.*

The nave is divided by four arches, resting on three octagonal pillars and two corbel heads from the south aisle, the western pillar stands engaged with the vestry wall, which has been built subsequent to the erection of the church, on the north side are two similar pillars, and two corbels supporting three arches. The west window of the nave was a four-centered Perpendicular, with the head chamfered off, about 30 years ago the tracery was blown in by a storm, and it was without monials until lately, when it was converted into a two-light Decorated. It had two shields in it. 1. Frogenhall and Apulderfield, in pale. 2. Martin and Boteler, in pale.† Beneath this window is a Perpendicular door, with the hood mould terminating in blank shields. The crenelated tower is Early English, it contains a square-headed light and several lancets and trefoil openings, there are three useless bells in it with inscriptions. 1. *Sancti Jomb.* 2. T. B. I. W. We are to praise God. John Palmer made this bell, 1637. 3. John Wilnar made me. 1618. The church formerly contained a most interesting series of brasses, showing the descent of the Manor of Graveney from the reign of K. Edward III. to the year 1479; the greater portion are now missing. In the north aisle is a fine brass to the memory of John Martin and his wife, he was Justice of the Common Pleas in the reign of K. Henry V. and K. Henry VI. It has this shield on it: Boteler, with a masele in chief. In the early part of the 17th century it had two other shields, viz., Martin and Burgeys. Next this tomb is a small stone with the inscription gone, it was to the memory of Thomas Burgeys, who died in 1451, it has two shields on it. 1. Burgeys, in pale, with Frogenhall. 2. Boteler, in pale with Frogenhall. On the tomb of John Martin, who died in 1479, were these shields: 1. A chevron between three talbot hounds, Martin. 2. A chevron between three leopards' faces, Petit. 3. Three covered cups within a bordure, Boteler. 4. A fess checky, between six crosses bottony, Faversham.§ A small brass of Richard de Faversham in armour, *temp.* King Richard II., is preserved in the church chest. Hasted gives an account of the missing brasses.

In conclusion it may be remarked that the church has been very well restored, the chancel by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and the body by the two principal parishioners. The priest's door in the south wall of the chancel has been re-opened, the tracery of one of the windows in the south aisle restored, and the western window of the nave|| made more in accordance with the general character of the building. The writer has to acknowledge the assistance given him by Henry Minter, Esq., of Graveney Court, in his examination of the fabric, and for many notes included in the foregoing remarks.

* Engraved in *Glossary of Architecture*.

† Harl. MS., 3917.

‡ Harleian MS., 3917.

§ *Ibid.*

|| This window was repaired with wretched iron bars 30 years ago by the village blacksmith!

AN EAST LANCASHIRE BALLAD.

THE following local ballad has been taken down by Mr. James McKay, from the singing of an old man about eighty years of age, and a native of Cliviger. His real name is Thomas Walker, but he is locally known as "Blacking Tommy," from the circumstance of his hawking blacking in Cliviger, Worsthorpe, and Extwistle. Some call him "Tommy o' Raddles," from the name of the cottage in which he formerly resided. Only one other person now living can recite the ballad, and Owd Tommy can *sing* but not *recite* it. The words were taken down from his singing, and were verified by examining the copy while he repeated the verses. The age of the ballad is matter for conjecture. "Tommy" remembers its being sung by his father and grandfather; and as the Parkers ceased to reside at Extwistle after Captain Robert Parker received such injuries from an explosion of gunpowder on March 18th, 1718, as caused his death on the 21st April following, we may safely assert that the composition must date before that unfortunate accident. Probably R. T. Parker, Esq., the present owner of Cuerden and Extwistle, and one of the correspondents to the "RELIQUARY," may be able to fix the date precisely.

T. T. WILKINSON, F.R.A.S.

Burnley, Lancashire

OWD SQUIRE PARKER O' EXTWISTLE HALL.

COME all ye jolly sportsmen, give ear to me all,
An' I'll sing you of a huntin' at Extwistle Hall.
Sich huntin', sich huntin' you never did see,
So come jolly sportsmen and listen to me.

CHORUS—Sich huntin', sich huntin', you never did see,
So come jolly sportsmen and listen to me.

There were Squire Parker, and Holden o'th' Clough,
T' one mounted on Nudger, an' 'tother on Rough;
An' tantivy, tantivy, the bugles did call,
To join in that huntin' fra' Extwistle Hall.
Sich huntin', sich huntin', you never did see,
So come jolly sportsmen and listen to me

They hunted fra' Roggerham to Wycoller Moor,
But t' buck kept ahead an' made th' horses to snore;
There were the owd dog, and Pincher, but Rover bet all,
That started that morning fra' Extwistle Hall.
Sich huntin', sich huntin', you never did see,
So come jolly sportsmen and listen to me.

They hunted to Langridge an' then back again,
Till by Pendle Water the buck it were ta'en;
Some horses they stumbled; some riders did fall,
For they'd hunted beawt restin' fra' Extwistle Hall.
Sich huntin', sich huntin', you never did see,
So come jolly sportsmen and listen to me.

Owd Nudger kept leadin' an' let nought come near,
An' it neighed, an' it marlook'd, when th' hunters did cheer;
So come jolly sportmen and join wi' me all,
In a health to Squire Parker o' Extwistle Hall.
Sich huntin', sich huntin', you never did see,
So drink to Squire Parker, Rover, Nudger, and me.

NOTES ON SOME DERBYSHIRE MONUMENTS IN THE CHURCHES OF ST. ANDREW AND CHARLES, PLYMOUTH.

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A.

I HOLD that it is next to impossible for any one who has a taste for topographical pursuits, and for genealogy and heraldry, to visit any part of Her Majesty's dominions without finding something which will illustrate the history of his own particular county; and if he be but well up in his own county topography, and in the history of the various important families who are or have been connected with it, he cannot fail to pick up some interesting link or other at almost every town or village he may explore. In a recent visit to Plymouth, made for the purposes of my forthcoming History, I took the opportunity of looking at the various monuments in the fine old Parish Church of St. Andrew, and in the Parish Church of Charles, in that town—taking them in order as they came, from the east end up the south aisle and transept, and so across the west end and down the north aisle and transept back again to the east, and then giving attention to the slabs on the floors. This I generally find a convenient course to adopt, and I name it because it may be a useful hint to others in ensuring that no tablets, on the crowded walls of a church like St. Andrew's, may be missed. In the course of my examination of these churches I came across four or five tablets connected with the county of Derby. Of these, being in so distant a locality, it is well in the "RELIQUARY" to preserve some record.

The first is a remarkably fine and elaborate tablet in the south transept of St. Andrew's, to the memory of George Strelley, Esq., a member of the fine old Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire family of Strelley. At the head of the tablet is a shield bearing the arms of Strelley and its quarterings, as follows:—1st, Strelley, paly of six, *argent* and *azure*; 2nd, Somerville, *argent*, an eagle, displayed, *sable*, armed and langued, *gules*; 3rd, Sacheverell, *argent*, on a saltire, *sable*, three water bougets, of the first; 4th, . . . *argent*, a chevron between three martlets, *sable*; 5th, Vavasour, *or*, a fesse dancette, *sable*; 6th, Reding, *argent*, three boars' heads, erased, *sable*; 7th, St. Amand, quarterly: 1st and 4th, *argent*, a bend, *azure*, between a mullet in chief and an annulet in base, *gules*; 2nd and 3rd, *argent*, a bend, engrailed, *sable*; 8th, Strelley repeated. On either side are shields of arms of Strelley impaling St. Amand, and at the bottom the arms of Strelley alone. The inscription is as follows:—

"Erected by MRS. ANN STRELLEY, widow, daughter of John St. Amand, of Mansfield, in the County of Nottingham, Esq., in Memory of GEORGE STRELLEY, Esq., her late husband deceased who Lineally descended from Strelley of Strelley an Antient family in that County and was Maior of this Burrough in the year 1667 where (after 63 years conversation in this world. Loveing mercy, doeing justice, and walking humbly with God) he peaceably (on the 16th day of February 1673) Resigned this life for an heavenly habitation (leaving Issue by the said Ann only George Strelley his sonn and heir) and resteth interred neere this funerall Pile in certaine hopes of a Glorious Resurrection.

Ransack this lower Orbe youle Scarcely finde
Such Peace, such Piety, in one behinde.
Diamonds have flaws (His actions were so just)
His name had none His fame Survives his dust.

True charity and seale adorne his Herse
And scorne the flattery of a Poet's Verse
Non Mortuus, sed Dormit."

This George Strelley was, I believe, the fourth son of John Strelley, of Hempshill, and own cousin to William Strelley, of Beauchief, Derbyshire, who married Gertrude, daughter of Adam Eyre, of Bradway.

The next memorial which attracted my attention is to the only surviving son of the great Admiral Vernon. The slab bears a shield of the arms of Vernon, with mantling, &c., but it is much worn away. The inscription reads thus:—

"Here lies the Body of JAMES VERNON, Esq., only Surviving Son of Admiral Vernon who returning by Sea from the South of France was landed here dangerously ill of a bloody Flux the 6th day of July 1758 and dyed the 25th of the said month in the 23rd year of his age."

Another monumental tablet is to the memory of Henry Falkner, of Derby, the inscription being as follows:—

D. O. M.
In this Churchyard, 75 feet North
of this Tablet lie the remains of
HENRY FALKNER
late of Derby
Only Son of the late John Falkner Gent.
Solicitor of Nottingham
who Died the 11th day of August 1817
(on board the Brig Sicily, bound to Gibraltar
but Driven into this Port by contrary Winds)
in the 31st year of his Age.
At the instance of Maternal Affection
This Tablet is erected;
But in the hearts of all his sorrowing Relatives
and Friends whilst life is spared to them
Will his Memory exist.

Another tablet perpetuates the worth and the talents of the Rev. John Heyrick Macaulay, some time Head Master of Repton Grammar School, Derbyshire, which was "erected by his friends and pupils" of Plymouth and its neighbourhood. The inscription is as follows:—

Sacred to the Memory of
The Rev^d JOHN HEYRICK MACAULAY, M.A.
of Trinity College, Cambridge,
late Head Master of Repton School, and
formerly of the New Grammar School, Plymouth. By his accurate
Scholarship, strict and impartial discipline, and unwearied diligence,
he enabled many of his Pupils to obtain Academic distinction; by
his domestic Virtues, generous Hospitality, and high companionable
qualities, he secured the devoted affection of his family, and
endearred himself to a large circle of acquaintance.

To the Poor he was a kind and liberal benefactor, and the regard
entertained for his character

As a Christian Minister
is recorded where it was best known, on a worthier
Monument at Repton,
where he suddenly died December 18 AD 1840

Aged 42 years,
As a Tribute of his Moral, Social, and Intellectual
Worth, This Tablet has been erected
by his Friends and Pupils
of this Neighbourhood.

The "worthier monument at Repton" named on the foregoing inscription, has a beautifully sculptured group of figures, and is inscribed:—

Sacred
to the grateful and affectionate remembrance of
the Rev JOHN HEYRICK MACAULAY, M.A.
late of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Head Master of Repton School.
With scholarship of the highest order,
profound, exact, extensive, elegant,
and peculiar philological acuteness,
he combined in an eminent degree
aptitude and taste for the communication of knowledge,
and zealous devotion to the cause of sound education.
His high talents, solid acquirements, and assiduous labours,
his strict, but kind administration of his trust,
eminently sustained the reputation of the School,
and conciliated the respect and affection of his scholars.
But mindful of his consecration
to higher interests than those of human learning,
he was ever ready to devote his services
to the pastoral requirements of this parish.
The value of his Ministrations
the uprightness, kindness, and candour of his heart,
his beneficence to the needy, the orphan, and the widow,
are cherished in the hearts of the inhabitants of Repton,
who, together with his immediate friends and pupils,
have, in testimony of their affection and regret,
erected this memorial.
He suddenly rested from his labours, as they hopefully trust,
in Him who is the Resurrection and the Life,
December XXIII^d A.D. CIO^oCCCCXL.
in the XLIII^d year of his age.
"Be ye also ready." Math. xxiv. xlii.

At the base are the arms and motto of Macaulay.

The Rev. J. H. Macaulay, who became Head Master of Repton School in 1830, was the son of the Rev. Aulay Macaulay, whose brother, Zachary Macaulay, was father of Lord Macaulay the historian. The Head Master of Repton and Lord Macaulay were therefore first cousins.

In the same church are tablets to the memory of members of the Morshead family, to which Admiral Morshead, at one time residing at Duffield, belonged.

At the east end of the south aisle in Charles Church I noticed an inscription to the memory of the widow of Admiral Fanshawe. It is a small tablet, with an urn at the top and folds of linen, bearing the following inscription :—

"In Memory of Elizabeth the Second Daughter of the Second Sir John Rogers Bart and Relict of Rear Admiral Charles Fanshawe. She died 27th August 1797 aged 88 years and is buried in the vault beneath."

This lady, who was daughter of Sir John Rogers, Bart., was widow of Rear Admiral Charles Fanshawe, who pre-deceased her in 1756, aged 57. Admiral Fanshawe was son of John Fanshawe (by his second wife, Mary, daughter of John Coke), whose father, John Fanshawe, was first cousin of the celebrated Sir Richard Fanshawe, Bart., Ambassador to Spain, &c., of the fine old Derbyshire family of Fanshawe, of Fanshawe-Gate, in Dronfield. In St. Andrew's Church, too, is a tablet to Catherine, fourth daughter of Robert Fanshawe, Esq., and wife of Admiral Sir Thomas Byam Martin, G.C.B., M.P. for Plymouth; born at Plymouth January 2, 1778, and died March 25, 1849; and another to their son, Lieut.-Col. Robert Fanshawe Martin, who died in 1846.

Winster Hall, Derbyshire.

PICTURES OF THE PAST.

BY "BOOKWORM."

TRIFLES connected with by-gone years are welcomed with avidity by the lovers of the "good old times." In truth, for myself, I never experience more true happiness than when I'm rummaging among the old books and prints which chance has enabled me to collect together in the chimney nook of my small room, "top floor front." In taking my morning survey of the plants which bloom with a delightful freshness on the outside of my window-sill, imagination wafts me away to the green fields, the broad moorlands, and the peaks and valleys, whence you, Mr. Editor, send forth the treasured Casket of old-world lore to delight the antiquarian eye; and, at times, I envy you of the wild, glorious scenery which encircles you in your retreat. But the day's work over, and the dusky mantle softly settling over the great city, and the rushing stream of faces of living men, with all their motley passions, all their terrible impulses of love, of hunger, and of hatred, when this is still, I turn to my corner, and selecting an old volume from the shelf, soon "fall a dreaming:" my lucubrations being of the dead Past, and, as I have before observed, I am truly happy. Yes! all the wild delight of rural life, its wakes and rush-bearings, its pleasures and pastimes, vanish;

"Th' bonniest lads on th' country side
Wi' marlocks bowd an' free,"

possess no charm. Though loving the quaint roadside inns, the old churches with their ancient graveyards, where the "rude forefathers of the hamlet" are gathered to rest, and that veritable gossip, the "oldest inhabitant" of the village, with his legends and traditions of the past generation, I turn all aside when placed in juxtaposition with my dreaming-chair, my chimney nook, and the "bonny wee lassie wi' locks o' gowd." There, Mr. Editor, you have the secret which binds me closely to this room of mine, so high up in the City.

In reading old and seeming worthless volumes, I have often been charmed with the historical trifles which here and there peep out; thin webs which, if deftly weaved, produce striking cabinet pictures of the times in which our forefathers moved and breathed. Though they be of seeming unimportance, and are too frequently passed over by the majestic eye of the historian, the store of the biographer and essayist being thereby enriched, these clippings from the hedge-rows in the side walk of our national literature form a very valuable and interesting item in the compilation of our social history. During the last half of the past century many magazines and newspapers sprung into life: the *Grand Magazine*, the *Monthly Review*, and the *Phoenix*, among the number. All these died premature deaths; none, Phoenix-like, after the wonderful bird, rising to a second existence from their own ashes. The extracts which I shall introduce are taken from the first of the three publications I have named. They are chiefly of a nature to be understood without much preface; therefore I have only added dates, and a few words to make them perfectly intelligible to everyone. Its title is "The Grand Magazine of Universal Intelligence,

and Monthly Chronicle of our own Times," "London: Printed for R. Griffiths, in the Strand. MDCCLIX."

My first quotation is from the "Catalogue and Review of New Books and Pamphlets." I don't recollect ever having seen any mention of the pamphlet under review; but if it has been noticed by others I still think it, and the epigram it occasioned, worth preserving. It was published early in the year 1759:—

"To DAVID GARRICK, Esq; the PETITION of I. in behalf of herself and her Sisters. 6d. COOPER.

"Mr. Garrick is here charged with mis-pronouncing some words including the letter I, as firm for firm; virtue for virtue; and others with respect to the letter E, a sister vowel; as Hercules for Hercules; or EA, as urth for earth. These little inaccuracies have furnished an indefatigable pamphleteer with an opportunity for making a sixpenny touch, miscalled a petition, as it rather bears the form of a remonstrance."

The following epigram was occasioned by its publication:—

"To Dr. H—. Upon his petition of the letter I, to D— G—, Esq :

"If 'tis true, as you say, that I've injur'd a letter,
I'll change my notes soon, and I hope for the better;
May the just right of letters, as well as of men,
Hereafter be fix'd by the tongue and the pen;
Most devoutly I wish that they both have their due,
And that I may be never mistaken for U."

Under the head of "Domestic Occurrences" we find that the Act to enable the Duke of Bridgewater to form his first canal, received "the royal assent, the 23rd of last month,"—March 1759:—

"AN ACT to enable the duke of Bridgewater to make a navigable canal from Salford, to Worsley-Mill and Middlewood, and to Hollin Ferry, in Lancashire."

What would the famous old 'duke, or his still more famous engineer Brindley, say to the hundreds of miles of navigable waterways which now intersect the country like long, narrow silvery serpents? Truly they would rejoice to see the success of the great scheme which contemporaries spoke of as "pure madness."

The bon-mot which follows I have repeatedly seen attributed to the gay Earl of Rochester, the friend and courtier of Charles the Second. In perusing a paper in the magazine called an "Account of Royal and Noble Authors," I find

"ANTHONY ASHLEY COOPER, EARL OF SHAFTSBURY.

"The history of Lord Shaftsbury in the Biographia is almost a panegyric; whereas a bon-mot of the earl himself was his truest character: Charles II. said to him one day, 'Shaftsbury, I believe thou art the wickedest fellow in my dominions.' He bowed and replied, 'Of a subject, sir, I believe I am.'"

The following struck me as being rather open criticism. What thought Mr. Lewis, I wonder?—

"THE ADVENTURES OF A RAKE. BY R. LEWIS. 6s.

"Mr. R. Lewis assures his READERS, that he relates to them his own adventures; and that he relates nothing but the strictest truth. If this be so, we may pronounce Mr. Lewis to be one of the most impudent men living: for he tells such stories of his own debaucheries, as no man possessed of the smallest degree of modesty, would ever have presumed to lay before the public; signed too, with his own name and unaccompanied with the slightest intimation of shame, or sorrow, for what he has done."

The death of the composer of the Messiah is thus announced:—

"April 12, George Frederick Handel, esq; as great a genius perhaps in music, as the late Mr. Pope was in poetry. The musical composition of the one being as

expressive of the passions, as the happy verification of the other excelled in harmony. Mr. Handel was born in the year 1685, in Germany; but had spent the greater parts of his time in England, where the encouragement given to his seraphic composition was a distinguishing instance of the English taste for the fine arts.

Those who have lingered within the sacred walls of Westminster Abbey will, no doubt, recollect the inscription, "George Frederick Handel, Esq., born Feb. 23, 1684. Died April 14, 1759," conspicuous beneath the beautiful monument erected in the Poet's Corner to his memory,—the last work of the kind which the eminent statuary, Roubiliac, lived to complete. How must we reconcile the date on the tablet, of his birth and death, with the announcement above quoted?

On the 2nd of June, 1759, "An act for discharging the inhabitants of Manchester, in Lancashire, from the custom of grinding their corn and grain, except malt, at certain water corn mills in said town, called the School Mills, and for making a proper recompence to the feoffees of such mills," received the Royal assent. Are these the mills formerly in possession of the authorities of the Free Grammar School of that town?

Among the marriages we find on the 16th June, "The rev. Dr. Markham (master of Westminster School) to miss Goddard, daughter of mr. Goddard, merchant, at Rotterdam." Dr. Markham afterwards became Archbishop of York, and, dying in November, 1807, aged 88, was buried in the Cloisters of Westminster Abbey.

Dated "May 28." we find recorded "The lady of the right hon. William Pitt, esq; (secretary of state) of a son." Thus runs the modest edict announcing the birth of the politician of the future; the son of the great Earl of Chatham; later, the illustrious statesman, whose memory is now perpetuated by his great virtues and eminent public services. A monument in Westminster Abbey tells of his death at the age of forty-seven years.

From the marriage list I shall merely take two notices. The lady-soldier of the first announcement is interesting: many years ago I saw a little book of her life, and remember something about her loving lord being a "peaceable man" and very "humble and meek in his dealings at home." I think the writer is guilty of a sly bit of humour; for I should like to know the man who would be otherwise than meek with an "old soldier" for a wife!

"Nov. 3. Hannah Snell (famous for having served as a marine in the late war, and receiving several wounds at the siege of Pondicherry) to a carpenter at Newbury in Berks."

"July 14. Richard Combe, esq; to Miss Chamberlain, sole heiress of the late Tho. Chamberlain, esq; a Virginia Merchant, of Bristol, a fortune of 50,000*l*."

I doubt not but the young bloods of the period were very solicitous for the smiles of the "sole heiress" with "a fortune of 50,000*l*." The angling after the golden prize must have been great; and the "disappointed followers," though chagrined at his success, could not do otherwise than vote that Combe was a very lucky fellow.

To descend from the supposed pinnacle of man's earthly happiness to sickness and death is a transition at once natural and inevitable. Do we not find man stricken down in the fulness of his popularity

and strength ? The quotations are cases of longevity.

- "Jan. 2. Lady Dunipace, at Prestonfield, near Edinburgh, aged 92.
 „ 12. Mrs. Martha Whitaker, aged 95. She had been one of the maids of the bed-chamber to queen Anne.
 „ 20. Mr. Myonett, a French gentleman, who came over with the late King William III. aged 92.
 „ 21. Mr. William Vilant, professor of civil history in the university of St. Andrew's, in Scotland, aged 99.
 „ 24. William Barnes, aged 109 years, at Brodie house, in the county of Elgin, in Scotland: he had been in the service of the family of Brodie ever since the year 1681."

The lives of these five persons show an aggregate of 487 years—nearly 98 years of individual life! Now for extracts of "peculiar interest :"—

- "Aug. 28. Mr. James Blow, printer, at Belfast, in Ireland, aged 83. He was the first who printed the bible in that Kingdom.
 Sept. 31. Mrs. Anne Marling of Cheshire, aged 84. Her fortune, computed at 6000*£*, devolves to her grand-daughter, a poor woman, who has carried a basket for several years in the Fleet and other publick markets in London."

We cannot do otherwise than preserve a niche for a written monument to one of England's forgotten naval heroes. I think it well to sweep away with the quill the dust of Time, and keep green the memory of those who "go down to the sea in ships, and do business in great waters" :—

"Captain Sabine Deakin, commander of the King's-fisher bomb in the expedition against Guadaloupe: A gentleman that deserved and enjoyed the esteem of his superiors, and the respect of those under his command; and to whose memory the following character was drawn by a gentleman in an eminent Station in that Squadron :—'To speak of Him as a man, He was humane, benevolent, and sincere; As a friend, He was constant, warm, disinterested, and generous; As a companion, FREE, entertaining, complaisant, and agreeable; As a commander, BRAVE, merciful, resolute, and honourable; BELOVED by all; UNIVERSALLY regretted; WHO most knew him, most lamented him, AMIDST the tears of officers and seamen, WAS buried in the sea, July 28, 1759.

I cannot resist the temptation here afforded to quote, from an old number of *Cornhill*, a few lines—themselves a lasting memorial to all who sleep, hundreds of fathoms deep, on the treacherous ocean's bed :—

"Never bronze or slab of stone
 May their sepulchre denote;
 O'er their burial-place, alone,
 Shall the shifting sea-weed float.
 Not for them the quiet grave
 Underneath the daisied turf;
 They rest below the restless wave,
 They sleep below the sleepless surf.
 O'er them shall the waters wrestle
 With the whirlwind from the land,

But their bones will only nestle
 Closer down into the sand:
 And for ever wind and surge,
 Loud or low shall be their dirge;
 And each idle wave that breaks
 Henceforth upon any shore,
 Shall be dearer for their sakes,
 Shall be holy evermore."

At some future time I hope to present a further instalment of "Pictures of the Past." Meanwhile, I cry your indulgence for my "rough-hewn" notes, and say, with the bard of ancient memory,

"Christ keep you out of cares cold,
 For now 'tis time to take my leave."

Fleet Street, Overlooking Temple Bar.

THE MELLER FAMILY.

(Vol. VII., 146, 255.)

BY G. W. M.

SINCE I penned the notes on the Meller family in the seventh volume of the "RELICUARY" some additional particulars concerning it have been brought under my notice, chiefly in the shape of extracts from the Parish Registers of Almondbury, which I owe to the kindness of the late Mr. John Nowell, their indefatigable transcriber, and which I forward for publication. I have also obtained some notes from the registers of Babworth and Elkesley, in the County of Nottingham, and as they supply some omissions in the pedigree I sent, I subjoin a brief one containing the additions and corrections.

The following entries which occur in the Babworth register probably refer to persons connected with the Mellers:—

Thomas Parkinson and Dorothea Cammophile of Blyth married 20 December 1730.
Jane Holt of Morton Grange Widowe was buried 29 July 1699.

Thomas Meller was Rector of Babworth from 1760—1769. Was he the great-grandson and legatee of £25 under the will of Joseph Meller, the testator of 1728? (See Vol. vii., 146.)

The date 1 April, 1720, on the monument of Walter Meller (Vol. vii., p. 146) is probably a mistake of the stone cutter and should be 4 April, 1826.

MELLER OR MELLOUR.

All persons of this name entered in Vol. I. of the Parish Register of Almondbury, Co. York, from 1556-1652.

S.—Sepultus vel Sepulta. *M.*—Married. *B.*—Baptizatus vel Baptizata.

P. A.—Parish of Almondbury.

- 1556. — 23. *S.* — Mellour, Sepultus erat.
- 1557. Jan. 18. *B.* Joanna filia Thomæ Mellour de Marsden (*P. A.*)
- 1558. June 16. *S.* Isabella uxor Joannis Mellour off Austonley (*P. A.*)
- 1560. Jan. 15. *B.* Agnes Mellour filia Edmundi de Marsden (*P. A.*)
- 1561. Dec. 20. *S.* Alicia Mellour uxor Thomæ off Clowley in Marsden.
- 1562. Oct. 11. *B.* Edmundus Mellour filius Thomæ de Marsden.
- Oct. 30. *S.* Joanna Mellour de Austonley.
- 1565. Oct. 29. *B.* Isabella Mellour filia Thomæ de Marsden.
- Jan. 22. *S.* Isabella Mellour uxor Johannis de Marsden.
- Jan. 23. *M.* Jacobus Meller et Alicia Hayghe.
- 1566. Aug. 18. *M.* Joannes Meller et Helene Roods.
- 1568. April 11. *B.* Anna filia Thomæ Mellour off Lone Sike in Marsden.
- April 19. *B.* Helena f. Joannis Mellour de Marsden.
- 1570. Jan. 6. *B.* Joannes f. Thomæ Mellour de Oxehous in Marsden.
- 1572. Nov. 24. *M.* Thomas Mellar Isabellæ Marsden.
- 1573. May 3. *B.* Joanna f. Johis Meller de Marsden. }
- June 5. *S.* Infans Sepulta. }
- 1574. May 9. *B.* Elizabeth f. Johis Meller de Marsden.
- July 17. *M.* Edmundus Meller Agneti Bestwicke.
- Oct. 10. *B.* Elizabeth f. Edmundi Meller.
- 1576. May 27. *B.* Johis f. Edmundi Meller.
- Oct. 14. *B.* Gracia f. Thomæ Meller de Marsden.
- March 3. *S.* Joanna Meller vidua Octoginta Annos nata de Marsden.
- 1577. Oct. 27. *B.* Joannes f. Johis Marsden of Clowleve.
- 1578. March 23. *S.* Edmundus Meller off Eives (? (*P. A.*))
- 1579. April 5. *B.* Jacobus f. Edmundi Meller de Fenaye Brigge, Tnshp of Almond.
- April 19. *B.* Edwardus f. Thomæ Meller de North Crossland.
- Jan. 3. *B.* Elizabeth illegit. Edwardo Meller et Johanna Armitage.
- Feb. 8. *M.* Edwardus Meller et Johanna Armytage.
- 1580. June 26. *B.* Johes f. Thomæ Meller de Flattehouse.
- Nov. 30. *B.* Agnes f. Johis Meller de Clowlaye in Marsden.

Joseph Meller, of = Mary, daughter of
Morton Grange, Mary Pitt, buried at
Buried at Elksley, Elksley, 1st January,
30th November, 1727.
1728, aged 77.
M. I.

Marmaduke Meller,

John Meller, of = Elizabeth Roebuck,
Morton Grange, buried at Elksley,
buried at Elksley, 15th July, 1763.
ley, 16th Oct.,
1764.

Joseph Meller.

A dau.,
uxor.
Xpofer.
Shaw.

Mary, ob. Dec. —
— Buried at Elks-
ley. M. I.

Elizabeth, dau. of
Mary Meller, bur.
2nd Jan. 1713.
Elksley Parish
Register.

Joseph Meller, of Morton Grange, bapt. = Margaret Parkinson,* died 25th and
at Babworth, 1st Feb., 1712, died 18 buried 27th July, 1758, at Bab-
April, 1770, aged 57, buried at Babworth, worth, aged 43. M. I.
in the Church. M. I.

Joseph,
emigrated
to America
and died
there.

John, had issue
by Mary his wife,
Joseph, bapt. at
Babworth, 29th
Jan., 1765, and
Walker who died
in London, s. p.

Elizabeth, baptized at
Babworth, 28th May,
1734.
Margaret, baptized at
Babworth, 25th July,
1735, there married
to James Burroughs,
17th Aug., 1766.

Mary, married 25th
Dec., 1772, at Bab-
worth to John Hodg-
kinson.
Sarah married Wotton
and died S. P.

William, bapt. at Bab-
worth 4th Feb., 1741,
there buried 30th Apr.,
1746.
Elizabeth, bapt. at
Babworth 8th March,
1744, there buried
27th Apr., 1746.

Susanah, bapt. at
Babworth, 20th Sep.,
1752, married William
Twells and 2nd Wm.
Marshall.

Anne, bapt. at Bab-
worth 26th Apr., 1756,
there buried 11th Oct.,
1757.
— a dau.; bapt. at
Babworth 16th Oct.,
and there buried 25th
Dec., 1757.

John, hanged
himself.
Thomas William,
married Sarah
Thomas =

• Probably came from Doncaster, her husband had property there which he
had by his marriage.

1581. May 8. M. Edmundus Meller Elizabethæ Marsden.
 „ Aug. 13. B. Dionisius f. Thomæ Meller de Lynthwayte.
 „ Oct. 23. S. Sepult. Oct. 23.
 „ Dec. 10. B. Johes f. Edwardi Meller.
 „ Jan. 28. B. Jana f. Edmundi Meller of Okes (P. A.)
 1582. Aug. B. Joanna f. — Meller apud Huddersfield de Lynthwayte.
 Aug. 26. S. Edwardus M. adolescens f. Jacobi de Marsden.
 1584. Dec. 6. B. Edmundus f. Edmundi Mellour of Oks.
 Jan. 6. B. Susanna f. Edwardi Mellour off Kidderode.
 1586. Oct. 2. B. Edmundus f. Thomæ Mellour de Lynthwayte.
 Dec. 18. S. Joannes Mellour off Clowleye in Marsden.
 1587. Julie 3. S. Thomas Mellour de Marsden.
 „ Julie 17. M. Edmundus Meller Margareta Taylier.
 „ Aug. 20. B. Dorothea f. Edmundi Meller de Lyngarde.
 1588. Dec. 1. B. Willms. f. Edwardi Mellour.
 1589. Julie 22. S. Isabella uxor Roberti Mellour.
 „ Nov. 2. B. Edmundus f. Edmi. Mellour de Lingarda.
 Feb. 25. M. Joannes Meller Helenæ Cleeton.
 1590. June 1. M. Joannes Meller Alicia Marsden.
 „ Sept. 5. S. Edmundus Mellour of Oks.
 Feb. 28. B. Thomas f. Thomæ Meller of Crosland Lordship.
 1591. Dec. 10. S. Helena uxor nuper Johis Meller vidua de Marsden.
 „ Dec. 10. B. Gracia f. Edwardi Mellour of Kydrode.
 1592. April 30. B. Edmudus f. Johis Mellour of Marsden.
 „ Aug. 27. B. Johes f. Johis Mellour of Marsden.
 „ Sept. 9. S. Edmundus f. Johis Mellour infans.
 Dec. 5. S. Gracia f. Edwardi Mellour of Cidrode.
 1593. April 8. B. Jacobus f. Thomæ Mellour of Edge (Crosland).
 „ Aug. 19. B. Edwardus f. Edmundi Mellour of Lingarda.
 Oct. 18. B. Edwardus f. Edwardi Meller of Kidrode.
 1594. May 13. M. Edmundus Meller Agneti Malinson.
 „ July 11. B. Margareta f. Edmudi Mellour de Braydeshaye.
 Oct. 6. B. Thomas f. Johis Mellour off Marsden.
 1596. May 9. B. Joanna f. Edmundi Mellour of Bradeshaye.
 Feb. 7. M. Edmundus Meller et Elizabeth Marsden.
 1597. Sept. 18. B. Isabella f. Edmundi Mellour of Clowleye.
 „ Oct. 18. S. Johes Mellour.
 Dec. 26. B. Georgius f. Edmundi Meller off Lynggarthes.
 March 29. S. Joan uxor Edwardi Meller.
 1599. Dec. 30. B. Richardus f. Edm. Mellar de Howbroome Hill.
 Jan. 20. B. Eliz. f. Edmundi Mellar de Lingarda.
 1600. July 6. B. Joanna et Eliz. gemellæ Edwⁱ. Meller.
 1601. March 23. B. Priscilla f. Adami Mellar Clici et Curat' de Holmforth.
 1602. Jan. 5. S. Uxor Thomæ Meller annos nata 86 (plus minus).
 1603. May 8. B. Joannes f. Edmundi Mellar de Hoobrome hill.
 „ July 20. S. Thomas Mellar 86, Annos natu.
 „ „ S. Johes f. Edmundi Mellar de Marsden.
 1605. July 25. M. Johes Meller et Johanna Haldsworth.
 1607. Aug. 1. B. Johes f. Johis Mellar de Clowlay.
 „ Oct. 14. S. Edmundus Mellar.
 Feb. 14. B. Anna f. Johis Mellar de Lingarda.
 1609. June 4. B. Abrahamus Edmundi f. Meller de Bradshaw.
 „ Dec. 12. S. Infant' Johis Mellar de Marsden.
 „ „ 17. B. S. Dorothea f. Johis Meller (Sepult. Jan. —) de Lingarda.
 1610. Dec. 27. B. Johes f. Johis Meller de Lingarda.
 1611. April 21. B. Alicia illegit'. ex. Roberto Briar et Alicia Mellar.
 „ July 28. B. Jacobus illegit'. ex. Jose Meller et Margareta Bothomley.
 „ Nov. 10. B. Edward f. Johis Meller de Ading.
 Feb. 23. B. illegit'. ex. Will^o. Whitley et Jana Meller.
 1613. April 4. B. Gratia illegit'. ex. Edmundo Meller et Beamount.
 „ Jan. 20. S. Robtus Mellar.
 Feb. 4. S. Martha f. Johis Meller.
 1616. Oct. 16. S. Alicia Mellar.

1617. Sept. 22. B. Edmundus f. Jacobi Mellar de Okes.
 „ Feb. 2. M. Richus Mellar et Sara Hole.
 „ „ 15. B. — na filia Johis Mellar de Lingards.
 1618. Nov. 16. M. Willm. Mellar et Johanna Tompson.
 „ „ 23. M. Thomas Mellar et Maria Ancley.
 1619. Jan. 2. B. Maria f. Thomæ Mellar de Farnlay.
 1620. April 10. B. Anna f. Johis Mellar de Skout (Marsden).
 „ Aug. 26. B. Josephus f. Johis Mellar de Lingards.
 „ Dec. 30. B. Maria f. Jacobi Mellar de Okes.
 „ March 10. B. Isabella f. Thomæ Mellar de Farnelay.
 1621. May 14. M. Johes Mellar et Gratia Crompton.
 „ July 22. M. Johes Mellar et Elyn Shuttleworth.
 „ Sept. 30. B. Thomas f. Johis Mellar (Sepult. Oct. 11.)
 „ Oct. 27. S. Johanna Mellour.
 1622. Sept. 1. B. Francis f. Johis Mellar de Kidroide.
 „ Feb. 8. B. Edwardus f. Jacobi Mellar de Okes.
 „ March 9. B. Agnes f. Johis Mellar de Scout in Marsden.
 1623. May 14. S. Johes f. Jacobi Mellar.
 „ Dec. 9. B. Tho: f. Thomæ Mellar de Farnelay.
 1623. March 5. S. Agnes uxa. Edmundi M. Bradshay.
 „ „ 17. S. Edwardus Mellar de Kidroyd.
 1624. July 15. B. Daniel f. Johis Mellar, Lingards.
 „ Aug. 22. S. Edmundus Mellar de Clowlaye.
 „ Jan. 24. M. Johes Mellar Janæ Ratcliffe.
 1625. July 10. B. Dorothea f. Jacobi Mellar de Okes.
 „ Dec. 12. B. Sara f. Johis Mellar hac Villa (Almondbury).
 „ January 8. B. Johes f. Thomæ Mellar de Farnlay.
 1626. Jan. 28. B. Jacobus f. Johis Mellar de Lingards.
 „ Feb. —. M. Edmundus Mellar et Suzanna Marsden
 „ „ 25. B. Alicia f. Johis Mellar de Scout.
 „ March 28. S. Vidua Mellar de Okes.
 1627. Feb. 17. B. Susanna f. Thomæ Mellar de Farnelay.
 1628. May 18. B. Elizabeth f. Johis Mellar de Ou^r Longley.
 „ Feb. 3. S. Alicia f. Jacobi Mellar de Okes.
 1629. Aug. 30. B. Johes illegit'. Georgii Hinchliff et Janetæ Mellar.
 „ Dec. 14. B. Jonas f. Johis Mellar de Lingards.
 „ March 7. B. Elizabeth f. Johis Mellar de Marsden.
 1630. April 3. B. Sara f. Johis Mellar de Ou^r Longley.
 „ „ 25. B. Johes f. Johis Mellar de Scout.
 1631. July 4. M. Samuel Mellar et Maria Haighe.
 „ Nov. 13. B. Sara f. Roberti Mellar de Marsden.
 „ Mar. 2. B. Issabella f. Johis Mellar de Clowley.
 1632. June 24. B. Johis f. Johis Mellar de Austinley.
 „ „ 25. S. Agnes Mellar hujus Villa (Almd^r.)
 „ Dec. 15. S. — ana uxor. Johis Mellar de Ou^r. Longley.
 „ „ 20. S. Jana f. Johis Mellar de Ou^r. Longley.
 „ March 5. M. Johes Mellar et Maria Thornton.
 1633. April 7. B. Anna f. Thomæ Mellar de Farnley.
 „ Sept. 22. B. Elizabetha f. Johis Mellar de le Scout.
 „ Oct. 25. S. Edwardus Mellar de Kidroid.
 1634. May 11. B. Thomas f. Johis Mellar de Clowley in Marsden.
 „ Feb. 15. B. Abrahamus f. Johis Mellar (capell') de Austonley.
 1635. July 19. B. Jacobus f. Thomæ Mellar de Farnley.
 „ Nov. 1. S. Johes Mellar de Kidroid.
 „ Feb. 23. S. Johes Mellar de Scout.
 1636. April 6. S. Sara f. Thomæ Mellar de Farnley.
 „ „ 16. S. Anna f. Thomæ Mellar de Farnley.
 „ „ Feb. 12. B. Johes f. Robti Mellar de Marsden.
 1637. April 30. S. Edmundus illegit'. Edm^d. Taylor et Johanna Mellar.
 „ „ Nov. 12. B. Gracia f. Jacobi Mellar de Okes.
 „ „ Dec. 8. B. Gracia f. Thomæ Mellar de Farnley.
 „ „ Jan. 21. B. Adamus f. Johis Mellar de Austinley.

1639. Sept. 2. S. Thomas f. Robti Meller de Marsden.
 „ Dec. 9. M. Edwardus Meller et Sara Muldcliffē.
 „ „ 15. B. Edmundus f. Jacobi Meller de Okes.
 „ „ 19. S. Robtus f. Robti Meller de Marsden.
 1640. May 27. B. Maria f. Johis Meller de Clooley.
 „ June 30. B. Sara f. Edwardi Meller (Sepult March 12) Marsden.
 „ Sept. 23. B. Georgius f. Thomæ Meller de Farneley.
 1641. Nov. 20. S. Maria uxor Johis Meller de hâc Villa.
 1642. April 24. B. Alicia filia Jacobi Meller de Okes.
 „ Dec. 20. S. Johes f. Robti Meller de Holme in Marsden.
 „ Feb. 25. S. Elizabetha f. Robti Meller de Marsden.

(To be continued.)

NOTES ON NOTTINGHAM POTTERY.

BY J. P. BRISCOE, F.H.S.

But little has been gleaned in a collected form of the history and description of the pottery produced in the town of Nottingham. The local historians briefly refer to the fact that pottery has been produced in the town, but do not give any description of the articles produced, or the numbers of operative workers.

The articles produced appear to have been beer mugs, tobacco jars, jugs, and bowls; the clay from which they were produced being, it is believed, brought from the neighbourhood of Hucknall Torkard, in Nottinghamshire, whilst a yellow clay was procured from Staffordshire, "which added much to the cost of the pots as to prevent the proprietors maintaining a competition with the Staffordshire dealers,"* after the early portion of the present century. "This ware was at one time of great celebrity throughout the whole of the Midland Counties, especially its famous brown mugs for the use of public houses," [a specimen of which the writer possesses. It is $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height; the diameter at the bottom is $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches, and is wider at the top, and will contain half-a-pint. It is of the usual dark brown, hard and durable, clay, and was discovered in excavating Victoria Street, Nottingham, on, or in close proximity to, the property of the "Old Ship" (now demolished), of "Gideon Giles" Notoriety], "and it is remarkable that though these works have been discontinued now for a hundred years, the appellation of "Nottingham ware" is still (1853), in many remote villages, attached to the better and more highly finished class of brown earthenware pots of every description.†

The earliest intimation of this occupation being carried on in Nottingham is given in a list of masters in various trades, compiled in 1641, which is given by Deering,‡ in which only a single employer is noted. In 1739 two appear in a similar list.

The oldest piece of this ware known to the writer is an earthenware

* Blackner's History of Nottingham. 4to., 1815, p. 251.

† Bailey's Annals of Nottinghamshire, 4 vols., 8vo., pp. 1176-7.

‡ Nottinghamia vetus et nova. 4to., 1751. Deering, p. 95.



BEAR-SHAPED DRINKING VESSEL
IN NOTTINGHAM WARE.

jug, formerly in the collection of Mr. E. Norman, which bears the following inscription, "John Smith, Jun^r of Basford, near Nottingham, 1712." It appears to have been customary to write on the jug, previous to baking, the name of the person for whom it was intended, with the date, and sometimes with the address.

A christening bowl, 13 inches in diameter, in brown glazed earthenware, ornamented with a double incised band round the rim, bearing the inscription in cursive characters, "November 20, 1726," is in the Jermyn Street Museum, and was the gift of Miss Lakin, of Nottingham.

Mr. Charles Morley, one of the sheriffs of Nottingham for 1737, was a manufacturer of brown earthenware, carrying on his works in the lower part of Beck Street [Mug House Yard, Mug House Lane, Beck Street]; and by this business he, according to Baily, amassed a very considerable fortune. Mr. Morley erected the large house in Beck Lane, occupied by the late Charles Lomas Morley, and afterwards by the Nottingham School of Design, and now used as the "People's Hall."

A punch bowl, of this pottery, is in the Jermyn Street Museum. It is of an unusually large size, being 22 inches in diameter. "Old England for ever, 1750," is thereon inscribed.

We gather from Deering, that "Nottingham sends [1751] down the River [Trent] coals, lead, timber, corn, wool, and Potter's ware;" and that at that time there were two master potters.

"Thos. and Mary Brammer" possessed a jug of this manufacture, with the date "May y^e 21, 1753," incised on the usual place, the rim. It stands 9 inches high, and is 6½ inches in diameter.

In the collection of Mr. Hawkins, of Grantham, are, "a neatly formed puzzle jug, of the same lustrous glaze, ornamented with a vase of pinks [these flowers being most generally used in the ornamentation of the Nottingham Pottery] and scrolls around the lower part, the flowers being a dark red colour; on the front is the date 1755, underneath the bottom, the initials, "G. B.;" and "a tobacco jar, in form of a bear, of bright lustrous glaze, his head being the cover, a collar round his neck, and a chain, to which is attached a large hollow ball, containing stones and holes, used as a rattle; on the ball is impressed the name "Elizabeth Clark, Dec^r y^e 25th 1769."

In the Jermyn Street Museum, and engraved in the "Keramic Gallery," are a brown earthenware mug, with the usual metallic glaze, on which is inscribed, "Made at Nottingham y^e 17th day of August, A.D. 1771," on which stamped flowers are laid on in relief (presented by Edmund Percy, Esq., of Nottingham); and a drinking mug or tobacco jar, in the form of a bear clasping her cub. It is of brown glazed earthenware, and the coat of the bear is roughened by fragments of potsherd being sprinkled over the surface.*

* Many of these bear drinking cups occur in different collections, and a paper upon them is intended to appear in a future number of the "RELICUARY." They were made at various places, and of different kinds of clay, as well as in other materials. Examples occur in my own collection and in those of Mr. Mayer, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Bagshawe, and others. Of a good example in Nottingham ware, from my own collection, I give an engraving on plate XXII.

It appears from "An exact list of Burgesses and Freeholders of the town and county of the town of Nottingham," who polled "at the election of two Burgesses to serve in Parliament" in 1774, that twelve persons employed in the manufacture of Nottingham Pottery voted on that occasion, whilst in a similar list for 1804 only four, of which two were given in the former year.

Blackner* and Wyliet inform us that a second pottery stood on the east side of Milton Street.

Notes on Books, Music, Works of Art, &c.

A HOLIDAY RUN IN IRELAND.

ONE of the most graphically written and clever pamphlets we have for a long time had the pleasure of reading is the one before us by Mr. Latimer, whose townsmen have just done him the highest honour in their power, that of electing him Mayor of Plymouth. Mr. Latimer, who is proprietor of the best, most popular, and extensively circulated daily newspaper in the West of England—the *Western Daily Mercury*—a newspaper of the most fearless independence and strictest integrity, and one of the best-conducted of the whole of the newspaper press of the country, this Summer took a "Holiday Run" into Ireland, and did, what but few have the inclination and fewer still the talents to do, dotted down day by day the incidents of his "progress," and sent them to his "Mercury," where they were regularly issued, and it is scarcely needful to add, were read with avidity by thousands every morning as they appeared. These letters he has now, very wisely, issued in the form of a pamphlet, so that his impressions of Ireland, and his views upon the Irish, may be preserved. Arriving at Dublin, Mr. Latimer had the good fortune to be there when these two opposite events, the visits of the Prince of Wales and of the French Deputation occurred. From thence he proceeded to Bray and Powerscourt, and so on to Sligo. His subsequent letters, which indicate the route, being dated from Leenane, County Galway, Glendalough, Galway, Killarney, Cork, and Blarney, and so from Cork returning home to Plymouth. The jottings are well and cleverly written, and bear the impress of a master hand and master pen in every line. Mr. Latimer went to Ireland "with his eyes open" to every phase of its society, and its associations, and to all the beauties of its scenery, and we can confidently say that no one can rise from a perusal of his graphic notes, without having gained much sound information, and without feeling a desire to follow in the wake of Mr. Latimer's "Holiday Run" in the Sister Isle.

ANTIQUITIES OF HOLYHEAD ISLAND.†

WELL, indeed, is it that the district around Ti Mawr, in Anglesey, upon which so many valuable and truly remarkable remains of antiquity exist, has fallen into such loving hands as those of its enlightened and liberal owner, the Hon. William Owen Stanley, M.P., for he has not only most carefully guarded its remains, but has devoted no end of time to their examination and exploration. The result of these he has communicated, in the first place, to the "Archæological Institute," in whose Journal his papers upon the subject have appeared, and has now issued them in a collected form. The remains consist of a number of habitations, formed of circular walls of stone, enclosing spaces varying from 15 to 20 feet in diameter, and having a doorway or opening, always facing to the south east, with two large upright stones, four or five feet high, as door-posts. These hut circles lie in clusters, in some places of four or five together, but in one place more than 50 exist, and show that they must have accommodated a tolerably extensive community. They have, time out of mind, been called "Cyttiau'r Gwyddelod, or 'Irishmen's Huts,' or, more probably, Abrogines Huts. Some of these huts, and the surrounding district, Mr. Stanley has fully excavated and examined, and has discovered many curious implements of flint and stone, including celts, hammers, pounders, etc., some pottery, amongst which

* History, p. 251.

† Old and New Nottingham. 8vo., 1853, p. 289.

† *Memoirs on Remains of Ancient Dwellings in Holyhead Island, mostly of circular form called Cyttiau'r Gwyddelod, explored in 1862 and 1868.* By the Hon. WILLIAM OWEN STANLEY, M.P., F.S.A. London: James Bain, Haymarket. 1 vol. 8vo. 1871. Illustrated.

is a fine cinerary urn of the celtic period, decorated with the usual herring-bone, or zigzag pattern, but whose rim exhibits a rather unusual section, and a so-called "incense cup," with a number of perforations around its central band; some tritulating stones and portions of querns; jet beads and pendants; bronze palstaves, celts, spear heads, fibulae, etc.; and a number of other objects, including "vitrified pipes," spindle whorls, etc. The account of these is all that can possibly be desired, and, as is so very essential in antiquarian matters, every minute particular is carefully recorded. The whole is profusely illustrated by a large number of engravings, which are of the highest possible value for purposes of comparison. The thanks of every archaeologist are due to Mr. Stanley for the production of this admirable book, which is one of the most valuable additions to antiquarian literature which has for a long time issued from the press.

A HANDY BOOK ABOUT BOOKS.*

MR. POWER, the industrious compiler of this most useful book, is one of those very wise, clear headed, and sharp sighted people who can just see what is wanted, and, at the right moment, supply that want. He has himself, evidently, felt the want of a manual of the kind, and in a very praiseworthy manner, as nobody had prepared one for him, he has set himself to the task of preparing one for everybody else. The work is divided into seven different sections, besides an appendix. The first of these "Bibliography," is, in fact, a skeleton *Bibliotheca Bibliographica*, and has been designed to give the titles of some of the best and most useful English and foreign books on Bibliography, arranged alphabetically. It contains the titles of many good and useful books, but we confess to a strong longing that it had contained such works as Gough's "*British Topography*," Davidson's "*Bibliotheca Devonensis*," Cresswell's "*Bibliotheca of Nottinghamshire*," the "*Bibliotheca Cantiana*," etc., etc., etc.; the latter three of which are of the same joint character as Davies' "*Memoirs of the York Press*" included in the list. Such a work as the "*Catalogue of the Cottonian Library at Plymouth*," containing many rare books, might also well have been introduced. The second division, "*Chronology*," consists of a brief memoranda of events connected with the progress of printing, and remarkable circumstances in reference to literature. The third section is entitled "*Useful Recipes*," and is one of the most useful in the book, showing various methods by which stains and grease may be removed from paper and books; methods of killing and preventing bookworms—let our readers not be alarmed, it is the small insect that eats its way into books, *not* the human bookworm which is to be murdered; of polishing old bindings, of varnishing old books, of making old writing legible, and a score of other equally valuable recipes. The fourth section is a "*Typographical Gazetteer*," or in other words, a list of places where printing is carried on, with the date of its introduction. This list is, almost of necessity, although one of the most useful and important of the divisions of the book, the most incomplete and unsatisfactory. Still, so far as it goes, it is useful; and, although numbers of places where printing is carried on are not named at all, and wrong dates put to others, it is a good piece of work begun. For instance, Wirksworth and Melbourne (as well as a number of other places which occur to us at the moment) where printing has for very many years been carried on, are not included in the list, while Derby, which is absurdly entered thus—"Derbia, Derby, *Derby*," 1719 is given as the first establishment of printing in the town, whereas it is simply the date of the *first newspaper* there printed. Many other errors, too, occur; as, for instance, Malvern is put down as being in Derbyshire, instead of in Worcestershire. The fifth section is a "*Bookseller's Directory*," i.e. a list of London and Provincial dealers in *old* books, which is very useful and will bear much adding to. The next section is a "*Dictionary of Terms*" connected with books and printing, which must have taken the compiler many hours of anxious thought, and will be found of no end of use to authors, and all who are engaged in literary pursuits, as will also the seventh section of "*Miscellaneous*" information upon many very important and useful subjects. Added to this is a beautifully executed series of fac-similes of early printed books, etc. To the whole is added one of those blessings of books—a good index. Mr. Power we are sure will take what we have said in good part, and will, or we much mistake him, be glad to have the matters we have alluded to pointed out. We heartily commend his book, and indeed we consider it to be one of the most useful manuals ever published, and we trust to see it extended in a future edition. We ought to add that the volume is a splendid specimen of typography, and the binding, in colours, particularly chaste and beautiful.

* *A Handy-Book about Books, for Book-Lovers, Book-Buyers, and Booksellers, attempted by JOHN POWER.* London: J. Wilson, 93, Great Russell Street, 1 vol. 8vo. 1871, pp. 218. Illustrated.

NOTES ABOUT ABOUT ALDEBURGH, SUFFOLK.*

ALDEBURGH as a place of resort for the naturalist, says Mr. Hele, may be fairly classed as one of the most attractive localities in England; indeed it is almost doubtful whether any other could be found wherein the ornithologist could meet with so large a number of species of birds in so contracted a space. A fine unbroken expanse of ocean directly facing the town, and stretching far away, north and south; the river Alde to the westward, running the greater part of its course parallel with the sea, and only separated from it by a more or less wide tract of shingly beach and marsh; to the north, towards Thorpe, a continuous mere at the back of the beach; these form such a combination of sea, river, and mere, as is rarely to be met with elsewhere. Buzzards and harriers, kestrels and plovers, quails and herons—nay, some three hundred different birds of all conceivable kinds, find in the varied characteristics of this district a home and a breeding place, and thus render it a place in which the naturalist may revel at all times and at all seasons. But it is not to the naturalist alone that Aldeburgh holds out attractions, for the author of the very pleasant little book before us shows that the geologist and the antiquary may also here find much to interest and instruct them. The volume he has written (would that every locality had as clever and as industrious a "chiel amang" its beauties, to "tak notes" of whatever he sees) is a very pleasant one, and commences with a chapter on "The Borough," which is followed by one on "The River," and another on "The Fen or Mere." Then follows a capital chapter on "The Geology of the District," in which some highly interesting and curious details are given of the opening of some tumuli at Snape (to which we shall presently refer), which is seconded by one on the "Antiquities of the Neighbourhood," in which are given some curious particulars relating to the remains of Churches at Hazlewood and Thorpe. Succeeding this, in a chapter on "The Town Hall," is an excellent and very curious account of documents and deeds therein contained, relating to the town and trade of Aldeburgh; and the remainder of the volume is filled with "Ornithological Notes," which are, and must ever be, of the highest value to the naturalist.

Referring to the discoveries in certain tumuli at Snape, it may be well here to point out to the learned author an error or two into which he has fallen. The urn on his second plate, and which Mr. Hele describes in his book as an "Anglo-Saxon Vase from Snape," is undoubtedly a cinerary urn of the *Celtic* period, and, judging from the notes upon its discovery was, as might naturally be expected, the *primary* interment of the barrow, the other urn being the secondary one. Mr. Hele also, says that "with the exception of some flints of doubtful character, we discovered no Anglo-Saxon remains." He will, we are sure, pardon us for pointing out to him the fact that no flint implements of any kind belong to the Anglo-Saxon period, but are characteristic of a much earlier period—that of Celtic times.

We have said that that the little book before us is a pleasant one. It also deserves the character, which many do not deserve, of being a *readable* one, and is decidedly one which may be most cordially recommended to all lovers of natural history. It is well, indeed, that Mr. Hele has devoted his time and his industry to the illustration of this interesting locality, and we sincerely trust it may not be the last time we shall have the opportunity of speaking of his labours in these pages.

THE OLD CONSTITUTIONS OF THE FREE MASONS.

THE most important, and decidedly the most charming, contribution which has to our knowledge been made to Masonic literature of late years is the book now before us, which has been carefully edited by the Rev. Dr. John Edmund Cox, F.S.A., Past Grand Chaplain of the United Grand Lodge of England, and issued by Brother Richard Spencer, the renowned Masonic publisher, whose establishment opposite Freemasons' Hall is so well known to the Brethren of the Ancient and Honourable Society of Free and Accepted Masons. The volume contains—*First*. "The old Constitutions belonging to the Ancient and Honourable Society of Free and Accepted Masons." London, 1722; *Second*. "The Constitutions of the Freemasons, containing the History, &c., of the Worshipful Fraternity." London, 1723; *Third*. "A Book of the Antient Constitutions of the Free and Accepted Masons." MS. 1726. *Fourth*. "The Constitutions of the Freemasons." Printed in Dublin, 1730; and copious indices to each. To the initiated these reprints contain much matter for deep thought, and of meaning hidden to those outside the Pale of Freemasonry. To the uninitiated the reprints are, archæologically and bibliographically speaking, of great interest and importance, and place before them books of the greatest rarity. Of the way in which the reprints have been edited and issued it is impossible to speak too

* *Notes or Jottings about Aldeburgh, Suffolk, relating to Matters Historical, Antiquarian, Ornithological, and Entomological.* By N. F. HELE, Surgeon. London: J. R. Smith, 36, Soho Square. 1 Vol., small 8vo., pp. 198. 1870. Illustrated.

highly. The printing is *exquisite*; the style of getting-up *faultless*; and the facsimile frontispieces, produced by the Woodbury process, are sharp, clear, and beautiful as any "first impressions" of the original plates could possibly be. Every brother ought to have this volume, and every one who is not a "brother," but is fond of books, ought also to possess it.

THE ISLE OF MAN.

THE new volume of the publications of the "Manx Society for the Publication of National Documents," has, since our last number, been issued to its members, and is, without exception, one of the most valuable of the many priceless works which have been brought out under its auspices. The "Manx Society" was established in 1858, and is essentially a printing society—its sole object being the publication of national documents and works connected with the Isle of Man. It is governed by a Council of 24, of which the President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and Honorary Secretary are *ex-officio* members; its funds are expended in printing such works as may be approved by the Council, to one copy of each of which every subscribing member of a pound a year is entitled. Already no less than eighteen volumes, beautifully printed, of octavo size, on good paper, and unsparingly illustrated, have been issued. To some of these we have already called attention. The new volume which we have just received, is entitled "The Old Historians of the Isle of Man, Camden, Speed, Dugdale, Cox, Wilson, Willis, and Grose," and is most ably edited by Mr. William Harrison, of Rock Mount, a Member of the Council of the Society. The idea of thus collecting together these various accounts of the island from old writers, and re-printing them in a convenient form, is an admirable one. First in the volume is Camden's account of Mona from his "Britannia" edition of 1695, which is followed by Speed's Survey from his "Theatre," 1627. Then follows in succession notices from Dugdale's "Monasticon," Cox's "Magna Britannia," 1720—81; Bishop Wilson's "History of the Isle of Man," 1797; Browne Willis's "Survey of the Cathedral of the Isle of Man," 1727; and Grose's "Antiquities of the Isle of Man," 1787. These are followed up by Synodal Statutes of Bishop Simon, A.D. 1229; Synodal Ordinances by Bishop Mark, A.D. 1291; Synodal Ordinances of Bishop Russell, A.D. 1350; and Ecclesiastical Constitutions, by Bishop Wilson, A.D. 1703. With the whole of these the plates which have accompanied the original editions are reproduced by photo-lithography, and therefore the members of the Council have each of the works complete. It is impossible to speak too highly of the objects of the Manx Society, of the excellence and value of its publications, or of the care bestowed in their preparation by their respective editors. There is only one thing, perhaps, that we could suggest, and that is the want of a good and full index to each of the volumes. This is much needed, and we believe that future editors only require the hint to be thus given them to ensure them taking this additional trouble upon themselves. The "Manx Society" is undoubtedly one of the best, most useful, most liberal, and most enlightened of the many societies in existence, and therefore it is one which not only *deserves*, but *commands*, the most extended support.

NATURE-DECORATION.

NATURE never wants Art to improve her, although Art sometimes is useful, nay, invaluable, in setting off and bringing out her beauties; but Art is nothing without Nature. Art is *not* Art, in point of fact, unless it take Nature as its model; and the closer Nature is studied the more pure and fascinating does Art become. These are truisms that cannot be gainsaid, and we therefore put them forth fearlessly. Let it not be understood that we hold nothing to be good that is not pre-Raphaelite in its character—far from it. We love the ideal in Art as much as any one, but we like to see the ideal founded and grounded upon Nature in every point. Once let a well-painted picture look "unnatural," and it offends the eye and shocks the taste; but let a picture of the poorest quality in manipulation "look natural"—no matter how it may be executed—no outrage to the senses is committed, although the practised eye may see many mechanical defects. "True to Nature" is therefore, surely, the very highest praise that can be given to a work of Art. But we are not going to write an essay, or deliver a lecture, upon the true principles of Art; all we are intending now to do is to call attention to a new style of Nature-decoration, as applied to Art and to Manufactures—a mode of decoration that must, and surely will, become extensively used, and, whenever used, will, equally surely, be the "admired of all." We allude to the new style of Fern decoration, introduced by Mr. H. M. Lee, of 22, Bloomsbury Street, London. Mr. Lee, who evidently is an ardent lover of Nature, and has studied her endless beauties in every phase, has conceived the idea of embedding in glass the glories of the fernery, and making their beauties available "for all time" for many purposes of ornamentation, and this idea he has so successfully carried out, that real ferns may now be embedded in the window pane, either of clear or of ground

glass, as well as in panels and spandrels of furniture, and in the elegant appliances of the table.

Mr. Lee's novel and charming plan is, to arrange the most beautiful and choice of exotic as well as of British ferns, in a natural and graceful manner, upon a sheet of glass, of any form or size which may be required for a special purpose, and then place upon this another plate of glass, the counterpart in every respect as to size and form, of the first, and so attach the two together, leaving the ferns immovably enclosed between them. Their beauty of form and colour is thus perpetually preserved, for, the glass being hermetically sealed, no air can approach the specimens to spoil their colour or impair their pristine loveliness. The process would appear simple enough from this line or two of description, but it wants the careful hand and the practised eye of its inventor to arrange the delicate fronds to that perfection which they require. It is impossible to conceive, much less to attempt to foretell, the extent to which this new style of Nature-decoration may be applied, but we predict that no species of ornamentation heretofore introduced, will become so general in homes of taste, as it. Already its inventor has, we perceive, adapted it to plateaux for the table, on which the ferns are arranged upon silvered glass; panels and spandrels for cabinet work—and what could be prettier than fern-decorations of this kind, for panels, etc., of chiffoniers, wardrobes, or cabinets! summer fire-boards for fire-places, jardinières, folding screens, window panes, flower boxes, etc., etc.; and there appears to be no limit to its application. In some instances, especially for windows, where unsightly objects outside are sought to be hidden from the sight, the panes are formed of ground glass, and thus additional softness and delicacy is given to the foliage encased within it; in other instances, where the view is not sought to be hidden, clear glass is used, and the ferns have all the brilliancy of colour they would have if literally growing in the window itself. For panels and cabinet work, Mr. Lee has most wisely, in some instances, placed the ferns upon a white silk ground—the silk, as well as the ferns, being embedded in the glass—and the effect is marvellously soft and delicate. For fire-boards, plateaux, and other purposes, the ferns are arranged, true to nature in their elegant flow of line, and in their harmony of colour, from the rich golden and silver ferns, to those of every shade of green and brown, on silvered or looking-glass, and clear glass in front, and the effect is striking and beautiful in the extreme.

We ought to add, that there is no "doctoring" in regard to the ferns, but that all are not only true to nature, but are nature itself, unaided by chemistry or any other means. The colours are those of the plant itself, unaided by artificial tints, and only perfect specimens are used in these charming compositions. It is impossible, as we have said before, to conceive the extent to which this new style of decoration may be carried. There is scarcely a house, of any pretension, where it may not well be introduced either for staircase or other windows, or for furniture or ornament of one kind or another, and we advise our friends to follow the example of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Sutherland, the Earl of Dudley, and others, and employ Mr. Lee to add the charm of his invention to the elegancies of their homes. We will throw out a hint to Mr. Lee, for his consideration. To us there is nothing so charming as a window over a dining, drawing, or morning room chimney-piece, opening into a conservatory, and this was a luxury our late friend Sir Joseph Paxton indulged in, in his own home. It is not, however, every house that has, or can have, a conservatory, or even a window in the manner indicated, but any house *can* have a panel filled with ferns arranged on silvered glass, let into, or placed upon, the wall, and thus have the beauty of a fernery to look into, and to add to the other attractions of the room. Far handsomer and more tasteful would this be than any chimney-glass that could be procured—and this is only one out of an endless variety of applications of Mr. Lee's new style of Art-decoration which suggests itself to our mind.

ART AT THE CARD TABLE.

If Art gives pleasure, surely pleasure should be accompanied by, and allied to, Art, in every possible and practicable form. The beautiful in form and in colour is studied to a very large and encouraging extent in the production of almost every article for the table, as well as in everything for the decoration of the homes of most classes of the community, and of late years Art-Decoration has even been successfully applied to the most common-place and simple of articles. The greatest advance in the adaptation of illuminated decoration has been made in the matter of Playing Cards and of Christmas Cards, etc., and we know of no class of articles which more required improvement, or which are better adapted for the display of artistic skill than they are.

The new designs in Playing Cards, of Messrs. C. Goodall and Sons, the world-renowned makers, not only of Playing Cards, but of every other description of elegancies in Christmas, New Year, Birthday, and other Stationery, are among the most beautiful

we have seen, and add much to the fame this firm has so deservedly obtained. As a matter of quality of the card itself, of high finish of surface—which is so true an essential to comfort in playing—and in general beauty and finish, Messrs. Goodall's manufacture stands almost unrivalled, and it is not too much to say, that whatever emanates from their establishment is perfectly good in every respect. First and foremost amongst the new designs we must especially name the "National" and the "Palace" series—the first of these consisting of the Royal Arms of the United Kingdom, the Arms of Scotland, and those of Ireland; and the latter, the Garter and Prince of Wales' Feathers, and the Arms of the Prince of Wales impaling those of the Princess. These are as good and effective in design, and as perfectly beautiful in execution, as it is possible for Art to produce. The combination of green and gold, with blue, on the card devoted to the Irish Arms, added to the purity of the design of the ancient crown, the ancient Irish harp, and the shamrock, is a marvel of decorative art; and the same remark as to combination of colour and beauty of effect will apply to the whole of the remaining designs. Another marvel of beauty deserves a special description; this is a design of *vesica* form, bearing the Royal motto, "Dieu et mon droit," the spandrels filled in with white and red roses intermingled with the shamrock and thistle; lying within and on the *vesica pieces* are the three shields of Arms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, united, with the motto, "Tria juncta in uno," and surmounted by the Royal crown; behind the shields are the sceptres, placed saltire-wise, and between them the sword of state—the whole being in proper heraldic colours. Two other "beauties" are the "Humming Bird" and the "Scarlet Ibis" cards; and among others specially deserving of note are the "Amorini," the "Japanese Figure" (a perfect novelty in card decoration), the "Tudor Rose," the "Butterflies," "Ferns," etc.; these are all exquisite productions. The floral series—fuchsia, convolvulus, lily of the valley, etc., etc.—are also truly beautiful, while many of the arabesques, and other patterns, are as rich and good in colour as it is possible to produce. We have had before us numberless specimens of decorated cards, but we can safely say, that in none is so admirable an arrangement of colour, such a chaste and beautiful combination of shades, and such an innate richness observable as in those of Messrs. Goodall and Sons, which are all that the most fastidious artist or the most particular card player can possibly desire. They are truly high Art brought to the card table.

Among the more beautiful series of designs, and certainly the most striking, of the present season, are the series of new patterns for the backs of Playing Cards, produced by Messrs. Joseph Hunt and Sons, the world-renowned firm whose cards, for excellence of material, delicacy and beauty of surface, pleasantness of feel in the hand, and exquisite sharpness in printing, have long been unrivalled. Some of the new patterns for the present season, of this firm, are more beautiful and more pure in design than any we have seen, and they will certainly take the first rank among productions of the kind. For perfect harmony of colour, for elaborate combination of pattern, for purity of design, and for perfect "register" in printing, we have seen none to equal them, while for "comfort" in play they are "beyond compare." Among the more striking novelties of pattern, are some which specially merit our highest commendation. One of these Messrs. Hunt have wisely christened "The Archæological, or Roman Pavement Cards," and we thank them very heartily for having thus allied our favourite study, Archæology, with our favourite pastime, Whist. They are the first makers of playing cards who have thus identified antiquarianism with cards, and we trust our antiquarian friends, whose name is legion, will therefore return the compliment by using none other than "Hunts' Cards." The "Roman Pavement" Cards bear on the back of each an exact fac-simile, in its full colours, of the grand tessellated pavement found in 1870, in Bucklersbury, London, to which reference has already been made in our pages, and of which our friend J. E. Price, F.S.A., has published so worthy and so beautifully illustrated a history. The introduction of this pavement, with its fine guilloche border, its interlaced squares, and its inner circle also of guilloche, and its foliated borders, etc., is one of the happiest ideas we have seen carried out. The new heraldic patterns embrace the National Arms, the arms of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, and the arms of the two Universities, and of some of the Colleges. These are all perfect in their design, and faultless in their execution, and are amongst the most strikingly beautiful we have seen. The floral designs—especially the "Lily and Forget-me-not," and the "Bouquet of Flowers," are charming, while the Arabesques, the Renaissance, the Italian, the Japanese, and other patterns, are exquisite as exquisite can be. Another novelty is the series of portraits of literary celebrities—Scott, Tennyson, and Dickens—which are cleverly introduced as medallions in floral settings. It is not too much to say that some of the specialities of the season, of Messrs. Hunt's production, are such perfect pictures that they deserve framing for preservation. We recommend our readers to patronize Hunt's cards this season, both for their own use, and as very handsome and appropriate presents to their friends.

ANOTHER firm which has done something—but at present not so much as those we have named—towards improving the decoration of Playing Cards, is that of Messrs. James English & Co. Their floral series—embracing fuchsia, balsam, jasmine, passion-flower, petunia, harebell, and verbena—are the best we have seen of theirs; and some arabesques are also of good design, and of rich effect in colour. These are of the “floral moguls” quality; but the same remarks will apply to the “figured moguls,” also produced by this firm, of whose cards we confess not to have had the same opportunity of judging as of those of other firms.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S NOVELTIES.

CHRISTMAS-TIDE—like the equinoctial tides which carry everything before them—has again fairly set in, and has overwhelmed every book-stall and every stationer's shop, as well as every household, with wave after wave of books and other matters pertaining to the “merry season.” It is something perfectly marvellous how so many choice books, so many new games, so many delightful contrivances, and so many elegant articles for special presents or for special use, can be written, made, and contrived year by year as this season always brings forward. One half the nation would seem to be occupied in their preparation, and the other half must surely do nothing but live in expectation of their coming. We gladly turn, for change and relaxation, from the “musty relics of a bygone age”—from the remains of those ages who have in their day and in their own way enjoyed Christmas time, but of whom nothing is now left but a bare record of their existence, or a relic or two of their home-life or personal adornment, to tell they once have lived—to the examination of the “beautiful trifles,” and the spread of “Christmas books” which lie before us. May each of our readers thoroughly enjoy Christmas and the New Year, and may they one and all feel that the surest way to enjoy it themselves is to add to, and promote to the fullest extent, the enjoyment and happiness of others. It is a curious fact, but nevertheless it is an incontrovertible and a truly blessed fact, that the more happiness we give to others, the more we have left for ourselves; and that for everything we do to lighten the cares, and sorrows, and troubles of others, the more our own hearts are lightened and the more we long to continue in the good work of helping others. May the hearts of each and all of our readers feel this happiness in the present, and in all future seasons; and may their “peace on earth” be thus in the same ratio that they show “goodwill to man,” in their intercourse with him in their daily life, and may that “peace on earth” lead them to “peace in heaven.”

Among the more pleasing and attractive novelties for Christmas and the New Year, are the beautiful CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS produced in such variety and in such exquisite taste by Messrs. Marcus Ward and Co., of Belfast, to whose works of art we last year, at this time, called attention. This renowned firm has, for the present season of Christmas and the New Year, produced a wonderful assemblage of new designs, each of which is a marvel of illuminated art. Among the rest, several new designs, of great artistic skill, are added to the Mediæval series, and are, in point of excellence and in arrangement of colour and effect, as far in advance of those of last year as those of last year were over any which had preceded them. The most exquisitely beautiful effect is produced on many of these by the combination of silver and gold—the silver-diapering upon dead-gold backgrounds being chaste and beautiful in the extreme. We know of no house, nor do we believe there is one, which produces cards of such matchless beauty and such perfectly high art as this, and we strongly advise our friends in making their purchases to ask for Marcus Ward and Co.'s productions. The illuminated note paper of this firm is the most exquisite in design, in colouring, and in finish, of any yet produced in the kingdom.

As usual among the delicious novelties of the season—delicious for their fragrance and exquisite for their beauty—are the marvellous store of elegant nic-nacks produced by our good friend Mr. Eugene Rimmel, of 96, Strand. It has always been a source of sincere pleasure to us to speak of the productions of Mr. Rimmel's establishment, and year by year we have some new wonder brought before us by him, and some new achievement of his ever fertile genius to record. This year of all others (and that is saying a great deal) the assemblage of striking novelties is great indeed, and the difficulty we feel is in giving precedence to any one of them over another. We have heard in fairy tales of the “Genius of the Lamp,” the “Genius of the Well,” and the “Genius of the Fountain,” and Eastern story is replete with the marvellous doings of Genii of one kind or other. Mr. Rimmel is unquestionably the “Genius of Delicious Scents,” and one who, wherever he goes, carries an “odour of roses” with him, and lives in an atmosphere of “luscious perfume.” It is surprising

how inventive is his genius—year after year fresh beauties and new appliances of art spring up at his bidding and set his friends wondering what will be his next flight of fancy. Among the startling novelties of this joyous season are the following. In bon-bons and crackers, which are specially prepared for dinner, supper, and evening parties, balls, weddings, etc., are "Oracular Crackers" for telling fortunes; "Floral Crackers," each of which contains a splendid flower, deliciously scented, suitable to wear in the hair or the button-hole; "Fan Crackers," each of which contains an expanding fan; "Costume," "Rose Water," and "Lottery" Crackers, the latter of which contain an endless variety of pleasant devices. In *Fans*, the most charming novelty is the "Viennese Fan," which, produced in a variety of materials, is the most elegant in form of any ever invented. The "Surprise Bouquet Fans" for presents, are incomparable. Each of these lovely novelties consists of a daintily scented and perfectly faultlessly formed bouquet of flowers—violets, rose-buds, roses, camellias, etc., in the centre of which a secret fan is hidden, which on touching a delicate tassel, springs up and unfolds itself like magic. As we have said before, no prettier gift can be made than this. One of the most extensive in variety, and perfect in beauty, of the departments over which Mr. Rimmel's versatile genius presides, are *Scent Boxes*, of all sorts, sizes, and prices, but the whole of which, even the simplest and least costly, are perfect in taste and excellent in every way. Some of the pictures which adorn these boxes are so truly beautiful as to be worthy of framing, while the selection of scents, "Rondeletia," "Spring Flowers," "Heliotrope," "Exquisite," "Lavender,"—*cum multis aliis*—render them charming as presents. Among the clever adaptations of the jet of scent principle, is a marvellously clever cigar-holder, which by a gentle pressure emits a delicious stream, and a well-modelled frog, from whose mouth also a jet of scent is ejected by pressure. These are a few of the specialties of the present season, but hundreds of others have been produced by Mr. Rimmel, all equally good and pleasing.

IN CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR SACHETS, Mr. Rimmel has struck out quite a new course, and one which will be sure to take with our friends. One of these is "Shakespeare's House;" on the front the house is beautifully represented covered with snow, and the bright light through the windows shows that festivity is going on inside; lifting this up, the interior of the house is shown, with the "immortal bard" and his family and guests enjoying their Christmas, a group of dancers literally standing up in the foreground. Another is a "Pantomime," the outside showing the front of the Theatre, which, opening like a pair of folding doors, exhibits literally the entire interior, with orchestra, pit, stalls, and boxes, and stage, in the very fullest excitement of a "transformation scene." Another novelty is a rose, whose petals open one by one, and in the centre disclose a lovely figure; and another, an exquisite work of art, displays the four seasons. The *Illuminated and Scented Christmas and New Years' Cards* may, in variety, be counted by hundreds, and in beauty be summed up as faultless. We must not omit, too, to say that Rimmel's Almanack, for 1872, which presents six charming portraits of Heroines of French Poets—*Chimène, Phèdre, Célime, Georgina, Laurence*, and *Dona Sol*, of Corneille, Racine, Molière, De Musset, Lamartine, and Victor Hugo, is more to our taste this year than ever. We have thus glanced at a few of the more striking novelties of this season produced by Mr. Rimmel, and we recommend our readers before dressing their Christmas Trees, preparing for their Christmas parties, or procuring presents for their friends, to give him a call at one of his establishments, or send up to him an order for a selection of his sweet articles.

TEXTILE ILLUMINATIONS.—Among the most lovely and beautiful of the Art-productions of the age, are the illuminations and the pictures produced by the loom of Mr. Thomas Stevens, of Coventry, to which, briefly, we proceed to draw special attention. In them the highest art is produced by the loom in such exquisite freshness and brilliancy of colour, and in such microscopic minuteness and delicacy as to become a perfect marvel; never since the world began has machinery accomplished such exquisite results. The articles produced in this exquisite manner—woven silk—are illuminated book-markers (of which alone upwards of 400 different patterns are produced); scent-sachets, whist-markers, photograph cases, Christmas, New Year, and birth-day cards; valentines, purses, and embroidered silk jewellery, as well as numberless other articles, and all are characterized by the same beauty of finish. Among the specialties in silk book-markers are several for Christmas and the New Year, on which are charming pictures, as beautiful as painting itself could produce, and illuminated texts and verses as exquisitely sharp in the lettering, and as pure in finish in the colouring, as the finest pencil of the most skilful monkish illuminator of the olden time could effect. Among them are Tennyson's touching and powerful verses, "Ring out wild bells to the wild sky;" Eliza Cook's "Winter is here! Let us welcome him on!" and many others, each of which has an appropriate

loom-picture at its head; and a large variety of others. The Birth-day book-markers are equally beautiful and bear appropriate devices, and verses by Eliza Cook and others. Another series has on each book-mark the entire music (air) and words of popular songs and ballads; among these are Eliza Cook's "Old Arm Chair;" Moore's "Last Rose of Summer;" and others, with appropriate designs, among which the "Old Arm Chair," with its finely-carved back, is one of the most successful efforts of the weaver's art we have seen. Others have portraits of celebrated men, one of the most characteristic of which has, besides the portrait of the "Bard of Avon," views of his house and of Stratford Church, exquisitely woven in black and white, so as to have all the appearance and delicacy of engravings. To our minds, however, three now before us, viz.:—"I am the true Vine;" "We praise Thee, O God," with the celebrated picture of Chorister Boys; and "Ecce Homo" ("He was despised and rejected of men") are the greatest achievements of textile art we have seen; and are worthy of framing for preservation. The head of our Saviour in the latter is unsurpassable in expression, in delicacy of work, and in power of conception either by the graver or the pencil—it is, indeed, a true work of art, and one of which Mr. Stevens may justly be proud. A word must also be said for the sets of marking bands for Church Services, which are far prettier and more chaste than the usual run of such matters. Christmas Cards and Sachets are also produced in this novel manner in large variety.

And now a word for the novel and beautiful articles in Silk Jewellery. These floral jewels consist of sets—brooches, ear-drops, and solitaires, en suite; of groups of flowers charmingly woven in colours, in silk, mounted in gold and other metal, and forming the prettiest of all pretty gifts. These novelties we may tell our fair readers are now "the thing" to wear, and are highly fashionable, especially for morning dress. Mr. Stevens, who was the first whose genius created these charming trinkets, has, we perceive, very wisely registered his invention. In addition to all these matters, purses and portmonaies, of woven silk, are among the specialities of this season for gifts, and are as pretty as can well be. One little matter, before closing our notice, we must not omit to mention; it is a carte-de-visite case, deliciously scented, having a place for a single portrait on the first side when open, and immediately opposite to it a rose, charmingly woven in colours in silk, and the words—"With best love." What could be a prettier gift than this? We congratulate Mr. Stevens on the perfection to which he has brought this, his own special manufacture, and we strongly recommend our friends to procure a selection of his beautiful productions. To enable them to do this without trouble we add his address for their information. It is—Much Park Street, Coventry.

CHAMBERS'S MISCELLANY OF USEFUL AND ENTERTAINING TRACTS.—(London and Edinburgh: W. and R. Chambers.)—This most excellent and truly useful work has now completed its 17th volume, and forms a library of itself. We know of no more useful or acceptable present than a set of the "Miscellany" to make to any person, whether young or old, cottager, artisan, or those of higher grade; and it is precisely the thing at this season of the year to present to Institutions and Village Libraries. Nothing more varied in its contents, more healthy in its tone, or more admirable in its arrangement and style, could be found.

ACROSS THE BRIDGE (19, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden.)—"Across the Bridge" is the title of the *Christmas Number* of "*Once a Week*," and a marvellously clever number it is. The contents—a collection of fourteen original and wonderfully clever stories, each one of which is honestly worth the price of the whole number—are by J. S. Rice, Le Fann, R. Atkinson, Litchfield Moreley, Julia Goddard, Tom Hood, G. A. Sala, Constance Cross, C. H. Bors, Walter Maurice, George Halse, Percy Fitzgerald, Sir Charles L. Young, and Hain Friswell; and the illustrations by C. O. Murray, John Proctor, Fredk. Waddy, Hablot Browne (Phiz), and E. Fitzpatrick. Such an array of names cannot fail to render "Across the Bridge" popular, and to sustain the high reputation of "Once a Week" to which it belongs.

AUNT JUDY'S MAGAZINE. (Bell and Daldy, York Street, Covent Garden.)—The new volume of this most welcome and perfectly faultless magazine, is one of the best, most pleasing, and healthy of presents that can be made at this, or indeed at any time of the year. Of Mrs. Alfred Gatty we have so frequently had occasion to speak, that we feel almost a want of words to fully express our perfect admiration of her talents and of her excellence as a conductor of a magazine for the young. "Aunt Judy" is a welcome visitor whenever it comes, and we trust our friends will make liberal use of the present volume as presents to their household and their friends far and near.

BEETON'S ENGLISHWOMAN'S ALMANACK FOR 1872 (London, Ward, Lock, and Tyler, Warwick House, Paternoster Row), is undoubtedly the most useful, as it is one of

the most elegant, of household almanacks. Illustrated by a number of quarto coloured plates, and by several exquisite patterns for lace, it becomes *beautiful*, but it is not for this but for its genuine excellence, which makes it *useful*, that we recommend it. The "Letters to Ladies," on dress, on the transition from childhood to womanhood, on acquisitions and accomplishments, on unreasonable and injurious restraints, and on the claims of love and lucre, are among the best and most reasonable articles we have read. Besides these there are articles on "Husband Hunting," "Shirts and Wives," etc., etc., which are equally good. Of general information each month contains full instructions upon gardening and cooking, and there are also housekeepers' account book, and every scrap of general information usually found in almanacks and year books. It is a capital book.

BLADE O' GRASS. (Tinsley, Brothers, 18, Catherine Street, Strand.)—This exciting and at the same time touching story by B. L. Fearon, forming the Christmas number of "Tinsley's Magazine," is well written and very interesting, and is sure to be a general favourite—its heroine, "Blade of Grass," a poor outcast, and a fair specimen of thousands of waifs and strays of humanity, engrossing, with her friend, Tom Beadle, the constant interest of the reader, and enlisting the sympathies from them that she ought to have had in reality. It is a capital story, but sadly wants an ending, for its readers are left in a miserable state of doubt as to whether she perishes of cold and hunger, or whether she receives the help she so much needs, and which, in her desperation, she seeks.

BAGH O BAHAR is the title chosen this year for BEETON'S CHRISTMAS ANNUAL (Ward, Lock, and Tyler, Warwick House, Paternoster Row), and the *least* that can be said of it is that it is better than its predecessors. There is always a freshness, a vivacity, and a brilliancy in the humour of "Beeton's Annual" that is especially pleasing, and places it far ahead of many others, and "Bagh o Bahar" is no exception to this rule. We promise our readers who purchase this annual a right good shilling's worth of amusement from it.

CHRISTMAS CAROLS; BOW BELLS' ANNUAL. (J. Dicks, 313, Strand.)—"Bow Bells' Annual" is always a favourite, but this year is even better than usual. Its literary contents are by E. Win Stanley, Alfred Watson, Lady Alice Scarth, Mrs. Crow, Dr. S. Rimbault, Francis Feeling Brodevys, G. A. Sala, W. Maitland, A. W. Thompson. Clement Scott, Tom Hood, J. R. Ware, A. Graham, and others, and its illustrations by F. Gilbert, L. Huard, E. Corbould, Walter Browne, Adelaide Claxton, R. Huttula, Gilbert, W. Ridley, and Alfred Crowquill. Need we say more to recommend it?

Who that knows what Christmas is, was, or is likely to be, or who has been a child himself or herself, and has in years gone by come home for the holidays, and for Christmas parties and Christmas fun, but will, first of all, look out for books suitable for presents for his or her own young ones, or for those of friends, neighbours, or dependants? We hold that the only way to be happy in a family is to be to all intents and purposes one of the family—to be a child with the children, joining in their play, in their conversation, in their reading, in their studies, and in their enjoyments, and to be in every way a playmate, friend, and guide to and with them—and instead of repelling them by coldness and stiff formality, to draw their little warm hearts towards us, and to feel one's own beat with them in response to every feeling and every aspiration they have. This, to us, is *true enjoyment*, and we gladly turn from studying the *penates* of the Roman household to a romp or a run, a game or an experiment, or a "read," with our own "household gods"—the children.

Among the most delightful of the CHILDREN'S BOOKS which this season has produced, for the smaller fry, we cordially recommend CHATTERBOX and the CHILDREN'S PRIZE (W. Wells Gardner, 10, Paternoster Row), as amongst the best which are produced. These two truly good and faultless volumes are edited by that faultless editor, and "prime favourite" with children everywhere, the Rev. J. Erskine Clarke, and are among the marvels of the age for cheapness, for excellence of matter, and for beauty and profusion of illustration.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR ANNUAL (Edinburgh: Johnston, Hunter, and Co.), to which we have on many occasions referred in terms of high commendation, again comes as a perfectly welcome, and long-looked for, guest to the firesides of our youthful friends. It is always good, always faultless, always healthy and useful; but the present—the sixth—volume far exceeds in all these respects all which have preceded it. We can honestly say that we know of no book which can with greater confidence and with greater pleasure be put into the hands of our dear young folk than this, and it is, therefore, one which we can and do unhesitatingly recommend. To heads of families, as additions to the libraries of their children of both sexes, and to schools to be given as prizes, the "Children's Hour Annual" will be invaluable, and we cannot too strongly speak in its favour.

PETER PARLEY'S ANNUAL, FOR 1872 (London: Ben. George, 47, Hatton Garden). Our old favourite—and the favourite of all others with the youngsters—"Peter

Parley," has just paid his "Annual" visit to us, and is comfortably placed on our "library table" while we examine him. He comes to us this year in a new dress—the most strikingly beautiful of any he has yet assumed—and he looks, outwardly, by far the most attractive, cheerful, and elegant of any of the children's books of the season. The contents too, are, to say the least, *charming*, and there is not a line in it that may not with pleasure and with profit be read by every one, whether young or old, or of either sex. To try to point out what is good in this splendid volume, would be literally to transfer its contents bodily to our pages, for there is nothing but what is good in it. "Queen Eleanor's Crones," "A Commercial Community," "How Tom Miller's Pony won the Race," "Tastes of Great Men," "Fire-kings and Salamanders," "Travellers' Perils," "Ralph's Trouble," "An Exchange of Prisoners," "A School-boy's Heroism," "A Daring Lion Hunt," "Ærial Messengers," "A Boy Reformer," "A Summer at Oakleigh," "Half-a-Mile of Wonders," and "Filial Heroism"—these are but a few of the admirable contents of the volume before us, and surely are sufficient to prove to our readers (especially when we add that it is illustrated with ten splendid coloured, and several other plates) that they cannot possibly do better than at once order "Peter Parley" from their booksellers. It is the best, and most choice and acceptable New Year's present they can make. Our hearty thanks, and the thanks of all parents, are eminently due to Mr. George for producing, year by year, in the midst of so much trash, and worse than trash, sent out by other houses, a volume of such sterling merit and such faultless character as this. We recommend "Peter Parley" as one of our oldest and best of friends.

NEW MUSIC.

MESSRS. HOPWOOD AND CREW, of 42, New Bond Street, whose musical novelties it is always a pleasure to us to commend—for they are always good—have forwarded us three exquisitely beautiful pieces, which they have just issued. First of these is the "*Language of Flowers*" waltz, by Charles Coote, jun., whose name alone, even without that of the well-known firm by which it is issued, is guarantee of perfect excellence. It is unquestionably one of the *gems* of the season, and the charming bouquet in chromo-lithography, on the title page, is a good index of the brilliancy, the sweetness, and the beauty of the music. "*The Little Gipsy*," the words by Henry Hersee, and the music by Fabio Campana, is an English version of the song so charmingly sung by Madame Sinico, and is well adapted for a mezzo-soprano voice. The words are simple and pretty, and the air brilliant and effective; it is sure to become a general favourite, both in the drawing-room and at the concert. "*One Smile of Thine*," the music of which is also by Campana, and the words by C. J. Lacy, is an Arabian love song of great feeling, and one of whose beauties we cannot speak too highly.

MESSRS. A. HAMMOND AND CO. (late Julliens, 5, Vigo Street, Regent Street) have forwarded us a fresh and charming selection of the compositions of our favourite Gustav Lange, of Berlin. These are "*Priere a la Madonne mélodie sérieuse*," "*Minnelied*, melody; "*Erinnerung* (Remembrance), a sweet melody; "*Wanderings in the Wood*" (Tonstück); "*Hortensia*," Valse de concert; "*Nocturne*," and "*Schnitterlied*," an Idyl. Like all of Lange's productions which have come under our notice, these, his latest compositions, are brilliant in conception and marvellously clear in execution, and are, indeed, a charming selection for our fair friends. The "*Reiter galop*," by F. Zokoff, the gifted composer of the charming "Bon jour quadrille," is decidedly one of the best produced for a long time, and the same may be said of the "*Casino Tanze Waltzes*," by Josef Guagl, whose productions, of which we never tire of saying a good word, are favourites everywhere. Another exquisite piece issued by this renowned firm is "*Schlummerlied*" (Slumber song), by Constantine Burgel, which we strongly recommend for its brilliancy, softness, and finish. Last of the selection before us—and we have purposely kept it to the last—is one eminently to our taste, and one which, especially at this season of the year, is sure to be applauded wherever introduced. It is entitled "*Britannia*," and is a grand fantasia on popular melodies of the olden time—"The Vicar of Bray," "Tell me Mary how to woo thee," "Here's to the maiden of bashful fifteen," "Britons strike home," "The Garter March," "Parting," "The Freemason's song," "O, dear, what can the matter be," "Down among the dead men," "Home, sweet home," "Hearts of oak," etc. It is by H. Basquit, the talented composer of "Evening about town," "Erin," and the "Derby Day" (none of which, however, we have seen), and is one of the best melodies we have heard. We repeat what we have before said, that Messrs. Ashdown and Parry's productions, are, as a rule, faultless, and the present ones are unquestionably all that can be wished for.

From MESSRS. ASHDOWN AND PARRY (Hanover Square), we have received a charming selection of new music. Among these are two splendid duets for the piano,

"*Fra Diavolo*," a brilliant fantasia on Auber's popular opera; and "*Chilperic*," an equally brilliant fantasia on Herve's opera-bouffe, by our old favourite, Sydney Smith. These are decidedly two of the choicest and most sweetly-effective duets we have for a long time listened to, and they are such as deserve every commendation even by the most fastidious musical critic. We have a very decided liking for piano duets, and it is rarely that we have heard two which please us more than these. Another of Sydney Smith's matchless gems is the solo fantasia of "*Chilperic*," which is marvelously clever. Next to be noticed are six "Lays of our Land" sweetly arranged for the piano by William Purcell. These are "*The British Grenadiers*," "*Duncan Gray*," "*The Bailiff's Daughter of Islington*," "*The Harp that once through Tara's Hall*," "*Let us Haste to Kelvin Grove*," and "*Jenny Jones*"—and they are all equally choice, equally good, and will become, equally, favourites with our fair friends. "*Will you buy a Moss Rose?*" the words by W. S. Passmore, and the melody by Ignace Gibsons, is sweetly pretty, and well suited for the drawing-room. Last, but certainly not least, of those before us is Edward Capern's "*Hark! the Missel-Thrush is Singing*," set to music by E. N. Grazia. The words are sweet and simple, full of delicious feeling, as all Capern's are, and the melody runs with them full and clear, and beautiful as the song of the Missel-Thrush himself. We have repeatedly had occasion to notice the music issued by Messrs. Ashdown and Parry, but have never done so with more true pleasure than we do the selection now before us.

The renowned firm of DUFF AND STEWART, of 147, Oxford Street, forward us half a dozen very choice productions. These are "*Emeralda*," the very excellent words of which are written by Andrew Halliday, and the music composed by W. C. Levey, the talented musical director of Drury Lane Theatre; and which, by the singing of Madame Rudersdorf, Mdle. Liebhart, Madame Bodda Pyne, and Miss Furtado, has become so great a favourite with all lovers of the good and beautiful in music and song. Another, the words of which are likewise by Halliday, and the music by Levey, is the naive and charming ballad of "*The King and the Beggar Maid*," sung in the new drama of "*Rebecca*," and which has become as great a favourite as the one we have just named. Another, from the same source, is the "*Rebecca Waltz*," composed by Mr. Levey, and performed, as our musical friends are aware, with unbounded success at Drury Lane. Of Mr. Levey's genius it is needless for us to speak, but we may permit ourselves to say that these three compositions by him fully sustain the high reputation he has so deservedly gained. "*Only Come*," the words by Robert Reece, and the melody by Berthold Tours will decidedly become a favourite in the drawing-room, and will give pleasure wherever sung and played. There is a pathos and an earnestness of feeling in the words which tell well on the hearer, and the melody does what every melody ought to do, carries out the feeling of the words in every note. "*Scherzino*," by Teresa Carrino, and dedicated to Sir Julius Benedict, is masterly in the extreme, and of uncommon depth of feeling. By Sir Julius Benedict himself we have a charming morsel for the piano, "*An Evening Thought, Song without Words*," which is certainly one of the sweetest thoughts, and at once one of the most suggestive and most speaking melodies, we have for a long time heard. Our fair readers must add this selection to their music folio, for without them they will lack much that is truly good and pleasing. We cordially recommend them.

MESSRS. BREWER AND CO. (23, Bishopsgate Street, Within), than whom no house, as a rule, produces better music, have forwarded to us the following specialties of this season, to which it gives us genuine pleasure to call attention:—"Felicité," by W. Smallwood, is a brilliant and very pleasing *andante* for the piano, and one which we can confidently recommend to our fair friends. By Hubert Fry, the music by Louisa Puget, we have a beautiful sacred song, "*The Lord is my Shepherd*," which is undoubtedly one of the sweetest both in words and melody we have heard. The words are, to say the least, thoroughly good and pure, and the melody runs with them, and they with the melody, in perfect harmony, like the ripples of a stream and the murmur of the overhanging trees. "*The Rebecca Quadrille*" by J. Pridham, forms one more of the many charming pieces to which "*Rebecca*" has given rise, but this is one of the best, and no music folio of this season can approach towards completeness without it. The last of Messrs. Brewer's novelties now before us is one of the most charming and naive of Irish ballads, "*Norah, darling, don't believe them*," the words of which are by Jessica Rankin, and the music by Mr. M. W. Balfé, which is sweet as sweet can be, both in words and in melody. It cannot fail to become a favourite song for the drawing-room, and is one which must become very popular if for nothing else than the splendid picture on its title page, which tells much for the high and correct taste of the publishers, Messrs. Brewer and Co.

From MESSRS. METZLER AND CO. (37, Great Marlborough Street), we have a choice selection of five of the high class compositions for which their house has, and most

deservedly, become so renowned. First of these is a splendid impromptu for the piano—"Chilperic"—founded on Hervé's opera, by the Chevalier de Kontski, pianist to H.M. the Emperor of Germany, which is one of the most brilliant compositions of the season. By Alfred Sant, whose name alone is guarantee of supreme excellence, we have "*Cordelia, impromptu à la Mazurka*," for the piano, which we advise our friends at once to add to their folios, and not to rest till they have mastered its many beauties. Another joyous melody is "*Rosebud*," by George Forbes, which besides being sweet and beautiful as the rosebud itself, is brilliant and masterly in the extreme. The serenade, "*Oho! Oho! Lady look down below!*" in "*Genevive of Brabant*," the words by Farnie, and the music by Offenbach, is too well known and too general a favourite to need much commendation at our hands. It is thoroughly good in every way. We have reserved to the last "*The Golden Gate*," by Ch. Gounod, which is perhaps one of the choicest gems of his choice compositions. The words are pleasant and flow easily, and the music is brilliant and effective, and at the same time simple and easy. We have heard many of Ch. Gounod's productions, but this one pleases us as much as any. With such productions Messrs. Metzler may well sustain their high reputation among the more famous musical caterers of the age.

From the famed house of J. McDOWELL AND CO. (25, Warwick Street, Regent Street), we have one of the most pleasing selections of the season. To these we direct special attention. "*Chants D'Allemagne*" (Valse élégante) and "*Gavotte Pompadour*," transcribed, with variations, by Georges Lamothe, are marvels of brilliancy and of beauty of finish, and will become especial favourites with our fair friends. By Mr. H. S. Roberts, whose "*Punch and Judy Quadrilles*" and "*Wedding Quadrilles*," although we have had no opportunity of speaking of them in these pages, are well and favourably known everywhere, has added immeasurably to his already high reputation by the three compositions before us. These are "*Flowing Wavelets*," a charmingly pretty Morceau Miguonne, in which might almost fancy one hears the sweet sound of the undulating flow of large waters intermingled with the tinkling music of a rill; "*Little Chatterbox Polka Mignonne*," one of the most pleasing and graceful polkas ever composed; and the "*Merrie Christmas Quadrilles*," which, if anything can please, will please in every drawing or ball room. It is long indeed since we heard a set more to our liking, and we can honestly tell our musical friends that their Christmas folios cannot possibly be complete without Mr. Robert's "*Merrie Christmas*," with its wonderfully effective and well executed head of old Father Christmas on the cover, and its choice weaving in and out of good old airs, which, neither Christmas time nor Midsummer will ever let die. Somewhat of the same character—that of weaving into an elegant fabric of brilliant notes some of the good old melodies of our island—is Mr. Arthur Lamotte's "*Merrie Old England*," in which with wondrous skill are introduced the airs of "*Since first I saw your face*," "*Begone dull care*," "*Old King Cole*," "*When I was bound apprentice*," "*Down among the dead men*," "*Fair Hebe*," and "*Oh dear what can the matter be*." The last of the selection before us is "*Dolorita*," the first of a "*Bouquet of six melodies*," for the piano, by Charles Loreet, which for beauty of finish and elegance of intonation is very choice. We congratulate Messrs. J. McDowell and Co. upon their productions for this season, which will add much to the renown they have already so deservedly gained.

From MR. WM. MORLEY (70, Upper Street, Islington, N.,) we have received six charming songs, which, we have no hesitation in saying, are amongst the best, and will become the most popular, of any of the novelties of the season. These are, "*O, Trill again, Sweet Nightingale*," (the words by Walter Egerton, and the music by W. F. Taylor,) which is one of the sweetest productions we have heard for some time, and is worthy in every way of the composer of "*I heard a Spirit Sing*," of which we have already spoken in commendation in these columns. "*Wedding Chimes*," the words and music by George Linley, is a song which will prove welcome in every circle, as will also the "*Song of the Day Spirits*," by the same eminent composer, the words by Ernest Haythorne Reed. These two we cordially recommend as two charming compositions, whose every note tells upon the words with pleasing effect. By Richard Limpus, whose name is so well known, we have "*Strike the Harp once more*," and "*Come, pretty Swallow*," two ballads of far more than average merit. The words of the first are by Alfred W. Coll, and the latter by Edward Phillips, and they are simple, graceful, and effective. "*The dear Old Home*," the words by George Hodder and the music by G. A. MacFarren, we have reserved as a *bonne-bouche* for the last, and truly it is sweet, touching, and plaintive in the extreme. The composer has caught the entire spirit of the words, and has embodied or enshrined them in telling notes, which express fully their deepest meaning and most intense feeling. It is a ballad full of pathos, and one which may well be introduced into the drawing-room or the concert. We

cannot consider any music folio for the present season to be complete without these six pieces, issued by Mr. W. Morley, of whose productions we hope to see more, and to speak of frequently.

Among MESSRS. CRAMER, WOOD, AND Co.'s specialities now before us (11, Little Marlborough Street), are some of the choicest and best which have this season been issued by any publishing house in London. This renowned firm invariably produces what may be described as the *élite* of song and music, and nothing that is not good ever issues from their hands. Among those to which we now especially desire to call attention, are the following: "*The Young Mountaineer*," a masterly song by J. Denis Coyne, set to appropriate and very fine music by Alberto Randegger, which cannot but become a general favourite wherever introduced. "*She Sleeps! My Lady Sleeps!*" the characteristic and charming words from Longfellow's "Spanish Student," the music by James F. Simpson, is the most effective, pure, and softly brilliant serenade we have heard, and we are charmed with it. "*Forgotten*," is a graceful and melodious little song, written and composed by Louisa Gray, and sung by Sims Reeves. Its words are plaintive and touching, and the melody runs with them in perfect harmony. It is a piece never to be "forgotten" by any who have once heard it, and we especially commend it to our friends. One of the choicest, however, is a splendid duettino for mezzo-soprano and tenor voices, entitled "*The Land of the Setting Sun*." The words are by Frederick Enoch, and the music by Henry Smart, and most assuredly no pleasanter, more striking, and more pleasingly-effective duet has been produced this season. We strongly recommend our fair friends—aye, and our masculine ones, too—to at once add this to their repertoires, and to introduce it whenever they can; they will find nothing to please them better, and nothing to give greater satisfaction to their audiences. "*Peter, the Shipwright*," for the piano, by Carl Lahmeyer, is a grand conception; and the "*Dans les Bois*," a morceau caractéristique, for the piano, by A. Renando, is very striking and peculiar, and, at the same time, masterly in the extreme, "*Scotch Airs*," a grand fantasia on favourite Scotch airs, by Oscar Beringer, is brilliant in the extreme, and some parts are, indeed, marvelously clever. "*Ye Banks and Braes*" and "*The Hundred Pipers*," are effectively introduced, and, indeed, the whole composition is faultless. Great praise is due to Messrs. Cramer, Wood, and Co. for the spirit they always display in the bringing out of high class music; a spirit which has placed them permanently among the leading publishing houses of the age.

"*Cramer's Christmas Carols, Ancient and Modern*," contains no less than fourteen of the very finest, best, and most favourite carols, words and music, for sixpence! Can we say more than this to recommend it to our readers? It is decidedly the best selection, and the most popular in price of any we have seen. It forms, we apprehend, the Christmas number of "*Cramer's Vocal Gems*," of which two parts are now before us, and which we cannot too highly commend.

CRAMER'S CELEBRATED TUTOR FOR THE PIANOFORTE, edited by J. Rummel, appears to us to be one of the best arranged, most useful, and most easily understood of any which we have gone through. The selection of pieces is more gradual and more "leading" than is usually the case, and the instructions are simple and good. It is an "Instruction Book" which can, with confidence and safety, be introduced into any house or by any master.

A DICTIONARY OF 12,500 ITALIAN, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND ENGLISH MUSICAL TERMS, PHRASES, AND ABBREVIATIONS, by John Hiles, has just been issued by Messrs. Brewer and Co., of 23, Bishopsgate Street, Within. It is one of the most useful and most necessary books we have ever seen, and no one ought to be without it. It contains full explanations of every term and every other matter connected with music that can by any possibility be desired. We cordially and strongly recommend it. The same publishers have also issued a very compact, very useful, very comprehensive, and faultless "CATECHISM FOR THE PIANOFORTE STUDENT," designed for the use of schools and the assistance of teachers, but decidedly essential to every learner, by John Hiles, to which also we desire to call attention. These two books ought to be in all hands.

THE PRACTICAL CHOIR MASTER (Metzler and Co., Great Marlborough Street), edited by Dr. Sparks. This admirable quarterly publication has arrived at its third part, and is one of the best which has ever been projected. The present part contains "Kyrie Eleison," by Dr. Smart; "Full Christmas Anthem," by J. F. Bridge. Mus. Bac.; "The Office of the Holy Communion," by Monk; "Offertory Sentences," by Frost; "Full Anthem," by Jekyll; "Nunc Dimittis," by J. Pearce, Mus. Bac.; and "Kyrie Eleison, in C Major," by J. M. Bentley. It is a truly admirable and thoroughly high class work.

Notes, Queries, and Gleanings.

WILLIAM HEATHCOTE, OF ASHFORD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "RELIQUARY."

Can any of the Readers of the Reliquary give information respecting the following memorandum, taken from a MS. book, by Ephraim Dale, 1757?

W. BEMROSE, JUN.

"(Mem.) To inform myself about Will Heathcoates tumbling into the Wye, at Ashford, as to the particular circumstances of it, and to make a ballad on it, in a Mock heroic style, to the tune of Chevy Chase, or some of those of Robin Hood's songs, &c. N.B. In the Derbyshire Dialect and Orthography, with the variegated Terms of his Face's Stouk, Visage, Countenance, Hue, Woeful, &c., with the Simily of Don Quixot, and his adventure of the windmill, his Person, Conduct, &c., with some circumstances applicable by simily to Sancho Pancho, &c., or without."

THE ALSOP FAMILY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE RELIQUARY.

DEAR SIR,—In the last number of the "RELIQUARY," Mr. T. N. Ince, remarking upon a surmise of mine in part 45, page 12, says that "There is no direct or *seeming* evidence of their"—the Derby and Burton Allsops—"being descended from Allsop of Alsop. The only proof of this which I understand him to give is that his "old friend Hunter used frequently to tell him, 'There is no royal road to pedigrees.'"

Now, Sir, though Mr. Hunter may not have said it, is it not equally true that there is no royal road to *disputing* pedigrees? I am sure that all your readers would be very greatly indebted to Mr. Ince if he would kindly produce evidence from "wills and parish registers" in support of his attack upon the reputed extraction of the great brewers. My conjecture was, I believe, founded upon the pedigree in Glover's History of Derbyshire, Vol. II. page 21.; which, even though Mr. Ince should hereafter disprove it, is, none the less, "*seeming*" evidence.

I remain, dear Sir, very truly yours,

W. BERRSFORD.

THE CHAPEL OF GRENELOW.

In the Rev. Mackenzie Walcott's account of Church Goods and Chantries of Derbyshire, in the present volume of the "RELIQUARY," mention is made of the Chapel of Grenelow, in the Parish of Hope,—Lysons states that the Manor of Grindlow, by the name of Greneslow in Pecco, was given by King John, in 1199, or 1200, to the Monastery of Lilleshall, in Shropshire, and that King Edward VI., in 1552, granted it by the name of Greenlow Grange to Sir Wm. Cavendish. Can any of your Correspondents give any particulars of this Chapelry? All trace of a religious foundation appears to have vanished, and Grindlow is now included in the Ecclesiastical District of Bradwell.

Derwent Parsonage.

FRANCIS JOURDAIN, M.A.

TOMB STONE INSCRIPTION IN THE ISLE OF THANET.

Dear Sir,—Rambling a short time since through the Churchyard of St. Peter's, Isle of Thanet, and amusing myself by looking out for quaint epitaphs, I met with the following, which may possibly interest some of the readers of the "RELIQUARY," if it has not been previously noticed.

Believe me, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,

JOSEPH BEARD.

4, St. James's Terrace, Hyde Park.

"In memory of Mr. Richard Joy called the
Kentish Samson
Died May 18th 1742 aged 67
Hercules Hero Famed for Strength
At last Lies here his Breadth and Length
See how the mighty man is fallen
To Death y^e strong and weak are all one
And the same Judgment doth Befall
Goliath Great or David small."

WIRKSWORTH, BONSTALL, BRASSINGTON, AND IRETON WOOD.
CERTAIN COPYHOLDS CONFIRMED.

(Continued from the last "Reliquary," Vol. XII., Page 125.)

IN consequence of the copyholders of the above named Manors and hamlets, Defendants named in the Confirmation Decree of the Duchy of Lancaster of 1620, by way, of Answer to the Information filed against them For their better quiet and indemnity, humbly prayed that the Steward's Fees of the said Manors and hamlets respectively, which had of later times been increased double the true ancient proportions to that which His Majesty's said copyholders and their ancestors, and those whose estates they respectively claimed, to the said copyholders' great wrong, and might be reduced to some reasonable certainty, for a perpetual and absolute reformation, It was by the said Decree ordered, expressed, and decreed that the Fees thereafter to be taken by any Steward or Deputy Steward of all, every, or any, of the said Manors for the time being, or any his or their substitute, clerk, or other officer of the said Manors, or any of them, should not exceed the proportion of fees thereafter expressed—

s. d.	s. d.
For everie Surrender Copy Stewards hand thereto, entry, fealty, and all that thereunto appertaineth, not above 3 4	For entering everie real action 0 4
For Examination of a Woman in Court, upon Surrender or release by her made 0 4	For everie Pone and Distingas 0 2
For every record surdisseizinable post 13 4	For rule special Attachment against a Foreigner 0 6
For every search 0 4	For pmentment of death of next heir of a Freeholder, and his tenure and y ^e copy thereupon ... 2 6
For presentment of y ^e death of a Copyhold tenant, and who is his next heir, and proclamacon thereupon and copy thereof 2 6	For a Venire Facias for everie several action 0 2
For entering every psonal action ... 0 2	For everie precept ad Testificandum 0 4
	For entering a Judgment 0 4
	For every Levari 0 6
	For Jurors fee on every several trial viz., 12d. ... 1 0

A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE FAMILIES OF SOME OF THE COPYHOLDERS
NAMED IN THE SCHEDULE IN THE LAST "RELIQUARY," Page 125 & 126.

WIRKSWORTH.

MELLOR.—Several of this name, under Wirksworth and Ireton Wood, were of the respectable family of Mellor of Itheridghay, from the time of Hen. 7^o.

TOPLIS.—Several of this name, all descended from John Toplis, who temp. Eliz^o. married a co-heiress of Beightou of Ashleyhay, was ancestor of the late John Toplis, Esq^r., the Banker, Wirksworth, Robt. Toplis, of Newthorpe, and Wm. Toplis, of Cuckney, the two latter leaving male issue. The Newthorpe family now represent the branch for several generations settled at Pratt Hall and Brook Walls. Mr. Jas. Toplis, of St. Paul's Ch yard, London, and the Revd. John Toplis, of South Walsham, did represent that branch of the family resident for several generations at Wirksworth, and were devisees of the two old Miss Toplis' of Ashborne. This family were many of them celebrated for longevity. I have compiled a good pedigree of the family.

HOPKINSON.—Settled at Bonsall and Wirksworth from the time of Hen. 5^o., became extinct about the beginning of the last century; a co-heiress of Lumby mar^d. into this family.

BAYLIFF—probably the same as Bayley who gave name to the Bailey Croft at Wirksworth. The da. and heiress of Frances Bayley mar^d. John Watson, of Manchester, who had a son and namesake in 1787.

ALLSOP OF PARWICH.—Samuel Allsop, the representative, a Lead Miner, died at Wirksworth, intestate, without issue, in 1786. His widow sold property at Parwich.

PEAT.—From whom descend the numerous family of the name living at Ashleyhay and Wirksworth at the present time; also the Rev^d. Richard Peat, Dissenting Minister, whose death occurred in 1757, who, as stated on his memorial outside the front of the old Presbyterian Chapel at Wirksworth, spoke what he believed, "Qui dixit quod credidit." His son Josiah was an apothecary, and has a memorial in Wirksworth Church, and died 1782, leaving issue.

VALENCE.—Were of Alderwasley and Carsington. An heiress of Ferdinando Valence, of Alderwasley, mar. John Toplis, of Brookwalls, in Wirksworth.

BONSALL MANOR.

HOPKINSON.—See *Wirksworth*.

WOOLLEY.—Most likely of the Riber, or Allen Hill family, in Matlock. The Riber branch became extinct in 1668, on the death of Wm. Wolley. The Allen Hill branch ended in 1827 by the death of Mr. Adam Wolley, whose daughter mar^d Hurt and Clarke, the former taking the name of Wolley.

SIMPSON.—Presumed ancestors of the Simpsons of the Study, Bonsall, lately represented by Adam Simpson, whose son, John Simpson, Esq^r., of Heathill, near Manchester, a J.P. for Lancashire, whose eldest son John lived in Devonshire, and Richard, the 2^d, at Mellor Lodge in this County, and others, Mr. Blythe Simpson, of Derby, grandfather of Mr. Simpson, Registrar of Her Majesty's Court of Probate, Derby, was of the Bonsall family, as was also the late Mr. Robert Simpson and others.

BOWNE.—Most likely of a family at Matlock from the time of Hen. 7^o. Many branches either lately or still resident there.

HARDING.—This family have been seated here and at Wirksworth, Balidon, and at Hopton for many years, and are still in being at Manchester, probably at Bonsall and other places.—See my pedigree.

MARPLE.—Remained here for several generations. Supposed to be either extinct or removed.

FERNE.—Remained here for several generations. The heiress of one branch married Evans, ancestor of Wm. Evans, Esq^r., M.P. The heiress of another, supposed to be chief branch, mar^d. Turnor of Stoke, Rochford, Lincolnshire.

COLUMBELL.—A junior branch of Columbell of Darley, whose heiress mar^d. Marbury of Marbury, in Cheshire.

GREENSMITH.—Probably of the same family as the Greensmiths of Wirksworth and Standcliffe Hall. Rose to opulence through the lead mines, and had a grant of arms. Became extinct in the male line, in 1789, by the death of Herbert Greensmith, Esq^r. His aunt Hannah m. Edwd. Neville, of Staveley; left a large family, one of whom, Hannah, mar^d. Samuel Beard, whose son, Herbert Greensmith Beard, was father of Herbert Greensmith Beard, late of Rowall Hall, in Kellington, near Snaith, where now resides his only son, Mr. Herbert Earnshaw Beard.—See my Pedigrees.

BRASSINGTON MANOR.

WILCOCK.—Remained here for 6 generations, when the heiress married Millington. The sisters of the late Mr. Robt. Millington married Toplis, Haynes, and Wright. Two junior branches were of Chesterfield and Bonsall about the early part of the last century.—See my Pedigree.

GRATTON.—A daughter and heiress of Richard Gratton, of this place, about the beginning of last century married Ralph Sleigh, whose son Thomas was of Broadlow Ash, whose two daughters mar. Samuel Lankford and Edward Cheyney.

ALLSOP.—Numerous families of this name still reside here, and have done so for many generations.

BUXTON.—A branch of the same family as those of Bradbourn. Richard Buxton, of Brassington, entered his pedigree at Dugdale's Visitation of 1662, was then 35 years old, and had five daughters and a brother John, of Ashbourn, who was it is presumed testator, 1699; devised to his nephew, John Buxton, with remainder to his —testator's—nephew, William Newton, whose descendants mar^d. Hayne and Locker.

TOPLIS.—This family is now extinct here. The last male of this family living here, Mr. Geo. Toplis, left two daughters, mar^d. to Mr. James and Mr. Adsetts. There are other branches living elsewhere.—See my Pedigree.

LANE.—A very respectable family. The heiress married Richard Buxton, in her right of Brassington, grandfather of the above-named John Buxton, who made his will in 1699.

CHARLTON.—The representative of this family, Captain William Charlton, of Brassington Hall, about 1851 had a son, Alfred, who left issue. Captain Charlton had a brother George, who is most likely the representative of this family.

IRETON WOOD MANOR.

BLACKWALL.—This family, who have been settled at Blackwall, in Kirk Ireton, from a remote period, as appears by the records of the Duchy Court of Lancaster, is quite a distinct family from that of Blackwall in Taddington. The late John Blackwall, Esq., left an only surviving dau., mar^d. the Reverend Mr. Evans, whose son took his mother's name and estate.

STORER.—An old family existing here and Kirk Ireton, at the end of the 17th century.

COCKERHAM.—For many generations at Walston; copyholders of Alderwasley and

Ashleyhay. Supposed to be extinct about the end of the last century on the death of Mr. Wm. Cockerham, without issue.

HOLME, or HOLMES.—Richard Holmes, temp. Ja. I., surrendered his copyhold estate at Ireston Wood to his son John, whose great grandson, John, was of Kniveton, a y^{or}. son, whose dau. mar^d. Hurd.—See my Pedigree.

The above contains all, or most, that is known of the families of the Copyholders whose intakes or encroachments were confirmed in 1620.

Wakefield.

T. N. INCE.

TOMB-STONE INSCRIPTION AT NEWTON SOLNEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE RELIQUARY.

DEAR SIR,—The following inscription is taken from a flat stone in the Chancel of the Church at Newton Solney (Co. Derby), my native village, and is, I think, deserving of a place in the "Reliquary."

"Sacred to the Memory of
THOMAS GAYFERE,
Late of Abingdon Street,
Westminster,
Who departed this life
Oct. 20th, 1827.
Aged 72.

"His qualities as a Man will find their best Memorial in the affection of his Survivors, while the Restoration of King Henry the Seventh's Chapel, and the Hall, at Westminster, will prove a lasting Monument of his Abilities as an Architect."

The Restoration of Henry the Seventh's Chapel in 1809 was a most remarkable work, and nearly free from the blunders of the period. Neale, in his History of the Abbey (Vol. 1, p.p. 21-27), says:—

"There was little occasion for the interference of the architect, all the labour of arranging the work, tracing out the details and ornaments, and supplying defects from corresponding parts being left to the discretion and industry of the mason. It is no eulogium to say that the execution of this task could not have been entrusted to a more capable artizan than Mr. Gayfere."

Cottingham, in his work on the Chapel, says with regard to the Restoration:—

"The whole is a faithful restoration of the original, except the perforated parapet, which would have been more correct if the coping had been angled at the back. It is but justice to my late revered friend, Mr. Gayfere, to state that he made a design to that effect, which was, however, set aside."

Mr. Gayfere was well known to my father, Thos. Greatorex, F.R.S., F.L.S., Organist of Westminster Abbey, who had a house at Newton, and no doubt was induced to fix upon that spot as a place of retirement in order to be near his old friend.

I have not been able to find out anything of Mr. Gayfere's origin or family, except that his father was also a master mason, and superintended the building of the old Westminster Bridge.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

The Grove, Durham.

EDWARD GREATOREX.

TRANSCRIPT OF AN OLD DEED IN THE PARISH CHEST OF S. ALKMUND'S, DERBY; EVIDENTLY DRAWN UP BY THE REV. MR. CANTRELL, VICAR OF THAT PARISH, IN ONE OF HIS SQUABBLES WITH THE CORPORATION.

COMMUNICATED BY THE REV. W. BERESFORD.

"AN ACCOUNT OF Y^e VICARAGE HOUSE.

"ACCORDING to the Antient Cannons and Constitutions of y^e Church, there could be no such Thing as y^e Consecration of a Church without a Manse & a Glebe: Bp: Gibson in his Codex Juris civilis observes that this is y^e Case with respect to our own Constitution, so that where there is a Church there is, or ought to be, an House for y^e Minister to live in; & with respect to a Vicaridge I beg leave to observe that it is necessary to be so because since all Vicars are oblig'd by Law to Residence, They must have an House in right of their Churches to live and reside in. But in this present Case of y^e Church of St. Alkmund, Residence is more particularly requir'd, by the Letters Patent of Q. Mary, as well as by Statute, & an House is order'd for that purpose; and since there was a constant succession of Ministers regularly presented by the Corporation from time to time, as appears by a Record now in my hands, it is

net to be doubted but those Ministers had an House belonging to y^e Ch: to live in. From about y^e beginning of y^e Reign of K: James I. till after y^e Restoration, y^e is to say, During the time The Corporation regularly presented, the Ministers were in possession successively of an House, & to speak more particularly of that House near y^e Ch: lately in y^e tenure or occupation of Mr. Horsington. Mr. H. Coke was Minister of St. Alkmunds from about y^e year 1612 to 1645—6 and was in possession of that House, as we are able to prove both by Witnesses and Records. [And here it is worth observing that this is Time immemorial, w^{ch} is Prescription in Law, & in y^e Case of y^e Church as y^e Books inform us creates a Right] upon his leaving y^e Ch: an order was made in y^e Hall Book 1645—6 to pay him the arrears due from y^e Corporation (who then paid to y^e Minister £34 p: annum) 'upon his delivering up quiet possession of y^e House belonging to y^e Ch:', w^{ch} was done accordingly, & Mr. Bakewell his successor took possession of it, & liv'd in it as appears by witnesses and Records, & the attestation of his own Daughter, who was born there. After him succeeded Mr. Herring who was also possessed of y^e same House. After him succeeded Mr. Souldon who was likewise in possession of the same House, as many now living well remember & continued in it till after the Restoration when he removed hence to Cubley. Upon this avoidance there was no regular Presentation made by the Corporation, and consequently y^e House, Gardens, Rights, & Dues of the Church fell of Course by Law into y^e Hands of y^e Ch: wardens to be taken care of during the vacancy, as Guardians of y^e Ch: in Law, till another Minister is presented, capable of receiving e'm & to whom They are accountable. But y^e Corporation still neglecting to present, Divine Offices were performed as there was occasion, by y^e neighbouring Minister of All Saints, Dr. Boylston, To whom in Consideration of his Service, The Benefit of y^e House was given, wherein Mr. Soulden lately liv'd whilst He there officiated, provided w^{ch} w^a he ceased to minister 'He would deliver y^e Key to y^e Ch: Wardens' all w^{ch} was very right regular and according to Law, the Ch: Wardens being Guardians of y^e Ch: & empower'd during every vacancy to receive the House, Goods, Rights, &c. of y^e Ch: & to dispose of a share out of 'em for y^e Supply of y^e Cure of Mr. Souldens resignation. (1).

"From that time till about y^e year 1712 there was no Residing Minister But in y^e beginning of that year pursuant to y^e order and Letters Patent of Q. Mary The Donative of St Alkmunds was erected into a Vicaridge by y^e late Bp: upon y^e prayer of y^e Patron, the Corporation. By y^e advice and approbation of y^e Earl of Macclesfield who knew very well the state of y^e Parish an account was taken of y^e House & dimensions of y^e Ground, w^{ch} were put into an Endowment as belonging immemorially to y^e Church, & w^{ch} was by a proper Syndic of y^e Prerogative Court executed accordingly, and since this Endowment was not made in a clandestine manner but was notorious to y^e whole Parish who never objected ag^t it, nor claim'd any right to y^e House, it is affirmed by those that are skilled in Eccles affairs to be irreversible, & that y^e Ch: has an indisputable Right to the House, and y^e apurtenances thereunto belonging. After y^e Removall of Dr. Boylston & his ceasing to take of y^e Cure The House was inhabited by another Clergyman Mr. Horsington who liv'd in it many years rent free & gave this reason why he would pay none to y^e Parish, viz., the House belong'd to y^e Ch: & y^e Parish had no right to it. But when a proper minister was plas'd there it would belong to him. For a Conclusion I would beg leave to add that the Endowment was made wth: great Deliberation by y^e joint advice & assistance of these great men, viz: the L^d Chief Justice Parker now Earl of Macclesfield (thro whose hands the affairs of the Parish for many years had pass'd) the L^d Chancellor Harcourt the late L^d Bp: Rochester Dr. Henchman Chancellor of London & Mr. Pearson Civilians & therefore we may well suppose that the affair stands upon a good & solid foundation.

"But w^t still further confirms this Right is y^e Legal Possession w^{ch}. y^e present Vicar has by His Induction, for He y^e is in possession is presumed by the Law to have the right till y^e Contrary be prov'd w^{ch}: has yet been never done and it is no inconsiderable Circumstance w^{ch}: I am going to mention that upon my taking possession of the House then tenanted by Mr. H. Mr. H. attourned Tenant to me which shews my possession & paid Rent £3 p. Mr. Munday w^{ch}: I received for several years and gave receipts for it in my own name as Landlord & Vicar so y^e since I am now in the real actual & legal possession of the House &c: by virtue of my Induction w^{ch} I have ready to produce, I cannot be ousted by Law unless they can produce a better Title and I challenge e'm to shew any Deed conveyance or other writing w^{ch}: can prove a Title and I desire y^e Question may be asked whether any residing Minister regularly presented ever paid any rent for y^e use of y^e poor, & w^t: y^e rent w^a: In all the Parish books I do not remember one Instance of any such Paym^t:

"In the Old Parish Book it is expressly call'd y^e Vicaridge House & the Parsonage House, & Mr. Coke's House & Mr. Bakewell's House."





THE SALISBURY GIANT AND HOB-NOB,
WITH ATTENDANTS AND REGALIA.

THE RELIQUARY.

APRIL, 1872.

THE SALISBURY GIANT AND HOB-NOB.

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A., ETC.

As most of the readers of the "Reliquary" are aware, many cities possessed in the "good old times" their "giants," their "hob-nobs," their "dragons," and other monsters, which were used either in Guild processions, in lord mayors' or other mayoral shows, in tournaments, and in other festive and popular observances and gatherings. Thus in our own country, London had its "Gog and Magog," Norwich, Burford, and other places, their "dragons," and Chester, Coventry, Salisbury, Shrewsbury, Holmby, and many other places, had their giants of one kind or other. These monsters probably take their origin from the legendary peopling of this island by giants, and the contest which eventually, after the arrival of the Trojans, took place between Corinæus and Gogmagog, so graphically described by old Philip Drayton in his *Poly-Olbion*. The legendary story of the peopling of our island with a race of giants is very curious. It is to the effect that the Emperor Dioclesian had thirty-three self-willed and strong-minded daughters, the eldest of whom was named Albion, for whom he at last obtained an equal number of husbands, with whom, however, they could not agree, and to relieve themselves from "home-rule" by their rightful lords, agreed each one to cut her husband's throat. This being effected, and the thirty-three guilty ladies having returned to their father's house, he resolved to rid himself of them by putting them all on board a ship, giving them half a year's provisions, and turning them adrift. The ship having at length been driven to this island, they landed, and gave it the name Albion, after the eldest of the party. The devil, who had hitherto guided them and attended them through their various changes, now very kindly raised up visionary husbands for them, and they became the mothers of a race of "horrible giants," who spread and spread until the advent of the

Trojans. After describing the wanderings of Æneas (or Brute) and his son Ascanius, after the destruction of Troy, his causing the death of his parents, his leaving Italy, his subsequent discovery of the Isle of Albion, and his landing at Totnes, Drayton thus proceeds:—

"Then, forraging this Ile, long promis'd them before,
Amongst the ragged Cleeues those monstrous Giants sought:
Who (of their dreadful kind) t'appall the Troians, brought
Great *Gogmagog*, an Oake that by the roots could teare;
So mightie were (that time) the men who liued there:
But, for the vse of Armes he did not vnderstand
(Except some rock or tree, that summing next to hand
Hee raz'd out of the earth to execute his rage)
Hee challenge makes for strength, and offereth there his gage.
Which, *Corin* taketh vp, to answer by and by,
Vpon this sonne of Earth his vtmost power to try.
All, doubtful to which part the victorie would goe,
Vpon that loftie place at *Plimmouth*, call'd the *Hoe*,
Those mightie Wrestlers met; with many an ireful look
Who threatned, as the one hold of the other tooke:
But, grapled, glowing fire shines in their sparkling eyes.
And, whilst at length of arme one from the other lyes,
Their lusty sinewes swell like cables, as they strue:
Their feet such trampling make, as though they forc't to driue
A thunder out of earth; which s'agger'd with the weight:
Thus, eithers vtmost force vrg'd to the greatest height.
Whilst one vpon his hip the other seekes to lift,
And th'adverse (by a turne) doth from his cunning shift,
Their short-fetcht troubled breath a hollow noise doth make,
Like bellowes of a Forge. Then *Corin* vp doth take
The Giant twixt the grayns; and voyding of his hould
(Before his combrous feet he well recouer could)
Pitcht head-long from the hill: as when a man doth throw
An Axtree, that with sleight deliuered from the ice
Rootes vp the yeelding earth: so that his violent fall,
Strooke *Neptune* with such strength, as shouldred him withall;
That where the monstrous waues like Mountaines late did stand,
They leap't out of the place, and left the bared sand
To gaze vpon wide heauen: so great a blowe it gaue.
For which the conquering *Brute*, on *Corinæus* braue
This horne of land bestow'd, and markt it with his name;
Of *Corin*, *Cornwall* call'd, to his immortal fame."

The names of *Gogmagog* and *Corinæus* are perpetuated in the Guildhall giants, who, however, are more frequently of late years known as *Gog* and *Magog* (and at one time were designated *Brandamore* and *Colbrant*), and other giants, in provincial cities, were known by the same names.

It is not, however, my intention, although the subject is a most tempting one to me, to enter in my present article into the subject of civic giants generally. All I intend to do is to call attention to almost the only example of these monstrosities which, exclusive of the Guildhall giants (which, by the way, are not the same which were used in the moving pageants of former times), remaining to us at the present day. Salisbury has, therefore, the honour of being the only English city which can boast a veritable perambulating giant, with his hob-nob and staff of attendants and regalia. At Chester, they had formerly annually, according to ancient custom, a pageant, consisting of a family of four giants, with dragon and other animals, hobby-horses, a naked boy, and other figures. These giants in 1661 were newly made "as neere as may be like as they were before, at five pounds a giant the least

that can be, and four men to carry them at two shillings and sixpence each ;" the materials of which the monsters were to be made were "hoopes of various magnitudes, and other productions of the cooper, deal boards, nails, pasteboard, scaleboard, paper of various sorts, with buckram, size-cloth, and old sheets for their bodies, sleeves and skirts, which were to be coloured." One pair of the "olde sheets" were intended to cover the "father and mother gyants" and "three yards of buckram for the mother's and daughter's hoods," and there was also a goodly supply needed of "tinsille, tinfoil, gold and silver leaf, and colours of various kinds, with glue and paste." One of the entries is very ludicrous. It runs thus: "For arsnick to put into the paste, to save the giants from being eaten by the rats, 1s. 4d." Though saved from the jaws of the rats, the Chester giants have been eaten up by time, and are no longer known. So has that at Coventry, which in 1533 cost 27s. 4d., and whose "dressyng" in the next year put the Cappers' Company to the expense of sixpence ! On this same "gyant" in 1547 ninepence was laid out for canvas, to make him a new skirt ; and in 1553 money was also spent in "mendyng and payntyng the gyand," and at various times twopence was "paid for the candlestick in his head, and the light," which "light" was a "waxe candell." These, and all others, as I have named, have passed away, and the Salisbury giant, as a "perambulator," is the last of his race !

The Salisbury giant and hob-nob formerly belonged to the Worshipful Guild of Tailors of that venerable city, by whom, I am happy to say, they have, at my suggestion made to Mr. Stevens, been placed in the admirable "Salisbury and South Wilts Museum" in their "native town." These curious figures, which were formerly used in the Guild processions and civic pageants of Salisbury, are formed of wicker-work, laths, and hoops, and covered with pasteboard and drapery. They formerly stood in Tailors' Hall—a venerable building still standing, although in a dilapidated condition, in Milford-street. The giant, it will be seen from the accompanying engraving (plate XXIII.), from a photograph taken specially for me, is full dressed, and wears a cocked hat, two immense sashes, and a large collar and cuffs of lace. His sword and mace, and the badge of the company, are shown held by attendants. The hob-nob—in reality a "hobby-horse"—is in form of a horse, covered with drapery ; and a net, which covers the man inside, is spread over its back. This figure, in the pageant, used to gambol around the giant, and, with his other attendants, keep the course clear for his "progress." Its prototype may still be seen in some of the curious Christmas customs, in one, at all events, of the villages of the Peak of Derbyshire : I allude to the "hobby horse" and "snap-dragon." Of this I shall give some particulars, with engravings, on another occasion.

Winster Hall, Derbyshire.

CHURCH GOODS IN THE EAST RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF YORK, TEMP. EDWARD VI.

BY THE REV. MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, B.D., F.S.A., ETC.

THE following inventories are in a bound book in the Public Record Office: the MS. has been repaired with tracing paper, and the handwriting is wretchedly crabbed and bad. I have not added a Glossary, as it would have been simply composed of cuttings from my "Sacred Archæology," and have contented myself with giving a few explanations of the more difficult terms and ill-spent or rare words. The return was drawn up in the month of August, 154. The Commissioners were Sir William Babthorpe, Sir Robert Constable, Sir Rauff Ellerker, Knights, John Dylesfeld, Lancelot Aldfurde, Esquires. The Churches are jotted down without any definite arrangement, thus precluding the possibility of identification where only fragments of the inventory or names remain. The certificates of Chantries do not exist for the East Riding, or they would have been included. The inventories of the West Riding have the half of each page destroyed by rats or mice; and only one list exists for the North Riding.

Aug. 16. 6 Edw. VI.

EST LUTTON BUKROS.—j chalice of silver taken awaie by Mr. Wandefford j vestment of derynk with all theings be'onginge to the same remaininge in the hands John Darsons. ij belles & the leade taken awaie by Richarde Mandsfeld.

KIRKLYE GRYNDALL.—Aug. 15. j challes of silver parcell gilt ijij alter clothes ijij copes bustean ijij vestments of the same ij candlesteicks j paire of sensers of brasse ij bells ij handbells j sacringbell j hollie watter pott of brasse the church theacked with leade.

THIRKELBIE CHAPELL.—j chales of silver parcell gilt j vestment of whit bustean j albe j alter clothe of the same j handbell j litle bell in the custodie of Jo. Hadblyer j messeboke carred to the Church of Yorke.

DOWYGHIE CHAPELL.—Aug. 15. j challes of tynne j vestment of whyt bustian with all things thereto belonging j bell ij alter clothes ij towells j handbell & the queir all leaded

WEAVERTHORPE.—Aug. 16. j vestment single of lynng clothe flowryd. j challes of silver parcell gilt ij corporaxes with their cases ij candelsteicks of brasse ij alter clothes ijij bellis in the steepill j crosse of tynne ij crewetts j paire of sensures of brasse j handbell ij towells and the church is thaked with leed.

WYNTRINGHAM.—Aug. 16. j cope of grene silke & j vestment with ij tunacles of the same silke. j vestment of wheyt bustian j vestment of blake worsted ijij albes. j corporax ijij bellis in the steepill j handbell j sanctus bell j challes of silver At KNAPTONE Chapell j corporax ij alter clothes j towell ij bellis j handbell j vestment of read with all things thereto belonging Sir Wm. Wilsone Curat

AUBURN.—j challes parcell gilt ijij vestments whereof j of blew silke j of tawney chamlet silke j of whyt bustian & j of blake ij candlesticks of latine ijij alter clothes of lynng clothe ij bellis j towell of lynng clothe Rob Ellerbue Vicar

KIRKBYE UNDERDALL.—j challes of silver parcell gilt ijij vestments whereof ij of whyt bustian j of black saye & thother of greine ij albes j cope of reade taffyraye ij alter clothes ij laten candlesteicks ij towelles ij lokchests ij belles in the stepell j litle hand bell j sacring bell the church covered with leade & the queirs with boards Sir Jo Whaname parson

WEST SUTTON.—j challes of silver ij bellis in the stepell j hand bell j sacring bell j crowsett of powder j old vestment of buckerinne with a sayt [suit] j albe the chappell thaked with leade standithe within the manor of West Sutton ij myles from the parishes church & the Vicare fynds the preest by deere [the year]

SKELTRENBKE.—ijij vestments j of grene sendall with a crosse of silke j of dornix j of busthen & the other of wroyht silke with flowers ij albes ij table clothes j of dyaper the other of linnen ij diaper towelles ij latten candlesticks ij tynne crewetts j surples j carpet j cope of grene bustian j chyst ij lynng corporaxe clothes j cressmatorye of leade ij bellis in the stepell

HELPERTHORPE.—j challes of silver parcell gilt ij bells in the steple j hand bell j sanctus bell j sacring bell iij alter clothes with j surplesse j crosse of brasse ij crewetts j vestment & j cope of read worsted j other vestment of whyt bustian

FLYMMEY.—Aug. 15. ij belles in the steppell j challece of silver j corporax j vestment of read worsted

YEDINGHAM.—ij old vestments of dornix ij albes with all things to them belonging j old cope of fustian iij alter clothes j chalice of silver ij bells in the steppell the bodie of the church covered with leade & the quiere with stones. Sir Thos Buttre Vicare

BURDSALL.—ij belles ij handbells j challes of silver parcell gilt j vestment of read velvet with the albe & all things thereto belonging j vestment of single sarnet with the albe ut supra j blewe vestment in satyn in burcions [branched. *burgeon, a bud*] with the albe ut supra j cope & ij alter clothes & ij towelles ij candelstecks of latyne j crewetts ij paire of sensures ij chests maid with locks keys thereto belonging j vestment of whyt twill with thalbe Sir Rob Watsone Curat

LANGTONE.—j challes of silver ij vestments j of read bustian and the other of blewe saye j cope of blewe saye ij albes iij alter clothes j handbell ij crewetta of powder ij bells in the steppill

WHARRAM PEIRCE.—The church theked with leade ij bells in the steppell ij hand bells j chalice of silver ij alter clothes ij vestments j of read worsted & the other of blacke saye.

SCRAMINGHAM.—The church covered with bords j challes of silver parcell gilt j pair of tynne ij crewetts of powder ij bellis j crosse of leade of oversea worke j suyt of greane vestments of saursnet with j cope of the same iij vestments iij of theme with albes & the fourte with albe wherof j is of blewe saye with with (*sic*) a read crosse other ij of whyt bustean with read crosses and the fourte of greane silke with a read crosse iij alter clothes ij towelles j corporax clothe ij latyn candelstecks j paire of latyne sensers j hand bell

NORTEN.—j challes silver ij belles j hand bell j sacring bell j albe j paire of sensures j blew vestment j cope ij towelles ij alter clothes Jamys Smythe Vicare

WETWANGE.—ij belles in the steppell j challes of silver parcell gilt ij copes of grene dornin j vestment of read saye with all things belonging. j vestment of blewe silke with all things iij old vestments ij alter clothes iij hand towelles j vestment of blewe damaske with all thyngs. j table iij crewetts of tynne j paire of sensares of latyn j hand bell j serples j rotchett j cressmaterie of latene j litle hollie watter fatt of leade ij corporax cases & j corporan clothe ij cheists & hollie watter fatt of brasse ij cheists Richard Hewbye Vicare

HESLERTONE.—j challes silver parcell gilt iij vestments j cope iij alter clothes appertynnyng to the alter the church covered with leade in the *Chapell* j challes of silver ij litle belles in the ende of the chapell ij vestments with albes j alter clothe

SLEDMER.—j cope and vestment of greane saye with j albe & all other thyngs j cope of Stowe saye j surples iij alter clothes ij towelles j challece of silver parcell gilt j corporax j litle pix of brasse ij candelstecks of brasse j crosse of brasse ij litle bells in the steppill j sacring bell ij hand bells j vestment of read saye Rog Rechardsone Curate

NORTH GRYMSTON.—j challes of sylver with the paten j corporax case with j corporax j read vestment of worsted j vestment of whyt bustian j grene vestment j whyt vestment of bustian j cope ij alter clothes ij albes ij bells in the steppill j hand bell ij litle belles in the quere, j surples j cressmatorye of leade ij crewetts Rob Hardinge Vicare

FFRIDATHORPE.—ij belles j challes parcell gilt ij vestments with their albes the j read saye & thother black saye j surples Wm Marshall Vicare

WHATRAM IN THE STREITE.—(Wm. Stansbye Vicare) j challes of silver parcell gilt j vestment of blewe silke ij vestments of read saye j vestment of greine silke ij albes ij alter clothes ij towelles ij belles in the steppell j hand bell j paire of seansares of latene j crosse of wode plated over with latene j cope of grene silke

CELLOME [Cowlam].—Henry Grymstone Parson. j chales parcell gilt ij belles ij brasse candelstecks j hand bell j cope of whyt velvet ij vestments of whyt velvet with their albes ij table cloth ij towells ij crewetts j serples j old vestment j pix of brass a paire of old sensars a cressmatorye

SETTRINGTON.—(Rob Wysdome personne) the quere & bothe the illes is covered with leade & the iijrd parte of the bodie of the church with bourds j challes of silver being xiiij unces gilt iij belles ij hand bells j peice of tynne j pare of tynne ij crewetts of powder j crosse of tynne iij vestments j of read purple velvet j crosse of blewe & j of whyt silke with a crosse of read sarsnet & another with golding wyers j of whyt bustian ij copes ij of greane dornix ij of whyt bustian iij alter clothes j corporax clothe ij laten candelstecks j paire of latene sensures.

SKOWELTHORPE.—Chapell leaded save the steppell ij belles j hand bell j vestment of

- grene crewell j albe j challes of coper & gilt j alter clothe ij candelstecks of latyne
j pix of tynne j crewett of powder
- BERRYTHORPE.—(Edmond Newton Curate) covered in parte with leade part with
berds j challes of silver j albe j vestment of blew saye ij alter clothes of lynnyng
clothe ij belles in the stepell j hand bell ij candelstecks of latene j candelstek
of latene j cope of whyt & read bustian
- SHEIRBURNE.—(Rob Cuersone Curate) covered with leade iij bells in the stepell ij
chaleasis of silver parcell gilt j corporax clothe ij vestments whereof j of whyt
bustian j of blew worsted & j of grene saye ij albes j cope of whyt bustean ij alter
clothes ij towells j crewett of tynne j paire of sensures of brasse j hale of hardens
[flannel] clothe j sacring bell j hand bell
- BUOTHORPE.—(Roger Hollengs Vicare) j challes parcell gilt ij alter clothes iij vest-
ments of blew silke j vestments of blacke silke ij coppes j of whyt chamlet & the
other of reade taffetaye ij latene candelstecks ij chysts j watter fatt of brasse j sacring
bell j hand bell iij bells hangyng in the stepell
- CHAPELL OF LEPNIGTONE.—(Jo Wright Curate) ij belles j hand bell j vestment of
whyt twill ij alter clothes ij towelles j corporax clothe j eodde [pillow] j crewett
j crosse of tynne j challes silver parcell gilt
- THORPE BASSETT.—Aug. 15. j challes weynge v uncess. j corporax with the case
j sacring bell ij crewetts ij candelstecks of puter ij vestments with albes & stolles
j cope of saye & ij alter clothes iij towelles j funt clothe ij coverletts j crosse of
latten j pax j paire of sensures j surples ij chysts j vaill ij belles xx stennes weight
j hande bell j cressmatorie of latyn. the church covered with lead cent' xx yerdys in
lengthe & vj in breede Wm More Curate
- KERKEHAM.—iij vestments j blew worstett j of whyt bustean & j of grene dornix j
cope of blew worsted ij alter clothes ij towelles j litle candelstecks of irone j challes
of silver ij belles in the stepill
- RELINGTON.—j challice of silver ungit iij unceis iij vestments with their albes & other
parcells belonging j of read wusted j of blew wusted & the other of wroughte silke
ij alter clothes iij towelles j sirples j rotchett j vale clothe iij copes ij saye j dornix
ij funte clothes ij great belles in the stepell j litle bell j holme watter fatte of brasse
ij candelstecks of brasse j paire of sensures ij crewetts j cressmatorie ij coverletts ij
corporaxes with the coverings iij fflanders chysts & litle copborde j founte clothe
j chapell at SKAMESTONE covered with lead j challes of silver ij vestments with their
albes j corporax ij alter clothes ij belles j cope saye j surples j hand bell j towell
Wm Abbot Vicar
- WESTOWE.—j challes of silver parcell gilt iij vestments ij of whyt satteine j other of
read satten & iijrd of blew with ij albes ij stoles j sarp clothe [a surplice] j
rotchett ij alter clothes iij towelles j pin of coper j cressmatorie of leade j paire of
sasures j old crosse clothe of silke iij bells in the stepill ij hand bells j sacring
bell ij latene candelstecks j hollie water fatt of leade. Wm Bekfeld Vicare

WAPENTAKE OF DICKERINGE.

- FFLAMBERUGH.—(Antony Huke Curate) j bell j hand bell j challes of silver j vestment
of yalowe sattene with a albe ij table clothes j corporax j towell j paire of orgains
j vestment of yalowe chamlet with albe
- HUNMANBIE.—(Thos. Johnsons Vicare) iij great belles in the stepill j sanctus bell
j challes of silver j silver pax j pare of geyt j pix of silver j hollie suyt of greane
satten damaske j vestment of grene sattene j of grene dornix j of blake worsted j of
whyt bustian j cope of greine sattene j of blew sarsnet j of greine dornix & another
of whyt bustian ij alter clothe iij towells ij hand belles ij surpleses j challes veinge
v unces sold by the parisshes for the repairing of the church
- FFYMLEY.—(Jamys Ch er Curate) iij belles j challes with a patent j vestment
of read worsted brodered with yalowe with albes & tunacles thereto belonging j
vestment of grene sattene j vestment of grene saie with a albe j vestment of whyt
bustian j vestment with j albe of blacke wusted iij altar clothes ij towells j paire of
sasures j pix of latene j corporax of whyt bustian ij sirples j hand bell j chyst ij
latene candelstecks j crosse
- GALMETON.—iij bellis j challes of silver parcell gilt ij altar clothe ij vestments j of
blewe violles [? violet] j of greane crewells & j of blacke silke j albe j cope of grene
crewells j paire of latene sensers j hand bell j corporax with case j pix of lattene
- CLOWGHTONE.—(Will. Knags Curate) ij towells j vestment of blacke wusted j albe
j vestment of bustian with j albe ij table clothes of lining clothe j surples j ratchett
j corporax with case ij crewetts j challes j cope ij bellis j hand bell j arke
- FFOXFOLDS.—(Rob. Dale Curate) j challes of silver ij vestments j of read silke & the
other of greane silke ij corporaxes ij albes ij belles j hand bell.
- LOWTHORPE.—(Thos. Curate) j challes of silver parcell gilt ij candelstecks iij
belles in the stepell iij hand belles j sacring bell j hollie watter fatte j paire of old

- orgains ij crewetts j old serplis j ratchet j suyt of black velvet ryped [? ribbed] with gold j suyt of whyt bustian j suyt of tauncy vorsted j vestment of silke with a crosse of yalawe j of grene vorsted with a crosse of reade j cope of silke floured with gold j vestment of blewe vorsted j old cope of silke ij copes of donax blacke & flowers of reade vj old alter clothes vj towells j yalawe cope of silke j corporaxe j suyt of whyt & greine sairsnet without cope j suyt of read sairsnet striped with gold
- SKAWBIE.**—(Rob. Storke Vicare) j challes of silver with a patent ungit j old read vestment of sairsnet with albe & the amyse j old read vestment of silke with albe & amyse ij vestments of bustian j old cope of silke iij alter clothes of ij yereds qu. a peace iij. towells of lining clothe ij bells in the stepill & j that is broken j hand bell ij sacring belles ij latten candelsteks
- GARTONE.**—(Hen. Trayn Vicare) j challes silver gilt j cope of saye ij vestments j whyt & the other read silke j vestment of blake saye iij belles ij twell towells
- WAULD NEWTON.**—(Will. Towndall Curat) j challes silver j vestment of blewe vorsted j vestment of grene dernix j cope of blew vorsted ij belles j hand bell j table clothe ij old towells j old serples j chist j corporax xij crewetts
- MUSTON.**—(Jo Peircey Vicar) j challes of silver parcell gilt j vestment of blewe sangle sattene j vestment of whyt fustean ij bells ij hand bells j litle bell ij table clothes j towell j litle fatte of brass j chyst j surples ij corporaxs ij cases ij crewetts ij albes j cope of whyt fustean
- KILLOME.**—(Rich. Grene Vicar) iij great bells j litle bell j challes of silver j vestment of read silke with a corporax and all things belonging thereto j vestment of blew vorsted j albe & a cope of the same j vestment of grene without the albe j vestment of whyt fustean ij alter clothes ij towells ij latten candelsteks j sacring bell j paire of sensures j paire of orgains ij paxis
- LANGSTOTT CUM COLLEME.**—(Rob. Skawbrey) j challes of silver parcell gilt iij vestments grene & with whyt sattene iij albes with other geire thereto belonging iij belles in the Stepill
- COTTANE.**—j challes of silver parcell gilt j vestment of dernin with a albe ij litle belles
- FFOWLTONE.**—(Antonye ff . . . rame Vicar) ij challasses of silver j pax of silver iij bells in the stepill j litle bell j grene vestment of velvet j old suyt of grene silke j vestment of blewe silke j vestment of grene vorsted j cope of blewe j yalawe vestment of silke xj alter clothes x towelles j hollie watter fatt of brasse
- BUTTRWICKE CHAPPELL.**—(Thos. Wright Curate) j challes of silver ij belles in the stepell j vestment of whyt bustyan j clothe of lining j hand bell
- FFOSTON.**—(Will. Mydleton Vicar) j vestment of blewe vorsted with j albe & ij chesibles & j cope of blewe vorsted of red velvet (*sic*) j vestment of read silke with the albe & a cope of the same & ij chesables j old vestment ij vestments ij chesables of whyt silke without all es j vestment of blewe sattene with all thyngs, j vestment of changeable sattene with albe j old whyt vestment with a albe ij treunte clothes ij husling [houseelling] clothes iij hand towelles iij corporaxs cases ij corporaxs & vj alter clo hes a Bibie & a paraphrasis of the newe testament the Boke of Common Praier. iij candelsteks a sacring bell ij hand belles j paire of old sensers j watter orewett ij challasses silver j of theame parcell gilt j j aire of orgains j surples j presse an awmerrie ij chests iij belles in the stepill j pix of cooper j vestment of read velvet j vestment of blake vorsted with a albe
- BURTONE FFLEMYNGE.**—(Jo. Cok . . . Vicar) j challes of silver ij vestments j of reade saye & thoder of blewe vorsted j albe j cope of read saye ij alter clothes ij towe ls ij bells j hand bell
- AWBURNE CHAPPELL.**—(Christ. Wyske Curate) ij alter clothes j vestment of greane settene j of blacke vorsted j albe & j old blacke cope of blake saye j surples j chyst j hollie watter fatt of brasse j hand bell ij belles in the stepill a crosse of brasse ij crewetts a paire of sensures
- CARNABIS AND FFRASTROPE CHAPPELL.**—(Jas. Todd Vicar) ij albes ij vestments j cope of reade j challes of silver iij great belles j sacring bell ij hand bells of brasse j crewett ij alter clothes iij towells ij corporaxs j casse j sensare j sirples j ratchet ij stavills (*i.e.* stoles) The Chapell j pix a crematorie a challes of silver parcell gilt ij vestments with all things j old vestment ij corporaxs cases j serples j ratchet ij alter clothes iij towells, a cod, j tre [wooden] crosse a crosse clothe a sacring bell j paire of sensures a ambre ij bells ij crewetts
- ARRAGHAM.**—(Joillet calf parson) j challes of silver j whyt vestment j albe.
- GATTONE.**—(Rich. Pauper the Curate) j challis of silver gilt vj towelles of lynnyng clothe j paire of sensures of brasse j hollie watter fatt of brasse j colorde with latyne j vestment of blacke chamlet j singyll vestment of bustian j vestment of fustian iij alter clothes ij codes j vaill ij corporaxs with coverings j lynning before the alter of sarsnet j crewett j sacring bell j hand bell j sanctus bell ij bells in the stepill
- BAINTON.**—(Hen. Salven Vicar) j challes of silver ij vestments of read vorsted j of blewe sattene in burgiens, with all thyngs, ij copes j of read vorsted thoder of whyt bustian ij alter clothes iij towells ij belles j hand bell j hollie watter fatt of brasse j corporax.

BURTON AGNES.—(Will Webster Vicar) j cope of chesabell (sc) ij tunacles & all thyngs of blew velvet j cope & chesabell of read velvet with ij tunacles & all things j cope j chesabell & ij tunacles & all other things of blew vorsted j chesabell of greene satten with the appurtenances. ij old chesabells j of greene silke the other of red vorsted j hangynge ij curtings & j fount cloth of silk and taffetaye j old clothe of diaper & ij of lining clothe ij old suyts with j cope of greine silk with the appurtenances vj towells iiij crewetts of lead iiij oballeses of silver parcell gilt j crematorye of brasse iiij belles j hand bell j sacring bell j paire of old sensures of brasse ij corporaxia j cape j paire of orgains of tyne j lytle peis & j litle oyle box of silver ij other chesabells the j of whyt & the other of read sattene

WILLERBIE.—(Thos. Markingdall Vicar) j challes parcell gilt iiij bells in the stepell j red silke cope j vestment of greine silke j vestment of whyt silke j vestment of blew chamlet ij table clothes of Lynne ij towelles j pane j paire of senashures of latene.

BEMPTONE.—(Will. Dawson Curate) j challes of copier j vestment of greine satene with all things j alter clothe iiij towells j corporax with a case j old cope ij belles in the stepill j hand bell j litle bell.

NAFFARTONE.—(Rich. Warter Vicar) iiij belles iiij copps wherof ij bustian & ij silke vij vestments ij suyts for deacon & sub-deacon of like sute, iiij albes iiij alter clothes vj towells ij paxis ij sacring bells ij crewetts ij chysts for some mene & register boke j paire of orgains a presse j paire of sensures j crosse j holle watter fatt a byble & a paraphrase j boke for oommon praiser a boke of omylies ij surplusses iiij challesses of silver iiij corporaxia ij hangings of blake damaske j suyt of rased velvet ij hand bells iiij candelstiks

RUDSTONE.—(J. Precked Curate) j challece of silver j vestment of dernix j vestment of yalowe silke j whyt cope iiij alter clothes iiij towells ij candelsteks of brasse ij belles & a corporax

BRIDLINGTON.—(Jo Kennet Curat) j challes silver with a patent gilt iiij belles of the gret sorte j cope of silke j vestment ij tunacles of whyt bustian flowered & bordered with grene floures and overthwarde with a red vorsted brodered with starres with albes & all things j cope & chesable & ij tunacles of red worsted thefelds & broderid with grene & yalowe flowers with orphais of blew vorsted & brodered with crowned veirres of gold with albes to them belonging j vestment of blake bustian ij tunacles of blacke vorsted with albes, j vestment of grene sattene with flowers of yalowe & read silke with albe and all things j vestment of read damaske & flowers of gold with the albe & all things iiij table clothes iiij towelles iiij chysts a crosse presse for boks j table j coburde j paire of tynne crewetts a bible a paraphrase of the boke of Communion ij Duglesse satters [psalters] j serplis j rachet ij candelsteks j paire of orgains ij hand bells

SEMAR.—(Rich. Leadbeter Curate) j challes of silver holle gilt j vestment of yalowe damaske with all things. j vestment of grene silke with all things j vestment of whyt satten in burgys [Bruges] j cope of read vorsted ij table clothes ij bells with j sanctus bell j bell broken j hand bell

(To be continued.)

THE WEBSTERS OF HARGREAVE.

BY LIEUT.-COL. FISHWICK, F.H.S.

THE estate now commonly known as Hargreave, or Hargrove, is situated in the township of Simonstone, in the chapelry of Padiham, in the County of Lancaster, and like most of the land in the district, is held under the manor of Ightenhill, and subject to the superior Lord of Clitheroe. The name appears originally to have been Horgreve, and in the 18th century it was described as Hargreave, *alias* Higher-grove. The Websters were settled here in the 15th century, and the property remained in the family for upwards of 400 years.

The following extracts are from a MS. in the Record Office,* the first part of which is, unfortunately, nearly obliterated; it shows, however, that "Richard Webster, of Horgreave, was seised in his demesne as of fee tayl, &c., by virtue of * * * unto him made by one Willm. Webster his auncestor near about the fifteenth yeare of Kinge Henrye the seaventhe [A.D. 1499—1500] of and in one messuage situate in Symondstone in the Countie of Lancaster and of * * * upon six acres of arable lande fouer acres of meadowe and fyve acres of pasture * * * belonginge and occupied with the same.

And the said Richard Webster being therof so seised and havinge issue Francis Webster your Subiectes father and Roger Webster your subiects Uncle—he the saide Richard Webster purposinge to make an estate * * * unto the said Roger Webster for his preferment of that howse and the other premises, [which] within these parts of the countrie is commonly called in Amytie when it is so made for the preferment of a yonger sonne for his lief, did together with Francis his eldest sonne, your oratour's father (whom he caused to join with him)—make a deed bearinge date in or about the eleaventhe yeare of yor Highes Raigne [A.D. 1568—69]." This deed granted to Roger Webster a life interest in the premises by way of "Amytie." And "afterwards Richard Webster your oratour's grandfather died and after whose death the sayde messuage &c. came as of right unto the sayde Francis Webster your subiect's father as sonne and next heire &c. and yet the saide Roger Webster by following of that deede entered and was * * * a tenante at sufferance unto the sayde Francis Webster your oratour's father."

In 1599, Francis Webster died, and it is urged that the estate now descended to Richard Webster, as heir-at-law, and yet he suffered the "sayde Roger Webster the uncle by collow [colour] of the graunte to occupie the same these two or three yeares now last past. But now one Edward Leighe a gentleman of that countrie of greate worthe and countenance and he the saide Roger Webster or one of them have gotten into their handes and custodye the sayde Deede of intaile made by William Webster to Richard Webster." The complainant further alleges that Roger Webster hath "of late conveyed and assured the

* Vide Cal. to Pleadings, 43 Eliz. Richard Webster, s. and h. of Francis Webster, is the Plaintiff. Edw. Leighe and Roger Webster being the Defendants.

said messuage, &c., to the said Edward Leigh * * and so goes aboute to disinheryt your subiects wch is contrarie to all right equytie and good conscience;" and moreover he states that as the messuage, &c., was entailed, his grandfather could not "make any estate thereof longer than for his lief, and that if he made any deede to Roger Webster the same was not executed:" and he offers to prove by witnesses that "the estate wch was mente and intended to have been made was mente to be but for the lief of the sayde Roger, and he having no remedy at common law, prays that Edward Leighe and Roger Webster may be commanded to appear before the Duchy Court at Westminster," &c., &c.

The suit from which the above extracts are taken, was instituted in 43 Eliz. (1600-1), and there can be no doubt but that the house and lands referred to are those which in 3 Eliz. (1560-61) are described as *Horgreve*, and in the holding of Richard Webster and Francis his son, who were at that time the plaintiffs against John Woode; the dispute being an ox-gang of land, &c., in Chatburn and Worston.*

Richard Webster, who must have been a very old man, died probably about 1570, and in 1578-79 (21 Eliz.), his son Francis renewed the suit against John Woode, and urged "that whereas Richard Webster and Magerie his wife father and mother of your orator were in their lifetime lawfully seased in their demeane as of fee in the right of the said Magerie by copie of court rolls accordinge to the custom of the quenis Ma^{tie} manors of Chatburne, Worston and Penhulton Co. Lanc., of and in one Messuage and 20 acres of lande to the value of certain monies lying and being in the last part of Penhulton. And their being therof seised had issue between them lawfully begotten your said orator, and afterwards the saide Magerie died and the said Richard then died and was lawfully seized &c., &c.," and the property then descended to the said orator, but John Woode John Paslawe and John Goodshawe, put in a claim for an ox-gang of land, &c. Francis Webster died in Feb. 1599, and his burial is duly recorded in the Register of Padiham Church.† The Registers of Padiham (from which we gave some extracts in a former Number of *The Reliquary*) commence in 1573, and the first record of one of this family is the baptism of "Jenitta filia Rogeri Webster," in 1577.§

After the death of Francis Webster the estate descended to his son and heir, Richard Webster, who was buried at Padiham, 18 January, 1630-31,|| and whose eldest son Francis succeeded to the property, and died about the year 1655.¶ Richard Webster,** the

* Duchy Records. (Cal. to Pleadings, 3 Eliz.) + *ib.* 21 Eliz.

† franciscus Webste de Hargreave sepultus fuit sexto die february (1599).

§ In the same year is a marriage between Thomas Shuttleworth and Margaret Webster, who was probably a daughter of Francis Webster. They had issue, John and Richard (twins), Hugh, John, Margaret, Anna, and Hellen.

|| Francis Webster had two sons, the younger one Francis, was buried at Padiham, 2 May, 1639, his wife Catherine surviving; he left issue Richard, James, Francis (all minors in 1639), Elizabeth, Anne, and Mary.

¶ The other children of Richard Webster were Ellen, mar. Mr. Hapton, Mary, mar. Mr. Starkie, Sarah, mar. Mr. Sutcliffe, Richard, John, Priscilla, Christopher, and Jeremy, all of whom were living in 1630.

** Bapt. 7 August, 1625.

only surviving son of the last-named Francis Webster, married Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Haworth, of Higher Croft in Darwen, co. of Lancaster, Esquire, and died at Hargreave in March, 1677 (his wife died May, 1685), he had issue two daughters, who died young, and one son, Francis, who was baptized 28 December, 1651, and died about the year 1729. His children were Ann (baptized 16 September, 1682); Francis (died in March, 1713); Elizabeth (who married in 1705, Thomas Whitaker);* and Richard Webster, who was his heir, and who was baptized at Padiham, 2 December, 1684, and in 1753 he surrendered to "the Lord of the Manor, according to custom, all that Messuage, &c., called Hargreave, or Higher Grove, wherein he then resided, to the use of Richard Browning, of Wessam, in Kirkham, yeoman, and Richard Wilkinson, of Broadbank, near Burnley, to the intent and use, &c., as set forth in his Will."† He died in Dec. 1758,‡ and the property was sold in 1798, to Le Gendre Pierce Starkie, of Huntroyd, Esq., whose descendant is the present owner. From a MS. still preserved in the Church chest, it appears that Richard Webster was mainly instrumental in endowing the old Grammar School, which (until 1880) stood in Padiham Church-yard, and which at that time (1756) had no endowment except the interest of £10 left by the late Francis Webster. The manuscript records that he was "not only willing to contribute thereunto of his own abilities, but likewise in a very pathological and pressing manner made proper application to all charitable and well-disposed Gentlemen."

Richard Webster had issue three daughters, only one of whom survived him. Elizabeth married William Farrington, of Padiham, Gentleman, and died during her father's life. Mary died in 1740, unmarried, and Ann married the Rev. James Fishwick, Incumbent of Padiham,§ and died in 1783.

William Farrington left issue one daughter, Mary, who married Strethill, son of Samuel Harrison, of Cranage, Co. Chester, Esq.,|| and had issue (1) Webster, a Captain in the Royal Lancashire Militia, and who died 9 Feb., 1814, aged 40, having married Mary Anne, daughter of Isaac Hamon, Esq. (2) Strethill, who married Henrietta, widow of Richard Hunter, son of Dr. Hunter, of York, and daughter of Saul Lancaster, Esq., and died 27 April, 1823, aged 48. (3) William, Captain 32nd Regiment, died 2 Nov., 1805. (4) Samuel, died 9 Oct., 1823. (5) Charles, Major 53rd Regiment, died at Gresford, near Wrexham, 2 July, 1866, aged 83. (6) Ann, died 28 Sept., 1787, aged 15. (7) Mary Naylor, died 28 Jan., 1827, aged 56. (8) Maria, died 7 July, 1833, aged 52; and Jane, died 12 May, 1856, aged 72. Major Charles Harrison left issue¶ Edward Harrison, Captain 4th Regiment, Henry Harrison, and Anne Harrison, who married the Rev. E. B. Smith.

* They had issue Elizabeth, mar. Mr. Holt, of Little Mitton, and Ellen, mar. Henry Baron, of Knuzden Hall, in Osbaldtwistle.

† Title Deeds.

‡ His wife Ann died in 1743.

§ There is a stained window to his memory in Padiham Church.

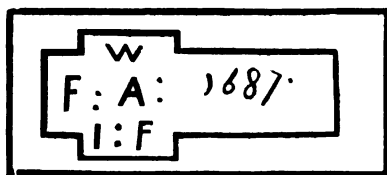
|| Samuel Harrison was High Sheriff of Cheshire in 1759.

¶ The other sons all died s.p. Three of them were educated at the Manchester School, and for a notice of them see Chetham Soc., Vols. LXIX. and LXXIII.

Major Harrison served in the 32nd and 53rd Regiments, and was present at the battles of Busaco and Fuentes d'Onor: he was on the staff at St. Helena during the imprisonment of Napoleon, and received a medal and clasps for his services in the Peninsula.

The Rev. James Fishwick, and Ann, his wife, had issue five daughters and two sons, Webster and James. A notice of this family (and pedigree) will be found in *The History of the Parochial Chapelry of Goosnargh*, and it will be sufficient to say here that Webster Fishwick had issue five sons* and six daughters, the youngest of whom married Henry Halliwell Fishwick,† the son of James Fishwick, of Burnley, in County of Lancaster, Gentleman, and Ann, his wife, daughter of the Rev. William Halliwell, Incumbent of Holmes Chapel, (Lancashire) and sister to the Rev. Henry Halliwell, B.D., Rector of Clayton-cum-Keymer, Sussex.

Hargreave is now used as a farm house, and externally has every appearance of being one of our Lancashire Old Halls. Its dark oak iron-studded door,‡ covered with a heavy porch, its long narrow windows, with deep-set stone mullions, and its walls two feet thick, all show that it has witnessed the rise and fall of many centuries. Inside the house, what was formerly the hall, is now divided into rooms and passages, but its plan can easily be traced, and the stone work which formed the old fireplace (with its snug chimney corners) is still there. The only inscription about the place is on a stone which is built into the wall of the barn.



The first three of these initials refer to Francis Webster, and Ann, his wife, but about the two lower letters there is some doubt.

Carr Hill, Rochdale.

* Of these, the only one who left male issue was George Fishwick, of Scorton, Esq., whose only son, Crane Fishwick, died in 1866.

† Whose only surviving son is the author of this article.

‡ Still secured by a wooden bolt, about 5 inches square, which runs in a cavity of the wall.



Profert Antiqua in Apricum



Tho: Barritt
Manchester
1774

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THOMAS BARRITT, OF MANCHESTER.

BY ALEXANDER B. WOOD.

"In Mancunium, lived a man who knew
 Much of old times, and much of ancient lore;
 * * * * * he was curious
 As the searching air, which pries, without a blush,
 Into things scarce, or sacred, or profane."

JOSEPH ASTON.

"THOUGH not half a century has elapsed since his decease, the materials for a memoir of Thomas Barritt, the local antiquary of his day, are few and scanty." I can fully endorse the truthfulness of these words, penned by the late John Harland, F.S.A. For a long time I have been collecting material for such a purpose, but only now and then, when most unlooked for, have I been rewarded with anything like success. This "pot-luck," if I may so call it, has seemed to cling most obstinately to me, and I have had to linger long over my task. Indeed, I have lingered so long in putting together these memoranda, that others have got before me in the race; still, there is so much curious matter, teeming with characteristic quaintness, in these fragments, that I think my paper, even at this late date, will be none the less welcome to the readers of the "RELIQUARY."

It is not my intention to write a lengthy notice of Barritt; a passing tribute to his worth is more fitting where so much of his own materials is used. He was an industrious man, even to satisfy the most exacting; that he was a good husband, a fond father, and a true Christian, we have the assurance of his friend and contemporary, Joseph Aston; and that he was an amiable man and worthy citizen, the respect shown at his funeral, by the attendance of the most distinguished men of his native town, will go to prove. The name of Thomas Barritt was getting thickly dusted with old Time's dredger; I hope the record of his industrious life, preserved in the "RELIQUARY," will induce others to give him the position to which he is entitled in the biographical annals of Manchester—then, I shall not have wiped the dust from off his name in vain. More I cannot say; your former correspondent has penned a sufficient eulogy to his memory.*

Thomas Barritt, the subject of this notice, was born in the year 1743, in a house next door to the Buck Inn, in Withy Grove, Manchester. Then it was indeed a grove, being bordered by withy trees, and having a running brook down its centre. At that period this district, including Hanging Ditch, Fennel Street, and the neighbourhood of the Cathedral, was the fashionable quarter of the town; and families of local consequence, the Mosleys, the Bradshaws, and others, had residences in Withy Grove.† I have been told that he received his education at Chetham's College, but this I very much doubt; in fact, from other and stronger evidence, I believe he attended a

* See the "RELIQUARY," for January, 1869, wherein is printed an article on Barritt, by Mr. Thomas Gibbons. I have taken the liberty to tag my unworthy notice to the memoir by Mr. Gibbons.

† Gleaned from Mr. Harland's *Manchester Collectanea*.

school at Ardwick, kept by a person named Jesse, some relation to him on his mother's side, who was a daughter of Robert Jesse, of Manchester. At a suitable age he was apprenticed to the saddle-making business, and this employment he followed throughout his long and useful life. At the age of twenty-three he married his first wife, and he took up his abode in a house in Hanging Ditch, near Hyde's Cross. Schole's *Manchester Directory* has this line :—

“Barritt, Thomas, sadler, 28, Hanging-ditch.”

I may here write down the only other Barritts in the town of Manchester in 1808, descendants of Thomas Barritt's uncle Joshua. My authority is Dean's *Directory* :—

Barritt, James, flour dealer, 47, Prussia street.

„ John, rope maker, 12, New Richmond, Pendleton.

„ John, butcher, Union-st., Higher Ardwick.”

The saddle-maker and antiquary devoted little of his time to journal-keeping ; only a few sheets of a diary are in existence. This is to be regretted, as it would be interesting to peruse a record of Barritt's life and surroundings, and his travels in search of the curious, from his own quaint and industrious pen. We should have been saved long journeys, and much other inconvenience which now exists, when one is desirous to turn over the fragmentary pictures of Old Lancashire history which lie entombed in the monastic cloisters of the old library at Manchester, founded by the worthy and large-hearted Humphrey Chetham ; but we must be thankful even for small mercies. Barritt's topographical and heraldic papers have been gleaned and rifled by county writers, and in many cases without acknowledgment. I believe no attempt has been made to print the most worthy of his MSS. beyond the use Mr. Harland made of them in his *Manchester Collectanea*.

Now I will introduce the remnant of Barritt's Diary ; certainly it has not much claim to be called entertaining, but it gives good report of the friendship extended to him by influential persons of his day. The words in brackets I have inserted.

1808. July 30. Let Molly Hardman have cash for 6 pounds of Sugar at 7½d. per pound.
1810. TUTBURY, Sunday, July 29. Saw Ann Moore in the 49th year of her age ; a married woman, has had 4 children and buried 2, having lived 3 years and 4 months on the 17 of this month since she put meat in her mouth : without drink 22 months* on the 16 of this month * * * * She was watched by her own desire at another house in the town 16 days and nights without intermission, by 139 different people which was done by her own desire, in consequence of all the town and Mr. Taylor, of Lane End in the Pottery, Surgeon, calling her an imposter, but they were all convinced of their error, and Mr. Taylor through chagrin declined his profession and immediately entered himself of St. John's Col. Cambridge in order to take orders for the church. Has remained in her present posture 17 months next Friday, which is a sitting posture with her legs doubled under her and resting her hands upon her knees. She takes no one thing but common Scotch snuff.
1813. May 20. Mr. Markham,† son to the late Archbishop of York, called upon me ; he wanted arms of Beoka, near Aberford.

* Miss Ann Barritt, of Salford, living in 1868, perfectly recollected the circumstances of this remarkable “fasting” case.

† June 6 (1789), Mr. Markham, son of the Archbishop of York, mar. to Miss Sutton, dau. of Sir Richard Sutton.—*Gents' Mag.*

- July 21. Left at home £31 5 0
Took with me 8 0 0
1815. April 27, 28, & 29, at Esquire Farrington's at the Shaw in Layland; there is a beautiful Museum, old family portraits, pedigrees, and painted glass. The last Sunday in August dined with Mr. Thomas Walker at Longford.*
- Sept. 11. Mr. and Mrs. Geeg called.
- " 12. Went to Peel on Wednesday, stayed until Saturday morning and lettered 3 portraits: Geo. Kenyon father & son, & Peregrina wife to the last.†
- October 2. Mr. Tatton, of Tatton (ancestor of the present Lord Egerton, of Tatton), and Mr. Hulton, of Hulton Park, called upon me; each invited me to their house, they were well pleased with my armour & antiquities.
1816. June 8th. Saturday in Whitsun week & the Race, Lord Stanley called upon me & was with me about two hours looking at my armour & books of heraldry. I lent him my large folio manuscript of Lancashire families,‡ & 2 smaller of Lancashire arms; he took them with him in his chaise to Knowsley the same day.
1816. June 26. Lent Mr. Allen,§ at the College, a folio Manuscript which once belonged to Geo. Chetham, nephew to Humphrey Chetham, founder of the College, an acco^t of receipts and disbursements in the time of King Charles the Second.
- July 27. Mr Hay was here & brought a Coronation Medal of silver, one of those flung amongst the populace at the coronation of King Geo. & Queen Charlotte.
- Nov. 3rd. On Sunday dined at Mr. Greaves.||
- Nov. 21. Mr Bradshaw of Worsley Hall called with the revd Mr. Dalhouse of St. John's, and Mr Bradshaw's son — Capt. of a Man of War.
1817. Mr John Jesse, of Ancoats, died Feby 27, he was son of Josiah, son of John, son of Josiah, son of Thos. Jesse, Thread Maker, in Withy Grove.
- Mar. 10. Monday, the reformers set out for London.
- April 6. The Revd Jno Clowes,¶ Mrs. Hilton of the Park, Colonel (Thomas)

* In 1794, Thos. Walker, Esq., of Longford, was tried at Lancaster, with others, on a charge of having conspired to overthrow the constitution, and assist the French in the threatened attack upon this island. They were acquitted, March 3rd, and returned triumphantly to Manchester. Dunn, the principal witness against Mr. Walker, was tried for perjury, and sentenced to the pillory and two years imprisonment. Mr. Walker was father of Thomas Walker, M.A., magistrate of the Lambeth-street Police Court, London, who died at Brussels, in 1832, and of the venerable Charles James Stanley Walker, Esq., J.P., of Manchester. Mr. Walker died at Longford, February 2nd, 1817.

† Peregrina, wife of George Kenyon, Esq., of Peel, born 1702, died 1779.

‡ This volume is preserved in the Chetham Library, at Manchester. Edwards, in his *Memoirs of Libraries*, places this life-long labour of the antiquary in the catalogue of valuable MSS. deposited in that library: "A collection of *Lancashire Pedigrees* (Cat. No. 8017) made by that accomplished and indefatigable antiquary and draughtsman, the late Thomas Barritt, of Manchester, and enriched with copious additions and notes by the late Earl of Derby (grand-father of the present Earl), as well as with numerous portraits, emblazonments, and 'tricks' of arms rubbings from monumental brasses, impressions of ancient seals, drawings and prints of old buildings, and many historical and biographical memoranda."—Vol. I., pp. 666-7.

Among the Barritt MSS. is preserved a letter, written by Lord Stanley to Mr. Barritt, having reference to the pedigree of his lordship's family, which occurs in this valuable folio. As it may interest somebody, I quote the note in its entirety:—

"Lord Stanley presents his compts. to Mr. Barritt, & has had great pleasure in looking over the book he was so good as to lend him. In examining it several instances have occurred where Ld. S. from his former collections, would be able to make some additions of Dates &c. (& now & then an occasional mistake has been observed,) but he has not liked to add or alter them without first receiving Mr. B's permission, & also if given, whether Mr. B wd prefer their being inserted in the Text of the Manuscript itself or on loose papers. Knowsley, June 28th, 1816."

§ The Rev. John Taylor Allen, M.A., was Librarian of the Chetham College Library, from 1812 to 1821, when he became head Master of Clitheroe School.

|| Edward Greaves, Esq., of Culcheth Hall, died March 29th, 1824, aged 62 years. He was High Sheriff of the County of Lancaster in 1812. A monument by Chantrey, is erected to his memory within the walls of the Manchester Cathedral.

¶ The Rev. John Clowes, M.A., for sixty-two years Rector of St. John's Church, Manchester. He was educated at the Manchester Free Grammar School, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was highly distinguished as a classical scholar,

Parker of Astle, in Cheshire (one of the Feoffees of the Manchester Grammar School in 1804), and Mr. Leigh* of Lyme, called upon me, was well pleased with my armour and particularly with my Ivory hunting horn, dagger and pistol.

April —. Justice† Hay called with Major Dumareck aidcamp to Gen^l Byng; he was wounded at the Battle of Waterloo, at the time he was delivering a letter from another officer to Gen^l Byng, and fell immediately; he lay three weeks, he said, on the same spot (!) not being able to be shifted, the ball was so near his lungs, that no surgeon could extract it. He was removed to Brussels, where he lay five weeks before he could walk about; he now enjoys tolerable good health, although the ball yet remains in his body. I was informed by Mr Hay that he was much in Duke Wellington's favour, & speaks five different languages, draws and paints well, and very pleasant & entertaining in company, he is now only 24 years of age. He is the person represented by Walter Scott, in his poem called *Waterloo*, as falling in battle after delivering a message to a General. He now attends upon Gen. Byng at his station near Bradford in York^r; he promised to call again.

1817. Aug^t 3d. Sunday Mr Chadwick was here.†

Sept. 2. Mr Pettyward & his lady, sister to the present Mrs Trafford of Trafford,§ and a Mr Diconson called upon (me) to see my armour, &c. Mr Pettyward is of Suffolk, a magistrate & a deputy lieutenant; has been much abroad.

and became a fellow of his college. He was the first rector of St. John's, and refused more than one offer of high preferment in the Church. He devoted his powerful energies to the doctrines of the Hon. Emanuel Swedenborg. Mr. Clowes died May 28th, 1831, in the 88th year of his age.

* Glancing backward to the time of the threatened invasion of our island by the French, in 1794, I find that many Lancashire Gentlemen evinced the highest patriotism by contributing to the "recruiting fund" of the nation. Reilly's *History of Manchester* is responsible for the following: "Thomas Leigh, Esq., of Lyme, proposed to raise six troops of cavalry, and did so in fourteen days." Mr. Leigh was M.P. for Newton at this period.

† By "Justice" Hay, I presume Barritt refers to the Rev. William Robert Hay, who was Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for the hundred of Salford, from 1803 to 1823. He was grandson of the Archbishop of York, who was brother to Thomas the 8th, and father to Robert Auriol, 9th, Earl of Kinnoul. Mr. Hay was educated at Oxford, and during the early period of his life devoted himself to the study of the law. He was connected with Manchester as a Barrister on the Northern Circuit, where, in 1793, he married Mrs. Astley, relict of John Astley, Esq., of Duckinfield. He now entered into holy orders, and was presented to the Rectory of Ackworth, in Yorkshire. At the solicitation of Government, Mr. Hay was presented to the valuable living of Rochdale, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, as a reward for the very active services he rendered during the stormy period of Reform Agitation, 1818-19. He died at the Rectory House, Ackworth, on the 10th of December, 1839, aged 78 years.

‡ Charles Chadwick, Esq. LL.B., F.S.A., was educated by Mr. Lawson, at the Manchester Grammar School, and Emanuel College, Cambridge, under the learned Dr. Farmer. He became a Student of the Middle Temple, and was in the Commission of the Peace for York, Lancaster, and Stafford.

1818. June 28. Dined with Mrs Jesse, at Ardwick.

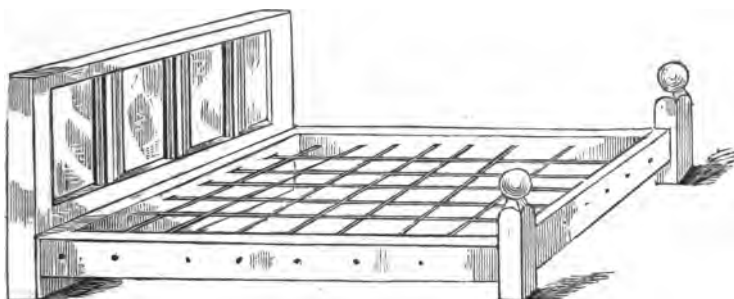
§ "The old and knightly family of Trafford, seated at Trafford, in the county palatine of Lancaster, from a period antecedent to the Norman Conquest, has preserved, time immemorial, an unbroken male descent."—Burke's *Peerage and Baronetage*. The Mrs. Trafford here referred to was Elizabeth, daughter of Stephen Wallace Tempest, Esq., of Broughton, co. York, married John Trafford, Esq., of Croston Hall and Trafford Park, co. Lancaster, and grandfather of the present Sir Humphrey de Trafford, Bart. This lady and her husband held Barritt in high esteem.

(To be continued.)





KING RICHARD'S HOUSE,
THE "OLD BLUE BOAR," LEICESTER.



KING RICHARD'S HOUSE AND BEDSTEAD IN LEICESTER.

BY JAMES THOMPSON, ESQ.

Author of a "History of Leicester," an "Essay on English Municipal History, etc., etc."

IN the latter half of the fifteenth century the ancient borough of Leicester was a picturesque place; with its old town hall of the thirteenth century, then standing, and its churches, as old or older—for the towers of St. Martin's and St. Nicholas', with their arcade work of the Norman date, carried the mind of the beholder back to the twelfth century. Through the heart of the old town ran a long straggling street, from north to south, along which all the travellers of the day, gentle and simple, horsemen and pedestrians, warriors and pilgrims, passed on their way northwards or southwards. On both sides of the way the overhanging gables presented themselves to the eye, some small and humble, others more pretentious; but if the traveller had passed through the North Gate, in a southward direction, he would not have proceeded far before he saw the old Town Cross, at the end of the vista, in the centre of the street; though he would not reach it until he perceived, on the right hand side, one or two gables rising higher and standing out bolder than the rest, with a porch between them, and a sign-post, telling him that this was the head hostelry of Leicester.

As the wayfarer contemplated this fabric he would perceive obvious indications of its public use. The sign was the White Boar, newly fixed, and allusive to the supporters in the arms of the reigning monarch, Richard the Third; for the host would doubtless consider his allegiance due to the crowned king of his country. The gateway leading into the courtyard would invite the traveller to seek the shelter for himself and the accommodation for his horse which he desired; while all around the area a gallery probably extended, from which doorways opened into chambers where the principal guests might lodge for the night. Did the tired traveller wish for food and drink, he would soon find the common room of the tavern, where all classes of visitors were entertained and waited on by the "chamber-

lain." Altogether, then, the "White Boar" in Leicester was for the time a first-class inn, and famed, doubtless, far and wide for its size and accommodation.

It was in August, 1485, however, that its landlord entertained as a guest a man whose name became thenceforward identified with the building as long as it remained standing. Rumours had already reached the Leicester people of the landing of the Earl of Richmond in Wales, with an army of foreigners, and he was daily expected to pass near or through Leicester on his way to London, to seize on the government. At the same time the townspeople had heard that the king was at Nottingham mustering his forces there, previously to marching them in the direction of Richmond's army, in order to bring it to battle before reaching the metropolis. As the monarch despatched a note to York from Prestwold, near Loughborough, by a messenger, on Friday the 19th of August, he was not in Leicester before that day; but it is likely, as Prestwold is only thirteen or fourteen miles distant from that town, that he reached it in the evening. The sun had set before he entered the town. His army chiefly consisted of foot, which he separated into two divisions. The first marched five in a rank; then followed the baggage; and then gorgeously dressed and seated on a large white courser, richly caparisoned, and attended by his body-guards, came Richard the Third himself. Indignant that a Pretender, with a band of mercenaries, had landed in the island to deprive him of his crown, and mortified by the reported desertions of some of his leading subjects, the king showed a stern and frowning countenance, and manifested his swelling anger by loud and repeated expressions of the revenge he intended to inflict upon his enemies. The second division, five abreast, closed the military array; the horse soldiers riding by the sides and near the centre of the main body.*

Richard took up his lodgings at the White Boar. The chamber in which he is said to have slept formed part of the building represented in the engraving on plate XXV; being lighted by the window under the gable. It was a large room, the principal sleeping apartment of the inn, and it was open to the ridge, the construction of the roof being visible. It was about twenty-four feet wide and forty-one feet long. On its north side was a fire-place, having stone jambs moulded, and a moulded projection over the mantel, with three courses of brickwork between the plinth of stone jambs and the floor, intended to act as a hearth or fender. A strong tie-beam was carried across the room, supported by brackets, and above it were two others in the span of the roof. All were decorated with painted scroll-work in black, red, and yellow, and of simple design. At the east end was the window already mentioned, of five lights, with moulded mullions, and tracery of the Perpendicular Period. The entrance to the chamber was by means of a door on the south side of the room, opposite the fire-place, which communicated with an external gallery, open to the court-yard in the rear of the building. In this spacious chamber, tradition relates, Richard the Third lay on the nights of Friday and Saturday, the 19th and 20th of

* Speed's History.

August, 1485. Here, too, would he keep his crown and treasures. The room below, of the same extent as the chamber, would be his head-quarters, where he sat to receive intelligence from his scouts, to give his orders, and to confer with his officers. It was lighted from the street by two wide windows of three lights each, and entered on the south side by a doorway leading to a corridor passage in the courtyard, beneath the doorway and gallery connected with the great chamber. Here it was that Richard passed the entire Saturday of the 20th of August. On Sunday he left Leicester (says the chronicler of Croyland Abbey) in the greatest pomp, wearing on his head the royal diadem. In the evening of that day he lay encamped with his army within three miles of the enemy; and about the mid-day of Monday his corpse, hacked to pieces and covered with blood, lay on Redmoor Plain, near Bosworth.

After the death of Richard, the inn was called the *Blue Boar*, and retained the name for nearly three centuries. The tradition of his visit was always associated with the place; but an event happened in it one hundred and twenty years after this date, which rendered the house more notorious than ever. The story may be thus briefly related (I have told it in full in the *History of Leicester*, 1849, as it was compiled from contemporary records—from the written depositions themselves, taken by direction of the magistrates of Leicester, now bound up in a volume of Hall Papers, and preserved in the Leicester Museum):—

At the commencement of the seventeenth century, the landlord of the *Blue Boar* was one of the best known men in Leicester. His position as "mine host" of the chief inn in the place necessarily brought him into contact and conversation with all travellers, and with all men of distinction who visited the town in passing. He was mayor in the years 1583 and 1598, and subsequently an alderman. He became suddenly rich—in what way was not known: whether it was from the profits of tavern-keeping, or in some generally unknown way, does not appear. About the year 1600 he died, leaving his widow to succeed to his wealth and the management of the *Blue Boar*, which, as events proved, she was not destined long to enjoy.

Early in November of the year 1604, a traveller on horseback rode up to the inn, and there took up his abode. He slept in the house three nights, and thus had time to gain the confidence of Alice Grimbold, the servant-girl, to whom he talked about marriage. She, being flattered by his attentions and professions, communicated to him the fact of her mistress having a "great store of money" in the house, and told him if he would bring a secret friend with him some night, whom she might trust, there would be "means made to get some of the money." The designing fellow (named Harrison) then went to Lichfield, to confide his nefarious scheme to Adam Bonus, who communicated it to another man, Edward Bradshaw, who became Harrison's confederate. The two men came to Leicester, accordingly, on the 1st of February, 1605, and lodged at the house of a townsman, removing from it to the *Blue Boar* on Saturday, the 2nd, and sleeping there, and passing the following day at the inn. At ten o'clock on

the Sunday evening, Harrison having seized the two female servants and bound them in the stable, Bradshaw treated the landlady in the same manner in the house. The two men then helped themselves to drink, and fortified themselves for the execution of the deed which followed. Their next step was to liberate Grimbold—the girl who had suggested the robbery—and, ostensibly under compulsion, they made her go with them into her mistress's parlour, where she pointed out to them three coffers—one containing linen, another legal deeds or writings, and a third several bags of gold and silver. The robbers took the greater part of these, leaving a share on the bedstead for their female accomplice. Bradshaw, the most determined of the two ruffians, then murdered Mrs. Clarke—in what way is not stated in the depositions, but tradition states by strangulation. The men then went to the stables, took out their horses, loaded the pommels of their saddles with the money-bags, and in the darkness of the night rode out of the town.

Next morning the tragedy was discovered. A neighbour entered the house early to light a candle, and found Grimbold in the buttery, partially secured, and unbound her. It seems that Adam Bonus had made his way to Leicester, and was in the town on Monday, the day after the murder. He was immediately apprehended and examined by the coroners and justices, and confessed to a knowledge of the meditated robbery, but asserted that he refused to take part in the crime. The two criminals were shortly after taken into custody. Harrison seems to have escaped punishment through the intercession of powerful friends; and Bradshaw would have done so by the help of Lord Stafford, had not Chief Justice Popham interfered and prevented the attempt. On the 25th of March, 1605, Bradshaw and his female confederate, Grimbold, were tried for the capital offence before Sir Peter Warburton, knight; when the male prisoner was sentenced to be hanged, and the female to death by burning; and the culprits suffered accordingly.

The tragedy became known throughout the country; its details being repeated from generation to generation. It is remarkable, too, that at this time a relic, known as "King Richard's bedstead," was publicly exhibited in Leicester. It is thus mentioned in certain panegyrical verses, prefixed to Master Tom Coryate's *Crudities*, published in the year 1611, and entitled, "Penny Sights and Exhibitions in the Reign of James the First:—"

King Henry's slip-shoes, the sword of valiant Edward,
The Coventry boars-shield and fireworks seen but to bedward,
Drake's ship at Detford, King Richard's bed-sted in Leyster,
The White Hall Whale-bones, the silver Bason i' Chester.

At what place in Leicester the bedstead was seen is not stated in the verses; but it was more likely to be at the Blue Boar than any other house, from the fact of King Richard having slept therein.

I have given, on legal testimony, the account of the murder of Mrs. Clarke: the reader will perceive how fact becomes transformed into fiction on perusing the story told by Sir Roger Twysden, some twenty or thirty years subsequently, which he said he had received from

"persons of undoubted credit," who were not only inhabitants of Leicester but "saw the murderers executed." The relater proceeds thus :

"When King Richard III. marched into Leicestershire against Henry, Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., he lay at the *Blue Boar* inn, in the town of Leicester, where was left a large wooden bedstead, gilded in some places, which after his defeat and death in the battle of Bosworth, was left, either through haste, or as a thing of little value (the bedding being all taken from it), to the people of the house ; thenceforward this old bedstead, which was boarded at the bottom (as the manner was in those days) became a piece of standing furniture, and passed from tenant to tenant with the inn.

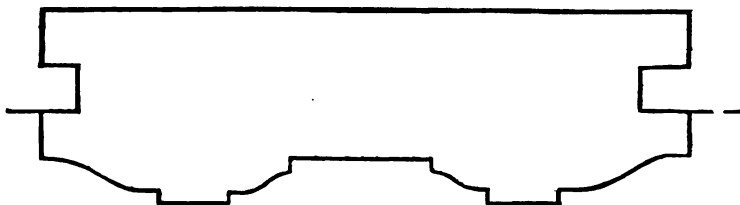
"In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, this house was kept by one Mr. Clark, who put a bed on this bedstead, which his wife going to make hastily, and jumbling the bedstead, a piece of gold dropped out. This excited the woman's curiosity ; she narrowly examined this antiquated piece of furniture, and finding it had a double bottom, took off the uppermost with a chisel, upon which she discovered the space between them filled with gold, part of it coined by Richard III., and the rest of it in earlier times.

"Mr. Clark (her husband) concealed this piece of good fortune, though, by degrees, the effects of it made it known, for he became rich from a low condition, and, in the space of a few years, Mayor of the town ; and then the story of the bedstead came to be rumoured by the servants. At his death, he left his estate to his wife, who still continued to keep the inn, though she was known to be very rich ; which put some wicked persons upon engaging the maid servant to assist in robbing her.—These folks, to the number of seven lodged in the house, plundered it, and carried off some horse loads of valuable things, and yet left a considerable quantity of valuables scattered about the floor ; as for Mrs. Clark herself, who was very fat, she endeavoured to cry out for help, upon which her maid thrust her fingers down her throat, and choked her, for which fact she was burnt, and the seven men, who were her accomplices, were hanged at Leicester, some time in the year 1613."

The reader will have noticed in what respects Sir Roger Twysden's narrative deviates from the facts ; for example, in assigning the date of the murder to the year 1613, which should have been 1605, and in stating that seven men were hanged, while the fact was only *one* was executed. But these inconsistencies of detail are less important than the mention of the "large wooden bedstead" by Sir Roger Twysden, for in regard to it an interesting antiquarian problem remains yet unsolved, there being still preserved at Beau Manor Park, in Leicestershire, a relic of furniture that is considered to be the identical bedstead here mentioned.

In investigating this subject it should, in the outset, be remarked that a distinction must be made between the words "bedstead" and "bedstock"—between the whole construction, consisting of canopy, posts, and legs, and the framework, which might be corded across, or which might be boarded over and under, so as to form a kind of large flat box, if its owner had any object in so adapting it for purposes of concealment. A very minute and close examination of the bedstead at Beau Manor, which I was courteously permitted to make by W. Perry Herrick, Esq., on Feb. 6, this year, has suggested these observations. I found that while the apparent structure of the bedstead was carved and decorated in the style prevalent in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., like "the Great Bed of Ware," as described in Shaw's "Specimens of Ancient Furniture," the concealed stock was quite otherwise. The dorse, or head-board, seems in fact to be panelled in the Jacobean style ; the canopy is divided into panels, apparently of even later date ; and the massive posts, swelling into bulbs, may be of the Elizabethan or Jacobean period. But the bedstock is evidently

a complete and independent framework, hidden by the additions and surroundings here described. Whether it be more or less ancient than the dorser, canopy, and posts, is the point for decision ; that it was originally quite distinct from them, no one can doubt for a moment who contemplates its various portions and members. Its proportions (as measured by Mr. Massey, the carpenter, employed by its owner) are these :—Length from outside of one post to the other, 6 ft. 3 in. ; width, 5 ft. 3 in. ; depth, 7½ inches. The dorser (ordinarily concealed by the bed-clothing and hangings) on being laid bare shows four panels, divided by three stiles, peculiarly moulded. The foot-posts, hidden behind the elaborately-ornamented supporters of the canopy, are 1 ft. 9 in. high, with round knobs at the top of each. The dorser is 2 ft. 9 in. from the ground to the upper edge of the rail. Altogether, were it seen apart (as it should be), the hidden bedstead would be perceived to be a much simpler, ruder, and older piece of furniture than that which meets the eye. There is one feature worthy of marked mention—the stiles between the panels are not carved as those above them are, in a quasi-classical manner, but are moulded in outlines that may have been employed in the late Perpen-



dicular Period—in section, they represent two broad fillets, each between two ogees ; the whole low and flat comparatively, but distinctive. The section is here shown ; the bed stock is engraved at the head of this article.

Now, should this structure of old oak and homely outline prove to be of pre-Reformation origin, it may indeed have been the best bedstead of the Blue Boar, when King Richard slept in one of its chambers. That this ancient "stump bedstead" was of earlier construction than the stately fabric of which it forms a kind of concealed nucleus, seems very probable, and that the other and more ornamental portions were raised over it, in order to secure its preservation, seems to me equally probable—or why were the owners of the piece of furniture at the trouble and expense of placing so richly decorated a canopy over, and dorser behind, the very unpretending framework below ? Assuredly they could have replaced it by one more sumptuous, and would have done so, had not some special motive existed for its preservation. That motive, doubtless, was, that in the reign of Queen Elizabeth the proprietors of the bedstead believed it to have been slept upon by King Richard the Third.

The "pedigree" of the bedstead, as far as I can ascertain it, is this : The present owner, Mr. Perry Herrick, purchased it from the late Mr.

Matthew Drake Babington's representatives. It had been previously placed in a room at Rothley Temple, the former seat of the Babingtons, who on the female side had an ancestor named Drake, an alderman of Leicester Corporation, who was mayor in 1773. This gentleman possessed antiquarian tastes, and seems to have collected relics; among the rest the article in question. Before he had it, it was in the hands of some person living in Redcross-street, and he bought it from the owner, with the tradition attached to it of its having been "King Richard's bedstead." Whether it was the same thing as that which was one of the sights of Leicester, in and before the year 1611, remains to be proved. It is also told me that Alderman Drake had some interest in the Blue Boar property. Should the bedstead prove to have been in use when Richard the Third slept at the Blue Boar, the presumption is that it remained in the house ever afterwards, an object of great curiosity to the inhabitants; and, if treasure were concealed in it, the bottom must have been boarded, so as to form a kind of large shallow box, seven inches deep, wherein various things could have been stowed away. The tradition in Leicester (as we have seen before) was that such a bedstead had formerly been placed in one of the rooms of the Blue Boar, and that, on being shaken, a piece of gold dropped out of it, and that this led to the discovery Twysden describes. Some truth seems to underlie the whole story; but what that is, it is difficult to say precisely. Anyhow, there is the bedstead, which, judging from the carving, may have been used in the days of Richard the Third, and which has always been preserved in Leicester and the neighbourhood, associated for more than a century with the tradition under notice.

For the rest, I may add that the Blue Boar continued to be an inn as late as 1753, and even later; as, in the *Leicester Journal* of that year, occurs the following notification:—"A covered single-horse chaise sets out for London on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday, from James Wood's, over against the Free School, Leicester;" the Blue Boar being the house referred to.

At last, after having stood from 1460 or thereabouts, it was taken down in 1836. So comparatively small was the value of the property at that time that the materials were said to have realised the price given for it; but there was not antiquarian zeal enough in Leicester at the time to preserve the old house from demolition, and thus a relic of national interest, associated with our national history, ceased to exist.

Leicester, February, 1872.

THE MELLER FAMILY.

(Concluded from page 172.)

- 1643. May 14. S. Edmundus Meller de Holmfirth.
- „ Aug. 20. S. Thomas Meller de Farnley.
- „ Feb. 20. S. Margareta f. Jacobi Meller de Okes.
- „ Mar. 20. Richardus f. Johis Meller.
- 1647. Sept. 5. M. Thomas Meller et Edith Hanson.
- 1648. Oct. 1. B. Thomas f. Edmundi Miller. Vill'. (Alm^{dy}.)
- „ 8. B. Sara f. Thomæ Meller de Farnley.
- 1649. April 8. B. Joshua F. Thomæ Meller de Whyggincrosse.
- „ Feb. 10. B. Rebecca f. Jacobi Meller de Okes.
- „ „ S. Johes Meller de Longley.
- 1650. May — M. Johes Meller et Maria Haighe.
- „ Feb. 2. B. — es filius Edmundi Meller de Birks.
- 1651. June 1. B. Edmundus f. Johis Meller de Dalton Greene (Kirkheatoniae.)

ALMONBURIENSE.

The following extracts relate to the Meller family resident near the town of Almondbury, with the names of the Marsden and Lingard, &c., branches left out.

- 1654. May 13. S. Sara f. Thomæ Meller de Farnley.
- „ Oct. 25. S. Thomas F. Edmundi Meller de Byrkes.
- 1655. April 22. B. Abigail f. Edmundi Meller de Byrkes.
- 1656. July 20. B. Sara f. Jacobi Meller de Okes.
- 1657. Oct. 25. B. Edwardus f. Edmundi Meller de Birks.
- 1658. Aug. 9. S. Jacobus Meller de Okes.
- 1658. July 12. S. Edetha uxor Thomæ Meller de Farnley.
- 1677. Feb. 10. B. Maria f. Ricardi Meller de Okes.
- 1681. June 30. B. Anna f. Ricardi Meller de Oakes.
- „ Feb. 5. B. Martha f. Ricardi Meller de Oakes.
- 1682. April —. S. Edmundus Meller de Quarry Hill.
- „ Oct. 23. M. Georgius Meller et Martha Pepper.
- 1685. Sept. 19. B. Edmundus f. Jacobi Meller de Quarry Hill.
- 1686. June 3. S. Gracia Meller de Farnley.
- 1687. July 17. B. Edmundus f. Jacobi Meller de Quarry Hill.
- „ Jan. 26. B. Ricardus f. Ricardi Meller de Oakes.
- 1688. March 16. B. Daniel f. Jacobi Meller de Oakes.
- 1691. Oct. 25. M. Thomas Meller et Sara Sikes de Farnley..
- „ Feb. 6. B. Sara f. Thomæ Meller de Castlehouse.
- 1698. Dec. 27. B. Johes f. Jacobi Meller de Quarry Hill.
- „ Jan. 3. S. Edwardus Meller de Birks.
- 1694. Nov. 25. B. Thomas f. Thomæ Meller de Villa (Ald^r.)
- 1695. July 19. S. Ricardus Meller de Okes.
- 1698. May 16. S. Maria Meller Quarry Hill.
- 1700. May 24. S. Maria f. Jacobi Meller de Quarry Hill.
- 1701. May 30. S. Anna Meller vidua de Birks.
- „ Jan. 30. S. Johannes Meller de Farnley.
- 1706. June 7. S. Maria Meller.
- „ June 12. S. Widow Meller de Farnley.
- „ Oct. 13. M. Thomas Meller & Susanna Skoulfield Alm^{dy}.]
- Dec. 29. M. Georgius Meller et Elizth Heywood.
- 1707. April 26. S. Josephus Meller de Quarry Hill.
- 1708. Sept. 14. S. Edmundus Meller de Quarry Hill.
- „ Feb. 19. B. Thomas fil Jacobi Meller de Villa.
- 1709. March 28. S. Susanna uxor Thomæ Meller de Villa.
- 1710. Feb. 8. M. Abram Meller et Maria Haighe.
- 1711. May 22. M. Tho^s. Meller et Martha Scholefield.
- „ Aug. 25. B. Sara fil Abrahami Meller de Okes.
- 1714. Oct. 21. B. Rebecca fil Abrahami Meller de Okes.
- 1717. May 24. B. Abraham f. Abrahami Meller de Okes.
- 1719. April 23. B. Johes f. Abrahami Meller de Okes.
- 1721. "Jacobus Meller de Quarry Hill. Vir Honestus erga Deum pietate erga Regum fidelitate erga omnis bonitate et benignitate et omim virtutum genere Exornatissimus. Mortuus 14^o die Septembris, Sepult: 18^o die."
- 1722. June 2. B. Johes f. Edwardi Meller de Castlehill.
- 1723. July 11. B. Josephus f. Johis Meller, yeoman, Quarry Hill.
- 1724. April 20. M. Thomas Meller et Ellin Hardcastle.

G. W. M.

DERBYSHIRE CHURCH NOTES.

BY HENRY KIRKE, ESQ., M.A.

The collection of Records in the Bodleian Library, known by the name of the Dodsworth MSS., supply a vast fund of information to the archæological and genealogical student. Folio after folio of closely written matter, collected from all sources, unfolds it in turn before the bewildered reader, until he turns for relief to the excellent index on the library table, which alone can afford him a clue to guide him through the labyrinth of facts which the energy of Dodsworth has compiled. By the help of this index, I have collected out of these papers some interesting notices of Derbyshire Churches and Families, which I hope, at different times, to lay before the readers of this magazine. For the present I will content myself, and I hope, my readers too, with a transcript of such notes relating to Derbyshire Churches as came under my notice. In looking through this list, it is sad to see of how much we have been deprived by time, and the ignorance of our parochial authorities. Where it is possible, I have made a note of those monuments and coats of arms which have been destroyed; but without a personal visitation of all the churches mentioned, I cannot, of course, give a strictly accurate account.

ETWALL.

In a window, Azure a fesse, indented or, between 3 birds of the second, with like crosses in their bills, and impaled with argent a griffin rampant or, which last quarters with Argent on a bend gules, 3 crosslets or.

There is a tombe for Judge Port, no inscription.

Ower a tombe in y^e side of a wall ther is written 'Under this tombe lyeth buried the body of S. John Port K^t sone and heyre unto S^r John Porte one of y^e justices of y^e Kings benche att westminster. Elizabeth and Dorothy wifes to the same S. John Porte the sone which sone dyed 6. Junii, 1557.' Upon the first brief is Giffard's arms quartering Montgomery. Upon the second brief Fitzherbert, gules, 3 Lyons rampant or.

Hic jacet et Corpora Francisci Bonnington de Dethick Ar. qui Franciscus obiit 28 Jan. 1550.

Upon an ould stone in the chancell on the N. side of the church upon the ground Orate pro animabus Henrici Porte and Eliz. ux eius qui quidam Hen: obiit in Fto translationis S^{ci} Thomæ Martyr A^o 1512.

BARROW NEAR SWARKSTONE.

Upon a marble stone in brasse :—

Hic jacet W^m Bothe Ar. filius et hære Johis Bothe quædam Domini de Herleston et Isabella uxor eius filia Radi Poole de Radbonne qui W^m obiit...die...1521 Ita Dominicatis B. et ipsa Isabella obiit 12 Maii A^o 1514.

On another stone adjoining :—

Hic jacet Raden Bothe pleci W^m Bothe de Erlaston Ar: qui Radus obiit 14. Sep A.D. 1510.

Upon a tombe hard by in the same church :—

Orate pro animabus Johis Bothe Ar: and Johannæ uxoris eius qui Johis obiit 7 die Julii A^o 1531. Upon this tombe are Bothe arms, Arg: 3 boares heads erected and erased, sable.

On a wall in the same church :—

Henry Bothe of Iretyes sometyme of Erlaston ob. 8. Jul fryday at none A^o 1446.

Upon a fayre tombe over ag^t itt :—

Hic jacet Johes Bothe Ar: filius et hæres Henrici Bothe quondam Domini de Erleston et Margareta uxor eius filia et hæres de Thomas Petinore Knygtye Thorpe qui Johes obiit 15 Maii A° 1414 i^a dominicatis G. et decta Margareta obiit 6 April 1462.

In the same church at Barrow: Hic jacet Jocosia Sherley uxor Thomæ Sherley Ar: filia Johis Bothe de Erleston Ar: quæ Jocosia obiit 12 Julii A° (1) 1523.

BRAILSFORD.

Hic jacet Radulphus Shirley Ar: dominus de Brailsford et patronus ecclie qui obiit Dec. . . . A° 1467.

Hic jacet D^{na} Lucia ux Radi Shirley Dⁿⁱ de Brailsford quondam uxor Ricci Baron de Clayton in Co. Lancasteri et quondam ux Bertrami Gortingsell Militis, filia Johis Ashton mil. ob. 12 Feb. 1481.

Hic jacet Thomas Shirley fil Radi Shirley Ar: qui obiit 6 Feb. 1545. (2)

In the church of S^t Albons in the upper end of the towne:—

Here lyeth S^r Bertram Entwysell, K^t the which was born in Lancashire, and was Vycount and Baron of Brybeck in Normandy and Baylyff of Constantyne, and dyed 25th of May, 1455. His widow was married to Rafe Shirley of Brailsford, at Sup.

SAWLEY.

In Sawley Church (Antiquitas Sallowe) near Tuttebury Derb.

Upon a fayre high marble tombe hard by the entrance into the great quyer.

Hic jacet Robtus Bothe Ar. fil and hæres Rogeri Bothe in cancellis sepulti, frater Magistri Johis Bothe, Archidiaconi Durenne et Magister Radi Bothe Archidiaconi. Ebor et Marg^a ux. eius qui quiden Robtus obiit 23 Feb. 1479, et vidua Marg^a ob. A° 14... .

His armes on that tombe are 8 boares heads erased, and in the midst of the field, between the heads, time with a boar in the midst of the time.

Upon the same tombe on his wief on a bend, 8 buckles. Upon the same tombe are pictures of brasse, and on them, Charles John Roger Katherine Isabell Dorothy Jane Anne Emma, all y^e daughters, pyctured in French hoods.

Hard by:—

Hic jacet Katherina. nup ux. Rogeri Bothe, mater Mgtri Johis Bothe, Prebendarius de Sallowe, qui obiit 16 Jun, 1466.

Upon a faire tombe in the chancell:—

Hic jacet Magistri Johis Bothe, Thesaurius Entes Lichfield Prebendarii isteus Ecclie qui obiit 11 Sep. M.CCCC^{mo} Septuagesimo 4^{to} cujus animum, ppietur Deus. Amen.

In a window above his tombe are Bothe's armes, with a Katherine wheel, and in another with G, and in another with a T in the midst. Anna Radulphi Archid: Ebor with a T in y^e midst. Gules, a saltire ar (3) impaled with Bothe, plane. Under is Arma Comes Westmoreland et Isabella uxa eius. Argent a crosse ragged (or ragged staff) sa, impaled with Bothe playne. Under, Arma Thomas a Worth (4).

Fretty arg. and sable, a labell of three poynts impaled with Bothe, playne. Under is written Arma Nicolai (5) (the name broke out) and Margerie ux eius.

Argent, a void eschocheon, then quartered with Argent a fesse between three nidlets cressant, or, impaled by Bothe playne. Under, Arma John Orgull, et Marg ux eius. Sable, a buck lying down (or rather rising upp with his fore legges) Arg. impaled with Bothe, playne. Arma Robti. Drones Ar. and Emmota ux eius.

Argent, a bend, gules between three squirrels (or such like), gules impaled with Bothe, playne. Arma Ricci Parker et Ellis. uxor eius.

Bothe, with an annulet sable in the midst of the field, empaied with Argent a cross moline sable a crescent argent in the midst of the cross. Arma Ricci Bothe, et . . . Felipp uxoris eius.

Argent a chevron between three pegs sable, impaled with Bothe playn. Arma Thomæ Pegge Ar. and Arma uxoris eius.

(1) All these monuments in Barrow Church have been either destroyed or removed.

(2) Of these monuments, little or nothing remains. In the centre of the chancel there are a few alabaster slabs, with figures of knights traced upon them, but the inscriptions are so worn as to be illegible.

(3) These are the arms of Ralph Nevill, third Earl of Westmoreland, son of John Nevill, who was slain at Powton, and nephew of Ralph Nevill, second Earl of Westmoreland.

(4) The arms of Worth are *Argent a cross raguly sable*.

(5) The arms are those of Nicholas Harrington.

All these are in the window over John Bothe's tomb.

Upon a marble tombe upon the other side the church:—

Hic jacet Rogerus Bothe, Ar: quada frater Willm Bothe, Archi Episcopi Ebor et Laurence Epi Duneline et Katherini uxor eius pater et Mater Matr^{is} Johis Bothe The-saurius Lichf. qui quida Rogerus obiit 18 Aug., 1467, and Katherina uxa eius obiit A^o precedenti hoc erat A^o Di 1466 quarm aiabus pptur Deus. Amen

Upon the tombe, in Bothe's armes is a Katherine wheel, and hee impales with Argent a griffin, sable (6).

CROXHALL.

Hic jacet Thomas Curson Ar: et Margareta uxor eius qui obiit 5 Aug. 1585 (7). His wife was daughter of Thomas Hartington, or, a buck's head gules with a -) + (- betwixt the hornes.

Hic jacet corpora Thomæ Curson, Ar: dominus de Croxhall, et Elizabeth uxor eius qui quiden Thomas obiit 25 Martii, 34. H 5. This Anne was daughter to Sir John Aston, of Tixall. Elizabeth, daughter to Rich^d Leger, of Matfield, co. Vigorn (8). Leger port gules a fesse, or, 2 mullets in chief or. Aston port Argent a fesse sable in chief 3 lozenges sable.

Hic jacet Johanner Curson Ar: dominus de Croxhall, et Anne ux. Johis, obiit . . . A^o 1514. This Curson port gules or, a bend, Argent, 3 martlets sable. His wife, daughter of Ashby of Quenby, Co. Leicester, who bears Azure 2 b . . .

Hic jacet Johes Curson Ar: D^{omi} de Croxhall, qui obiit 8 A^o 1450, et Senchia uxor eius filia D^{omi} Thomæ Gresley.

In the windows of Croxhall Church:—

Upon one in his coate armour, booted and spurred, are 3 horse shoes, his neck argent in a collar sable, and upon his breast he bears Azure 3 lyons passant argent. Under that, in the same window, this varies, and the horse shoes afore in chief quartered with Azure 3 lyons pass. Arg. In the same window, in sundry places, is Gules upon a Argent a martlett sable only toward the upper end of the (9)

In the Hall window, at Croxall:—

Walterus Wrotsley, miles or, 3 pyles in point sable.

Walterus Blount, nebulei or and sable, quartered with or, a castle

LITTLEOVER, NEAR DERBY.

Hic jacet Ricus Sanson, Ar: et Dorothea uxor eius filia Radi Sacheverel de Radcliffe, Ar. qui Ricus obiit

SUTTON IN YE DALE.

Orate pro bono stater Thos. Leeke, filii Johis Leeke et Elizabeth consortis sui ac fratris Johis Leek

Orate pro felici Slater. Honorabilissimi patris in Xto Thomæ Savage Eborum Archi-presalis medutissimi neura pro prospero statu Johis Leek filii et hæudi Johis et Elis: et Johaneræ consortis sui.

A woman (10) pictured in coat armour, Foljambe's armes and Leek's upon her. Orate pro animabus Johis Leek viri nobilis W^m de Sutton in le Dale, Ar: et Elizabeth (11) uxoris eius qui hujus eutie partem vocalem una cum choro principali in omni opere tum lapideo tum citreo tumque plumbeo et ferreo fieri fecit de novo qui quiden Johis penultimo die Martis A^o 1505 ab hac huu ad dominum migravit.

In the Hall windows at Sutton:—

Foljambe impaled with Leeke.

Leeke with Savage.

Leeke quarterly with Savage Arg. a pale fusilly sable.

STANTON-BY-BRIDGE.

Upon a playn stone in the chauncell:—

Hic jacet Katherini ffrancis quardar uxor Rici ffrancis Ar: quæ Katherini obiit 26 Martii, 1630.

(6) The arms of Bold.

(7) Apparently a mistake for 1485, which is the real date.

(8) There is some obscurity in this passage: Thomas Curson, of Croxall, married (1) Anne, daughter of Sir John Aston; (2) Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Leger, of Matfield, in Worcestershire.

(9) But few of the monuments, and none of the stained glass remain.

(10) This lady was a daughter of Henry Foljambe, of Walton, and wife of John Leeke, Esq.

(11) Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Savage.

On a tombe in the South side :—

Hic jacet corpora Willi Sacheverel Ar: et Mariæ uxoris eius filia et hæres Clementis Lowe de Denby, qui William obiit 5 die Sep. A° D. 1556 (12).

STAVELEY.

Orato pro animabus Petri Ffrechvile D^m de Staveley in Co. Derb: Ar: qui obiit du A° 1400 et Matildæ uxor eius quorum animabus PPietur Deus. Amen.

Upon another tombe of Alabaster :—

Hic jacet Johes Ffrechvile Ar: qui diem saum clausit extremum, 20 Jan. A.D. 1509.

On the Ground :—

Hic jacet Matilda ffrechvile, quondam uxor Peter ffrechvile, Ar: Dom: de Staveley qui obiit 12 Kalend... A° 1432.

Upon a ward hard by, and over the tomb above-named :—

Here under fote lyeth the bodyes of Pyers ffrechville and Mawde his wief, smetyne squyre unto the noble and excellent prince, King Henry the 6th, and patrñ of this church, which Pyers deceased the 25th March, 1403, on whose soul Jesu have mercy. Amen (13).

RADBOURNE.

Upon a tombe :—

Hic jacet Petrus de la Poole et Elizabeth (14) uxor eius quæ Eliz. ob. 4 Aug. 1432, qui Petrus ob.

Another tomb :—

Hic jacet Radulph Pole unus justinarius D^m Regis ad Plita coran ipso Rege tenenda et pleasura ux eius qui Johanna ob. 12 Feb. A° 1454.

In a chapel window :—

Argent a pyle in point gules, a label azure, Paly Argent and Azure a bend gules paleed with Argent a pyle in point gules a martleett arg.

LANGLEY.

Upon a stone in a little Chappell :—

Hic jacet Alivia Beresford, vidua quædam uxor Thomæ Beresford, of Newton Grange, Gen: quæ quædam Alicia ob. Jan. 28, 1511.

In a Chappell on the S. Side in a window :—

Orate Paitus Henrici Pole, et Ursulæ uxoris eius cum 10 filiis et 3 filialu et P bono stater Henrici Pole qui nuper comant in de Rotheley qui istam fenestram fecerunt A° 1510.

Upon a faire tomb in that Chappell :—

Hic jacet Henricus Pole, Ar: hujis eutie patronus et Dorothea uxoris eius qui Henricus obiit 23 Feb. 1558.

SHIRLEY.

Paly of 6 or and azure a quarter ermine. Hic jacet Willimis Pope et Agnes uxor eius qui quiden William 10 die Octobris 1508, and Dmnia Agnes, obiit 8 die mensis pdicti A° D^m Superscripto quem decemalus Pptictur Deus.

BRADBOURNE.

In a window :—

Okeover impaled with Bradbourne.

Bradbourne impaled with Longford (15).

ALFRETON.

Hic jacet Johes Ormond Ar: et (16) Johanner ux. eius filius et hæres Will^m Chaworth

(12) Neither of these tombs are in existence.

(13) These monuments have all been removed or destroyed.

(14) Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Langton, by Eleanor, sister and co-heiress of Sir John Chandos, K.G.

(15) Humphrey Bradbourne married Margaret, daughter of Sir Ralph Longford, and his sister, Agnes Jane, married Ralph Okeover, Esq.

(16) She is called Elizabeth in St. George's Visitation.

militis fil. and hæres Henræ Chaworth mil: fil. and hæres. Will^m Chaworth mil. et Aliciæ uxoris eius filie et hæres. Johis Caltoft, mil: et consanguinii et hæres: Johis Brett mil: viz. filie Katherinæ Sowris Pdci Johis Brett et Pdeu W^m Chaworth fil Thomæ ent etiam fil et hæres Isabellæ ux pdicti Thomæ muce filie et hæres Thomæ Ailesbury mil. fil et hæres Johis Ailesbury mil. fil et hæres Thomæ Ailesbury mil. et Johannæ uxoris eius unæ filiarum et hæres Radi D^m de Bassett de Weldon et pdcta Isabella est etiam filia Katherinæ uxoris pdicti Thomæ Ailesbury, mil. fil et hæres Laurentii Pabenham mil. et Eliz: uxor eius unim fil et hæres Johis Domini de Engagn qui quide Johes Ormond ob. 5 die Aug. A.D. 1507.

On the side of his tomb it appeareth John Ormond had 3 daughters:—

1. Johanna uxor Thomæ Denham de Eythorp, in Co. Buck. Gules 3 lozenges or, charged with 2 ermines, which quarters with gules 3 horse shoes (or such like) impaled with Azure 2 chevrons or.
2. Eliz. ux Antonis Babington de Dethick.
3. Anna, uxor W^m Meering de Meering, in Co. Notts. Everyone of them impaled with Azure 3 chevrons or. So doth John Ormond de Chaworth (17).

DERBYSHIRE NOTES.

BY HENRY KIRKE, ESQ., M.A.

JAMES II. was naturally anxious to obtain the repeal of the Test and Penal Acts, which weighed so heavily upon the Catholic population of England. For this purpose he issued a royal proclamation, declaring liberty of conscience throughout his dominions; but finding that sufficient authority did not attach to his simple will and pleasure, he determined to summon a parliament which should endorse his opinion. To promote the election of members subservient to his own interests, he ordered instructions to be sent to the different Lords-Lieutenant of Counties, to the following effect:—1. To make out lists of persons devoted to the King, and on that account is to be appointed Mayors and Sheriffs, that the Returning Officers might be in the interest of the Crown; and—2. To assemble their Deputies and Magistracy, and to put to each individual the three following questions:—

- (1) Whether if he be chosen knight of a shire or burgess of any towne, when y^e king shall think fit to call a Parliament whether he will be for taking off y^e penal laws and y^e tests.
- (2) Whether he will assist and contribute to the Election of such members as shall be for taking off y^e penal laws and tests.
- (3) Whether hee will support the king's Declaration for liberty of Conscience by living friendly with those of all persuasions as subjects of y^e same Prince and Good Xtians ought to do.

The answers to these questions, given by Derbyshire men, are to be found in the Bodleian Library, Rawlinson MSS, No. 139, and were as follows:—

In obedience to the King's instructions I caused the Deputy Lieutenants and Justices of the Peace within the County of Derby, whose names are underwritten, to be summoned to meet me at Derby, January 18, and required from them that appeared their opinions to the three questions relating to the Penal Laws and Tests, to which they made severally the following answers

These Gentlemen answered in the affirmative to all the 3 questions

Sir Henry Hunlocke Bart.

Thos. Gladwin Esq.

(17) These are not the arms of Chaworth, but of Alfreton, whose heiress married Chaworth.

Thos. Eyre de Kooter Esq.
 Thos. Eyre de Haasop Esq. a Catholic but absent
 Basil Fitzherbert Esq. of Norbury a Catholic but absent
 Arthur Warren Esq. absent but answered in the affirmative in Notts.
 Reginald Pinder Esq. resident in Gloucestershire
 Roland Okeover Esq. resident in Staffordshire
 Sir Edmund Abney Kn^t absent

Sir Henry Every to the first, 2 & 3 he cannot promise.

These Gentlemen to the 1st & 2^d say they cannot promise, to the 3^d yes.

Sir William Boothby
 Sir Simon Degge
 Sir Gilbert Clerke
 Robert Burdett
 Godfrey Meynill
 Gilbert Thacker
 Henry Cavendish
 William Fitzherbert

William Allestrey
 John Every
 John Lowe
 Henry Kendall

Robert Willmott Esq. to the 1st question he answers that if he be chosen a member of Parliament hee will not bring with him any prejudging of obstinate humour or temper but such as shall yield not only to the information, but the conviction of the best reasons that shall be offered to the House. To the 2^d question that hee will not use any interest hee may have for the Election of any person of a prejudging or obstinate temper or humour but for such if att all as of the temper expressed in the answer to the 1st question. To the last hee answers affirmatively.

John Stanhope an officer in the army

W^m Barker Esq. There is no such man

Henry Every and Henry Balguy Esq^{res} have not returned their answers they never acted as Justices of the Peace.

The Earls of Chesterfield and Scarsdale are both in Commission of the Peace, but I sent not to them because I suppose his Majesty is already informed of their opinion in this matter.

Persons fitt for Justices of the Peace

Sir John Gell Bart.
 John Morewood
 John Spateman
 Sam. Sanders jun.
 W^m Fitzherbert of Norbury
 Hen. Heveringham

George Vernon
 Cornelius Clerke
 Thomas Woodhouse
 W^m Eyre of Highlowe
 John Burroughs

Persons proposed for Parliament were

In the County Sir John Gell Bart: Corn. Clerke Esq.

In the Towne Geo. Vernon Esq. Anchitall Grey Esq.

Att my coming to Derby I found the Corporation new regulated but none amongst them proper to stand for Burgesses for quality fortune or interest, especially in a County where are so few Elections.

DERBY SIGNS, DESCRIBED AND ILLUSTRATED,

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A., &c., &c., &c.

(Continued from Vol. XI., page 178.)

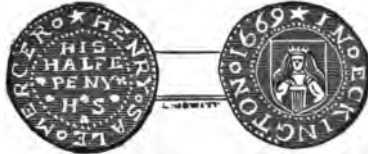
MAGPIE. The magpie, being a bird about which there are many superstitious beliefs, and being considered a bird both of good and evil omen, was, and indeed is, a somewhat favourite sign. Concerning the magpie there are some popular rhymes current in Derbyshire, which are somewhat curious.

"One for sorrow,
Two for mirth,
Three for a wedding,
Four for a birth."

"One for a wedding,
Two for a burying,
Three for a christening,
Four for a fitting."

"One for sorrow,
Two for joy,
Three for a girl,
Four for a boy."

MAIDENHEAD. Although it may in some instances have been adopted from the royal badge of Queen Katherine Parr, this sign may with certainty in most cases be traced to the arms of the Mercers' Company, which are, a demi-virgin couped below the shoulders, issuing from clouds, crowned, hair dishevelled, all within an orle of clouds. These arms are shown on the accompanying engraving of a traders' token.



MAN IN THE MOON. In Numbers xv., 32 *et seq.*, it is written, "And while the children of Israel were in the wilderness they found a man that gathered sticks upon the Sabbath day. And they that found him gathering sticks brought him unto Moses and Aaron, and unto all the congregation. And they put him in ward, because it was not declared what should be done unto him. And the Lord said unto Moses, The man shall surely be put to death: all the congregation shall stone him with stones without the camp. And all the congregation brought him without the camp, and stoned him with stones, and he died, as the Lord commanded Moses." And popular belief says that for his transgression he was translated to the moon, and placed there for ever, so that his image may always be seen by the people of earth, and serve as a warning against Sabbath breaking. On signs he is generally represented carrying a bundle of sticks on his back, and a dog walking by his side.

The best account of the "Man in the Moon," and of the various stories and beliefs connected with him, ever yet written, will be found in Mr. Baring-Gould's "Curious Myths of the Middle Ages," a work deserving all praise, and one which I cordially recommend to my readers. From this excellent book I extract the following, and I have

also the gratification of adding that, through the courtesy of its publishers, Messrs. Rivington, I am enabled to reproduce for my readers the very curious and instructive engravings which illustrate it. Mr. Baring-Gould says :—

“ In Schaumburg-lippe, the story goes, that a man and woman stand in the moon, the man because he strewed brambles and thorns on the church path, so as to hinder people from attending Mass on Sunday morning; and the woman because she made butter on that day. The man carries his bundle of thorns, the woman her butter-tub. A similar tale is told in Swabia and in Marken. Fischart says that there ‘is to be seen in the moon a Manniken, who stole wood;’ and Prætorius in his description of the world, that ‘superstitious people assert that the black flecks in the moon are a man who gathered wood on a Sabbath, and is therefore turned into stone.’ At the time when wishing was of avail, say the North Frisians, a man, one Christmas eve, stole cabbages from his neighbour’s garden. When just in the act of walking off with his load, he was perceived by the people, who conjured him up into the moon. There he stands in the full moon to be seen by everybody, bearing his load of cabbages to all eternity. Every Christmas Eve he is said to turn round once. Others say that he stole willow bows, which he must bear for ever. In Tilt, the story goes that he was a sheep stealer, who enticed sheep to him with a bundle of cabbages, until, as an everlasting warning to others, he was placed in the moon, where he constantly holds in his hand a bundle of these vegetables. The people of Rantum say that he is a giant, who at the time of the flow stands in a stooping posture, because he is then taking up water, which he pours out on the earth, and thereby causes high tide; but at the time of the ebb he stands erect, and rests from his labour, when the water can subside again. The Dutch household myth is, that the unhappy man was caught stealing vegetables. Dante calls him Cain

‘ Now doth Cain with fork of thorns confine,
On either hemisphere, touching the wave
Beneath the towers of Seville. Yesternight
The moon was round.’—*Hell*, cant. xx.

And again,

‘ Tell, I pray thee, whence the gloomy spots
Upon this body, which below on earth
Give rise to talk of Cain in fabling quaint?’
Paradise, cant. ii.

“ Chaucer, in the ‘Testament of Cresside,’ adverts to the Man in the Moon, and attributes to him the same idea of theft. Of Lady Cynthia, or the moon, he says :—

‘ Her gite was gray and full of spottes blake,
And on her brest a chorle painted ful even,
Bering a bush of thornis on his backe,
Whiche for this theft might cline so ner the heaven.’

“ Ritson, among his ‘Ancient Songs,’ gives one, extracted from a manuscript, attributed by Mr. Wright to the period of Edward I., on the Man in the Moon; but in very obscure language. The first verse, altered into more modern orthography, runs as follows :—

‘ Man in the moon stand and sitt,
On his bot-fork his burden he beareth,
It is much wonder that he do na down slit,
For doubt lest he fall he shudd’rith and shivereth.’

* * * * *

‘ When the frost freezes must chill he bide,
The thorns be keen his attire so tearsthe,
Nis no wight in the world there wot when he syt,
Ne bote it by the hedge what weeds he wearsthe.’

“ Alexander Necham, or Nequam, a writer of the twelfth century, in commenting on the dispersed shadows in the moon, alludes to the vulgar belief, which may be thus translated, “Do you know what they call the rustic in the moon, who carries the faggot of sticks?” So that one vulgarly speaking says :—

‘ See the rustic in the moon,
How his bundle weighs him down;
Thus his sticks the truth reveal,
It never profits man to steal.’

"Shakespeare refers to the same individual in his 'Midsummer Night's Dream.' Quince, the carpenter, giving directions for the performance of the play of 'Pyramus and Thisbe,' orders, 'One must come in with a bush of thorns and a lantern, and say he comes in to disfigure, or to present, the person of Moonshine.' And the enactor of this part says, 'All I have to say is, to tell you that the lantern is the moon; 1. the man in the moon; this thorn-bush my thorn-bush; and this dog my dog.' Also 'Tempest,' Act 2, Scene 2:—

'Cal. Hast thou not dropt from heav'n!'

'Steph. Out o' th' moon, I do assure thee; I was the man in th' moon when time was.

'Cal. I have seen thee in her, and I do adore thee; my mistress show'd me thee, and thy dog, and thy bush.'

"The dog I have myself had pointed out to me by an old Devonshire crone. If popular superstition places a dog in the moon, it puts a lamb in the sun; for in the same county it is said that those who see the sun rise on Easter-day, may behold in the orb the lamb and flag. I believe this idea of locating animals in the two great luminaries of heaven to be very ancient, and to be a relic of a primeval superstition of the Aryan race. There is an ancient pictorial representation of our friend, the Sabbath-breaker, in Gyffyn Church, near Conway. The roof of the chancel is divided into compartments, in four of which are the evangelistic symbols, rudely, yet effectively painted. Besides, these symbols is delineated in each compartment an orb of heaven. The sun, the moon, and two stars, are placed at the feet of the angel, the bull, the lion, and the eagle. The representation of the moon is as on the accom-



panying engraving; in the disk is the conventional man with his bundle of sticks, but without the dog. There is also a curious seal appended to a deed preserved in the Record Office, dated the 9th year of Edward the Third (1355), bearing the man in the moon as its device. The deed is one of conveyance of a messuage, barn, and four acres of ground in the parish of Kingston-on-Thames, from Walter de Grendesse, Clerk, to Margaret, his mother. On the seal we see the man carrying his sticks and the moon surrounds him. There are also a couple of stars added, perhaps to show that he is in the sky. The legend on the seal reads:—

'Se Waltere docebo cur spinas plebo gero,'

which may be thus translated, 'I will teach thee, Walter, why I carry thorns in the moon.'

MAYPOLE. As almost every town and village had in former days its Maypole, it is not surprising that it should become a popular ale-house sign. Round the Maypole, as the readers of the "RELICQUARY" do not need to be informed, the villagers, or morris-dancers, used to dance and play all sorts of gambols, much to the horror, occasionally, of puritanical people. Thus Stubbes, who wrote satirically of most things, spoke of this pretty rural custom:

"They have twenty or fourtie yoke of oxen, every one having a sweet nosegay of flowers tyed on the tippe of his hornes, and these oxen draw home this Maie pole (this stinckynge Idoll rather) which is couered all over with flowers and hearbes bounde rounde aboute with stringes from the toppe to the bottom, and sometyme painted

with variable colours with tow or three hundred men, women, and children following it with great devotion. And thus being reared up with handkerchiefs and flagges streaming on the toppe, they straw the ground about binde green boughs aboute it, sett sommer houses, Bowers and Arbours hard by it. And then fall they to banquet and feast, to leap and daunce about it, as the heathen people at the dedication of their Idollcs whereof this is a perfect pattern or rather the thing itself."

MARQUESS OF GRANBY. Apart from its becoming popular through Sam Weller's connection with it and with the "widdler" who kept it, this has for a full century been one of the most favourite of signs. It is, however, gradually dying out. The Marquess of Granby, who was eldest son of the third Duke and eleventh Earl of Rutland, was born in 1721, and having entered the army, raised a regiment in the rebellion of 1745. He was afterwards Colonel of the "Oxford Blues," and became Lieutenant-General and Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty forces in Germany under Prince Frederick of Brunswick, where he distinguished himself with the greatest honour, judgment, and intrepidity; and no Commander-in-Chief, not even the Duke of York, perhaps, ever was more beloved by the troops under his command than he was. He was also Master-General of the Ordnance; Member of Parliament for Cambridgeshire; and a Member of the Privy Council. The Marquess married the lady Frances, eldest daughter of the Duke of Somerset, by whom he had issue three sons and three daughters. Dying in 1770, during the life-time of his father, the Marquess of Granby never succeeded to the dukedom. His second son Charles, however, became Fourth Duke of Rutland. Another sign sometimes met with is the "Granby Arms," which of course are the arms of the Duke of Rutland, of which I shall have to speak later on. (See "*Rutland Arms*.")

MELANCTHON'S HEAD. The inn in Derby bearing this sign has the distinction of being the only known instance in the kingdom in which it occurs. Philip Melancthon, the great German Protestant Scholar and Reformer, whose head is thus commemorated, was born at Bretten in 1497. Melancthon, the name by which Philip Schwarzerde is now alone recognized, formed a striking contrast, in his public life, to his brother reformer, Luther: the one, fiery, bold, and impetuous; the other, calm, moderate, and gentle. As an instance of this diversity of disposition, it is related that, when Melancthon's spirits were depressed by persecution, or the slow progress of the principles of his religious faith, Luther, who was fond of music, would sometimes say to him cheerfully—"Come, brother, let us sing a hymn, and defy the devil." And though each carried something of his own peculiar character and disposition into private life, both were almost equally distinguished for their simple, domestic habits, and love of home enjoyments. Melancthon married, in 1520, the daughter of a burgomaster of Wittenberg, about two years after he had been appointed by the Elector, Frederic of Saxony, professor of Greek in the newly-established university of the city. He died at Wittenberg, in 1550.

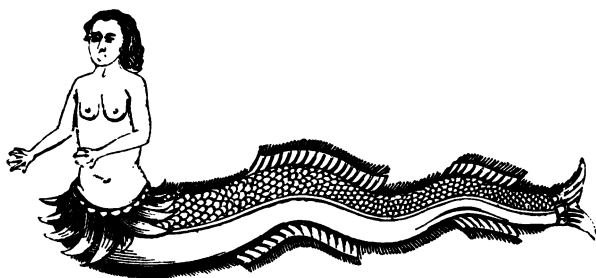
MERMAID. This has always been a famous sign; the mermaid being usually represented sitting up on her curved tail, holding a looking-glass in one hand and combing her hair with the other. This



BABYLONIAN SEAL.



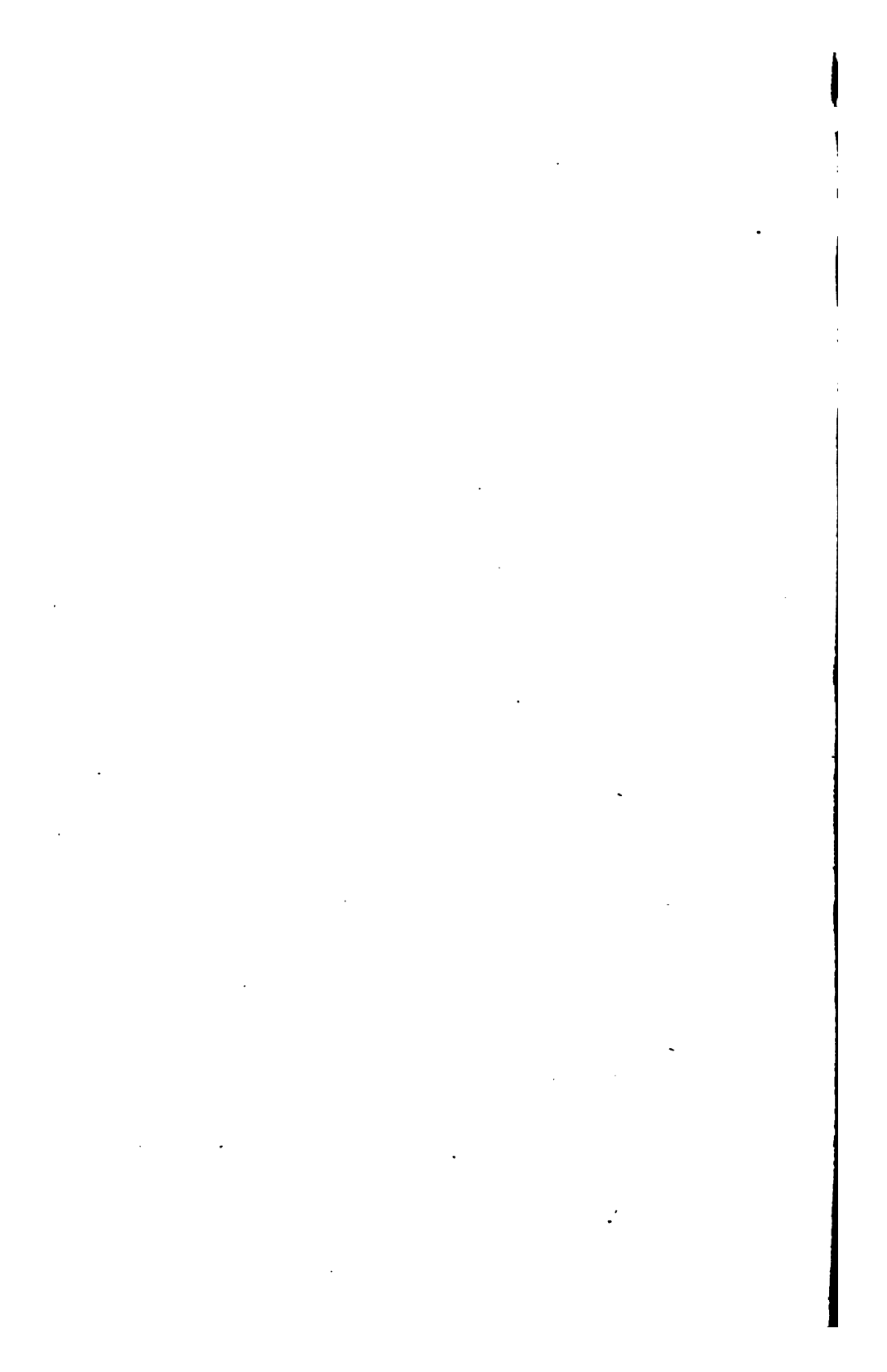
OANNES, FROM NIMROUD.



FROM COYETT AND VAN DER STELL.



THE MERMAID.



form will be best understood by the accompanying engraving, where two mermaids form the supporters to the arms of Viscount Boyne. The mermaid also occurs as the crest of Lord Byron, and this has doubtless, in some instances, been the origin of the sign. Tennyson referring to this general idea of a mermaid, asks :—

“ Who would be
A mermaid fair,
Singing alone,
Combing her hair
Under the sea
In a golden curl,
With a comb of pearl,
On a throne?”

The belief in mermaids and mermen (from *mare*, the sea, and *maid* or *man*), is of the very highest antiquity. Mr. Baring-Gould, who has studied and searched into the various forms of superstitious beliefs which exist in various countries and of all ages, has given a truly admirable and learned paper upon the subject in his “Curious Myths of the Middle Ages,” to which I refer my readers, assuring them that in these “myths” they will find matter of far more interest, and of a far more entertaining, and at the same time instructive character, than in any other work I know. From his researches it seems clear that the Oannes of the Chaldeans, and the Philistine Dag-on (the fish-On), are identical, and a figure of him sporting on the waves, and blessing a fleet of vessels, has been discovered at Khorsabad. At Nimroud, too, Mr. Layard discovered a figure of Oannes, of which I am enabled to reproduce the engraving, (Plate XXVI.) as I also am of a Babylonish seal, in the British Museum, on which both a merman and a mermaid are represented; and of a mermaid copied from Baltazar Coyett and Adrien Van der Stell’s curious work, published in 1717, where it is called a “Sea-Wyf, a monster resembling a syren, caught near the island of Borne, or Boern, in the Department of Amboine.” I have not space to relate the many curious and highly interesting stories which are extant concerning mermaids, their singing, their fascination, their coaxing and wheedling travellers to follow them to their deep-sea homes, and their successful wooings, marryings, and productiveness on earth. These are patent to every reader, but many almost unknown stories, especially that of Melusina, will be found in Mr. Baring-Gould’s volume, which all who care for these things should procure and read.

MITRE. A good old English sign of the same substantial character as the Bible and Crown, Mitre and Sceptre, and others.

MOON. (See “*Half Moon*,” “*Man in the Moon*,” etc.)

MARKET TAVERN. (Not mentioned by Hotten.) A sign which takes its origin from its contiguity to the market.

MOULDERS’ ARMS. (Not mentioned by Hotten.) One of the many signs adopted to signify that the public-house bearing it is a “house of call” for a certain class of artisans. The present one is of the same class as the “Ironfounders’ Arms.” Of course no armorial bearings belong to the craft of “Moulders,” but on the sign I believe was painted a shield bearing some of the tools in the trade.

MONK TAVERN. (Not mentioned by Hotten.) A monk of the Cistercian or other order.

NAG'S HEAD. This is a very old sign in Derby, as well as elsewhere.

"1750, July 13. To be Lett and Enter'd upon immediately, Two Houses, standing in St. Peter's Parish, next the *Nag's Head*, in Derby, &c., &c."

"1778, July 4. A Sale of House and Land at the House of Mr. James Oakes, the Sign of the *Nag's Head*, in St. Peter's Parish, Derby."

NAKED BOY. This is a very old sign, and takes its origin from an old satire on change of fashion in dress. Underneath the sign of a naked boy is the curious couplet—

"So fickle is our English nation
I wou'd be clothed, if I knew the fashion."

The sign too embodies the idea that constantly cutting and altering the garment to keep pace with changes in fashion, will eventually cut it down till nothing is left, and the sometime wearer is reduced to veritable nakedness.

SIR CHARLES NAPIER. In honour of the "hero" of that name.

NELSON. (See "*Lord Nelson*.")

NAVIGATION INN. (See "*Old Boat*.")

NEW INN. (Not mentioned by Hotten.) This is a very common sign in the Midland Counties. In Derby alone there are three or four of the name; one, a very old established inn, in the old coaching days was a famous house, well known to travellers. In the beginning of the present century it was the head-quarters of the celebrated "Derby Loyal True Blue Club," which here held its convivial and other meetings. In Derbyshire is a hamlet called "New Inns," which doubtless took its name from a public-house having been first built there by the roadside.

"1777, December 24. S. Kiddy, Tailor, announces that he has removed from the House he lately occupied, near the *New Inn*, to one in the Market Place, formerly inhabited by Mr. Drewry, Printer."

NOAH'S ARK. A favourite, and very old, sign, and one very frequently to be seen both in town and country. It is generally represented much the same as the children's toys of that name, and of late years has been adopted, and rendered very familiar, as the distinctive trade mark of a match manufacturing firm. As a curiosity, and to show the class of society to which some of the animals—brutes, I had almost written—who met at a house bearing this sign, in 1860, belonged, I reprint the following notice from one in my possession:—

"GRAND SPARRING TREAT
AT GEORGE WHITEMAN'S, NOAH'S ARK INN,
Morledge, Derby,

On Tuesday, February 14, 1860.

For the joint Benefit of Posh Price, and Toddy Middleton, of Birmingham.

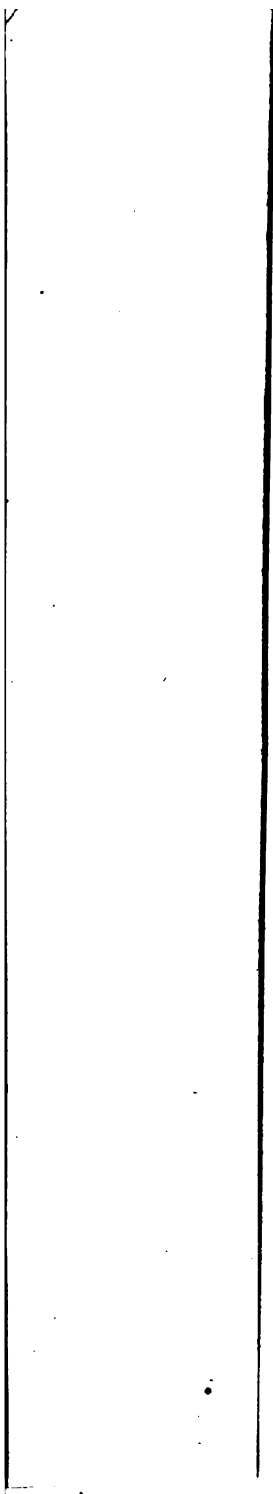
On which occasion they will be assisted by a host of the Derby and Birmingham Fancy.

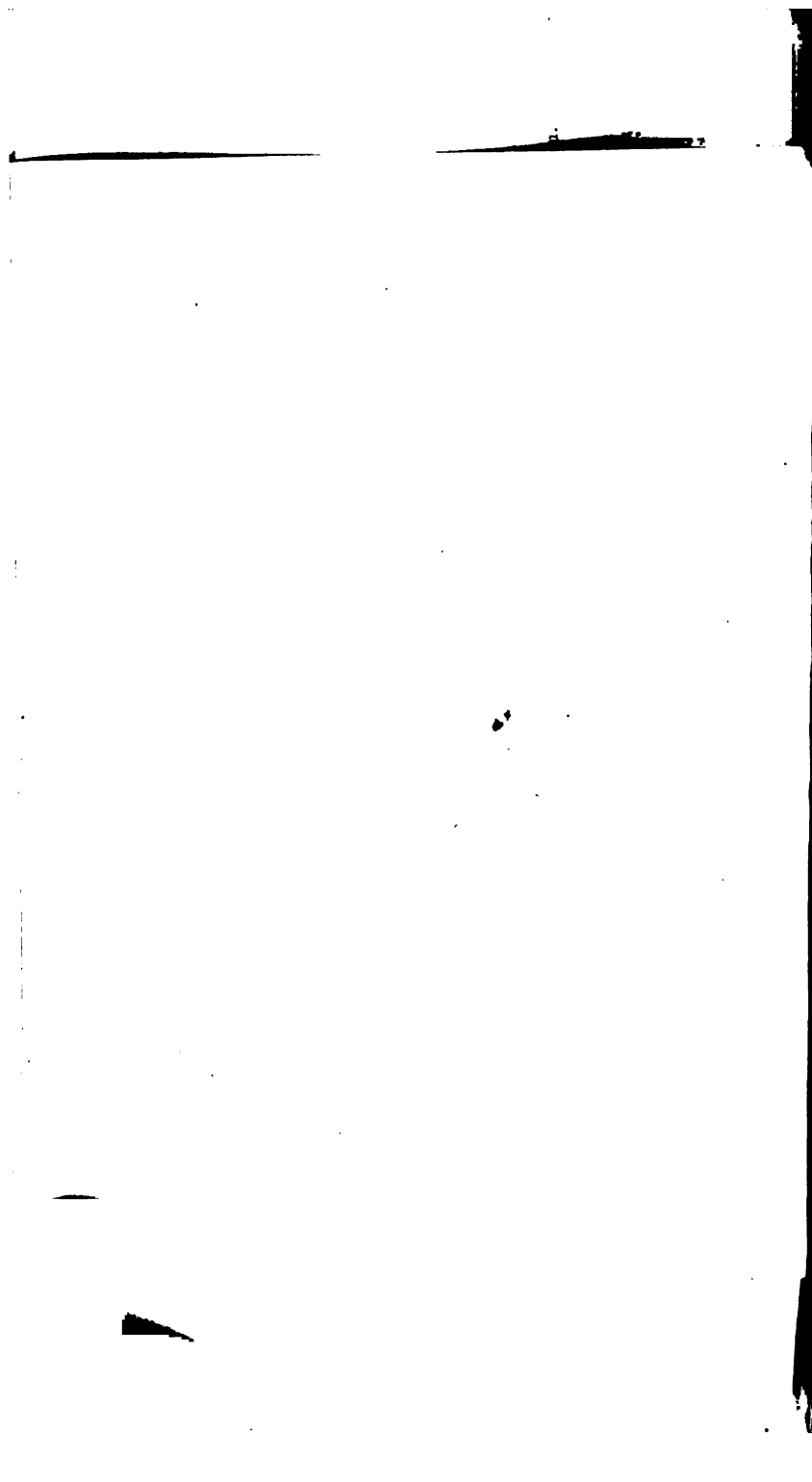
The wind up between

POSH PRICE & T. MIDDLETON.

Tickets 6d. Each.—Sparring to commence at 7 o'clock."

(To be continued.)





LE ROTER, OR RUTTER, OF KINGSLEY, CO. PAL CHESTER.

the first part of this paper, in elucidation of the pedigree, we have referred to the Norman Conquest, which gave place to Harold's second cousin William the Conqueror. As much has been said by various authors on this subject, we purpose prefacing our remaining observations with a few remarks on the days in which many of the subjects of these pedigrees took a very active part. Harold's title to the English throne was really as much one by Conquest as was William the Norman's, claiming, as he did, through his grandfather, Canute the Dane who had dispossessed the ancient Saxon dynasty. The Saxons had then long held possession of England, and about the time which we speak, when hereditary right had long become a strong instinct with the whole nation, their affairs were in so unsettled a condition, that they chose to support the man who had leapt into the saddle, against the claims of William of Normandy, whom the late Saxon king had, according to his prerogative, appointed his lawful successor. Something, however, has been said that the oath taken on that occasion was the result of a trick—that the Saxon sovereign had been decoyed into swearing on the hidden bones of some saint, in a manner he had never intended. Be that as it may, had he intended deception, as this assertion implies, and as is also rudly alleged, he only deceived himself, and there was a just warrant for Norman suspicion, though that, it is said, was founded on his improper detention by the Normans themselves. But the tale of the bones was as likely as not, an invention of the times, which served to unit the Saxons so strongly to Harold's cause, that they fought as one man at Hastings. No doubt other reports as little reliable as the former were scattered abroad to gird up the flagging loyalty of the nation, for it could not but remember that scarce more than fifty years previously, Harold's grandfather, the Danish Canute, had bent their necks to his yoke. Therefore, it is probable that great apprehensions existed in the minds of Harold and his friends of a defection of the populace and the reception of William, not as a Conqueror but as a Sovereign, and these means had to be resorted to as a stimulant to their patriotism. How otherwise can we account for the success of the Dane only a few years before, with a force inconsiderable compared to that of the Normans?

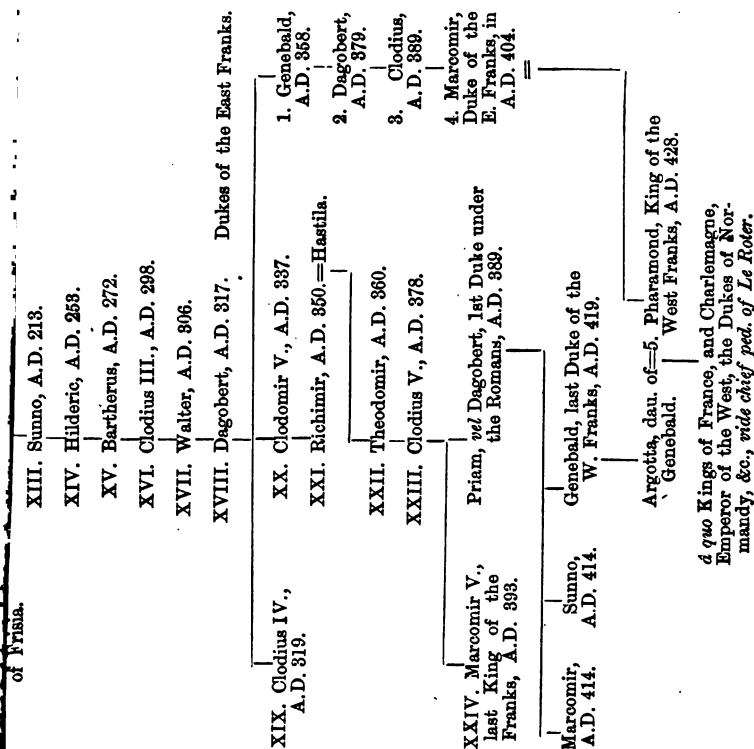
There are, however, those who write of this period as though Normandy and its sovereigns were almost the merest strangers to the Saxons, instead of the same common stock, and when only half a century before the Conquest a Norman Princess became a sharer of the English Throne, first as the wife of Ethelred the Saxon, and then of Canute the Dane—two kings full of mutual hostility, which became hereditary. And, moreover, that it was for the purpose of Danish punishment rather than Norman, that Ethelred dispatched his forces to Normandy, where they were defeated by Nigel de St. Sauveur. Supposing, however, this latter excursion was for Nor-

man Conquest, considering the times, the Norman Conquest of England has in it no bad apology. In such unsettled days then, when the nation was wavering on the most vital principles of good government; when constant changes loosened men's minds as to the use of any government at all: when hereditary ties were rent

ent day. Of such were the Lancashire Traffords, the Cheshire Stanleys and Dodds. The Traffords were protected by the Masseys, Barons of Dunham Massey, and no doubt every Saxon Thane had his strong and chivalrous Norman friend and protector, whose regards (founded on no mean interest) were subsequently further strengthened by intermarriage. Cotemporary with the Barons of Dunham Massey,

stood Fitzhugh of Malpas, to whom we now return, and who, with some five or six other Barons, many Knights, Esquires, Gentlemen and Yeomen, met together regularly in the Parliament* of the Palatinate in the Castle of Chester.

Robert Fitzhugh was chief Secretary to his reputed father, the



the vacancy by both. So likewise in all trials at law, every man is bound to be tried by his own Peers—the Grand Jury effecting for the minor nobles what the Petty Jury effected for the people, and the hereditary Upper Parliament Chamber, afterwards called the House of Lords, for the major nobles—so called before this, not from any privilege of Writ (or Patent), but the possession, it is said, of three Manors and upwards. To abolish Grand Juries, therefore, as some one has lately proposed, or to make of them mere hodmen to the Petty Juries, would be a gross violation of the rights of the whole middle classes of this country.

to the Eynions, and that the two co-heiresses of the latter carried it, according to Holmes' account, to David le Clerc, and a *Patric*, but not Patrick ap Griffith, but to the family whose patriarch we say married the co-heir of Fitz-Hugh. It is scarcely probable that this important border Barony would be allowed to be sold and bartered in the marriages of those days; it was on the Marches of Wales, and a strong fortress must have existed there at some time. The great probability is, therefore, that the Barony, failing the tenant's heirs male, was (severed from the lands) seized by the Palatine Earl, whose policy it was to grant it to one of the most friendly members of a family, on the borders of whose Principality it lay, and at a point and in a neighbourhood of great importance, where vigilance was constantly necessary, and hostilities raged, particularly at that time, almost within bowshot of its boundaries. That the Belwardes, however, were very early connected with the Welsh, we think does not admit of a doubt. The names "David," and "Dan David," are intensely Welsh. Then, after the presumed ap Eynion match, comes "Philip Goch," both very Welsh also; and the conclusion is irresistible that whenever these marriages were celebrated, they were celebrated, and through the ap Eynion line the Malpass's might add to the large pedigree we have already given, a thousand years of Welsh princes, and a descent from a person peculiarly "historical," Cadwallader—the Blessed.

Passing to the remote issue of these marriages, we come to the marriage with the co-heiress of the elder line of Kingsley. Though this latter family thus became extinct in the elder male line, after a few short descents, there is ample evidence to show the existence of younger and flourishing branches never noticed by the several historians of Cheshire, and only mentioned in one or two collections of pedigrees. The longest descent given is that of the Kingsleys of Roydon, who bore the latter name as an *alias*, and in its elder line became extinct by the marriage of Jane Kingsley *alias* Roydon, of the Holt, with Laurence Bostock, whose issue, George Bostock of the Holt, was living in 1614. Ranulph le Roter, who married the co-heir of Kingsley of Kingsley, appears to have been the first of the family who bore the Roter surname, which was acquired from his office of clerk or secretary to the Earl Palatine, and one doubtless of feudal tenure, and held like other considerable offices of state by being connected with some manor. The Thorntons of Thornton en le Mores had acquired that Manor from the Lord of Aldford, and though they held it for a few generations only, yet whatever their direct male line lacked in length, like the Kingsleys, it certainly received ample compensation in breadth. For there were several younger branches which survived the old stock, and of which little has been anywhere noticed, but as late as the reign of Henry VII. the representative of the family was John Thornton de Thornton, Gent., who, by his wife, Margaret filia John Dutton de Helesbye, had among others, Thomas, Sheriff of Chester, 1497, and Mayor, 1504, whose 2nd son, John, of Chester, Merchant, 1538, left issue by his wife, daughter to Sir Thomas and Sister to Sir Laurence Smythe, of Hough; and whose 3rd son, Rafe Thornton, also left issue

by his wife a daughter of Bellott, of Moreton, and aunt to Bishop Bellott, of Chester. These and other branches may be traced down to very recent days, and in a "parchment Boke in the Earle of Totnes his keepinge in 1627," among the "Nobilitye of Ireland," is mentioned "Syr George Thornton, K^t Prov. Maist^r of Munster," whose wife was a daughter of John Lane of Co. Limericke, by whom he was ancestor of the Irish Thorntons; and who can be fairly shown to descend from the Thornton le Moors family. In short, Cheshire appears to have been so full at all times, of old descended stocks and branches, that they became to Heralds, Collectors, and Historians alike, so great an embarrassment, that few beyond the wealthiest of them, received their attentions.

On the marriage of the co-heirs of Kingsley, the Hereditary Chief Forestership of Delamere passed, by the youngest daughter, to the Dones, in whose family it remained some centuries, passing by distaff to the Ardens of Alvanley, till the breath of some great utilitarian economist uprooted the forest; and its oaks, which had so long helped to form the watchful wooden walls of old England, gave way to a forest of "railway sleepers."

The hereditary office, empty as its horn (a beautiful specimen of ancient art) still of course *exists*. To pass on, however, to the Roters, Richard le Roter, the younger brother of Sir Randle le Roter, *als. de* Thornton (the engraved sketch of whose seal we here give—and the seven daughters and co-heirs, of whose son, Sir Pyers de Thornton, terminated the elder line), had a grant from his father in Edward I. time, of about a fourth of the manor and lands in Kingsley, including Kingsley Hall and Kingsley Chapel—the latter in the south aisle of Frodsham Church, and afterwards commonly called the Rutter Chapel.



This was long their burial place—though not a scrap of stone, wood, or glass now exists, or is anywhere recorded to have existed, in memory of any of them, excepting (in a very ancient "Seat Roll"), their coat, as it appeared with many others in painted glass, 10. Hen. VII. "Y^e Kirche Role of Frodesch," &c., says, "Att y^e fyrste rancke of formes on y^e Southe side the Kyrok, and Weste of the Mayst Rotter hys chapell," &c.; but at this day, its oldest name of Kingsley only survives, to tell of the changes of this world to posterity. Paper is more enduring than marble, a book than a sculptured stone, to rear a memorial to those who have given us existence, and who have long since been forgotten, whose memory brings sad thoughts—with whom we never did (but we should be sorry to say, never shall) hold converse, except through the imagination and some stray pictures. It is one path perhaps to

wisdom, but whose near neighbour being folly and vanity, the world oft mistakes the one for the other through the dye and fashion of their outer garments.

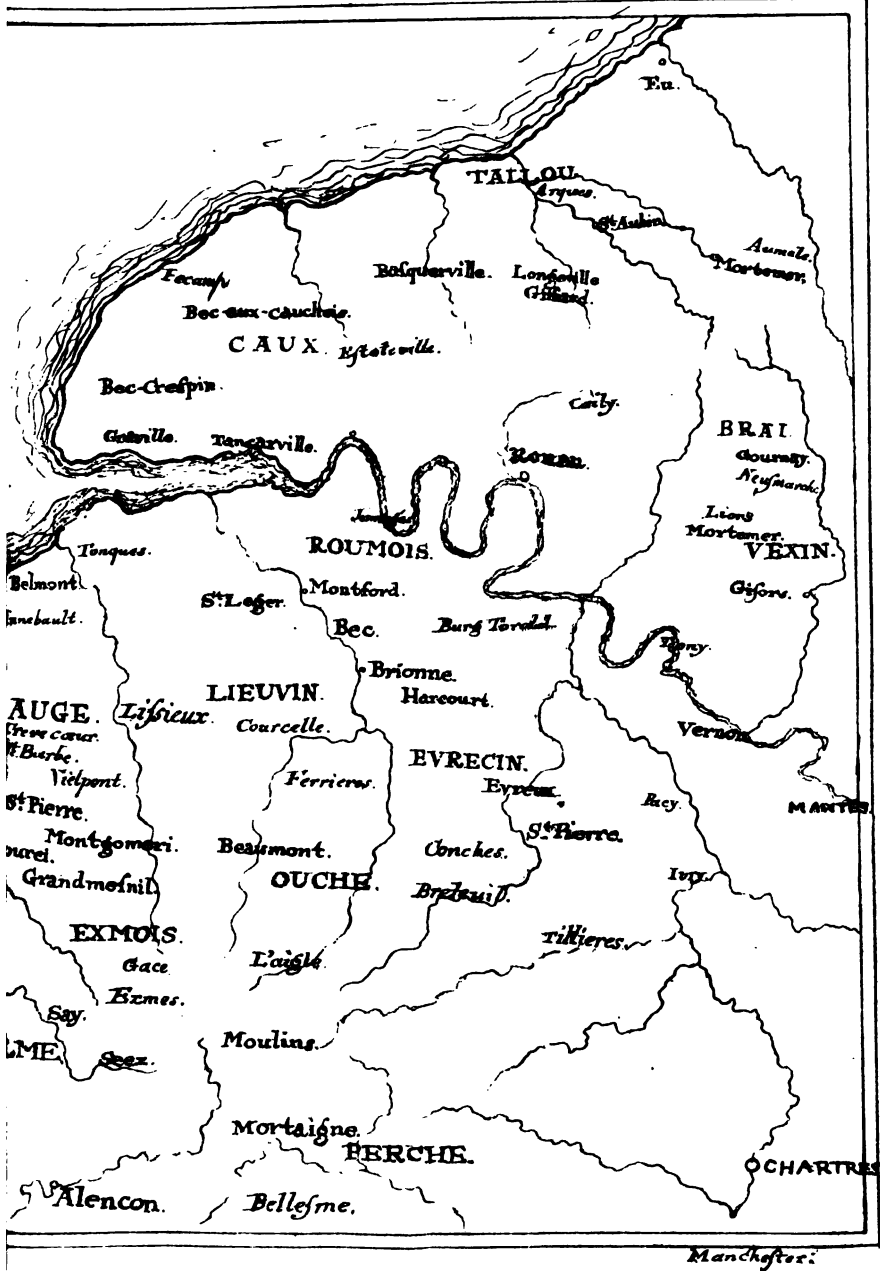
The descendents in the elder line of Richard le Roter, of Kingsley, remained seated in that Manor from Edward I. time till the commencement of the last century, when, says Ormerod, this share of Kingsley was alienated to Mr. John Welles,* of Sandbach, from whose widow and trustees it passed, by purchase, to Mr. John Reddish,† and after saying the pedigree of the family had been brought down to the lowest point he had been able to trace it to from the parish Registers, further says, "but its immediate descendants, Heirs. Male of Peter, the Clerk of the Earl of Chester, a brother of the Baronial House of Malpas, and representatives also of the eldest co-heiress of the Kingsleys, are still living as day labourers within the precincts of the feudal power of their ancestors." This is not altogether quite correct. In Ormerod's time, 1819, it is true that there were some two or three Rutters living there (now there is none), but it is more probable that their descent was from the younger sons high up the tree, as shown in our smaller five-branch pedigree, as from any of the eight sons of Richard Rutter and Elizabeth Weld, for several of these died young, unmarried, and were buried at Frodsham and Alvanley, and others left the parish, except Thomas, who went to reside in the adjoining township of Norley; and after the sale of the Estate, Alvanley Chapel seems to have been more frequently used by them than Overton Church. Richard Rutter's marriage with Miss Weld (of the same family as the Welds of Lulworth, and other places, and springing originally from Eaton, near Tarporley, Cheshire), was only within the last twelve months discovered in Norfolk, but those of Thomas and Richard, the eldest son and grandson, are at present nowhere to be found. The Littler marriage is also new, and a great many other things, fortunately been discovered, and additions made to the descent not to be found elsewhere. The daughter and heiress of the last Richard was Mary, and some years after the disposal of the Kingsley property, she was married to John Helsby, who was born at Kingsley Hall, of which his father was sometime the Lessee.† A small oil portrait, an indifferent and faded specimen of art, together with a good ivory miniature of Mary Rutter still remain, but they vary somewhat in feature. By a post-nuptial settlement of the 26 June, 28 Geo. II., A.D. 1754, made between John Helsby, of Frodsham, Gent, and the Rev. Francis Gastrell, Vicar of the parish and parish Church of Frodsham, Clerk, and Daniel Ashley, of Frodsham, Gent, a life estate in lands in Kingsley and Helsby, and four pews in the parish church, was settled on Mary Rutter, then Mary Helsby, with remainder to her issue. Thus ended the eldest male line; but the Rutters were not so easily doomed to extinction. On

* This was the Rev. John Welles, Vicar of Sandbach, who purchased of the Countess of Rivers, to whom the conveyance of the fee was made in 1700, by Richard Rutter, Esq., and Thomas his son and heir apparent.

† These families were closely connected from the earliest period; and the accompanying lithograph is of the front portion of a chest of drawers, the initials referring to Thomas Helsby and Eleanor Rutter.

[illegible]

Brown. Lilk.



[illegible]

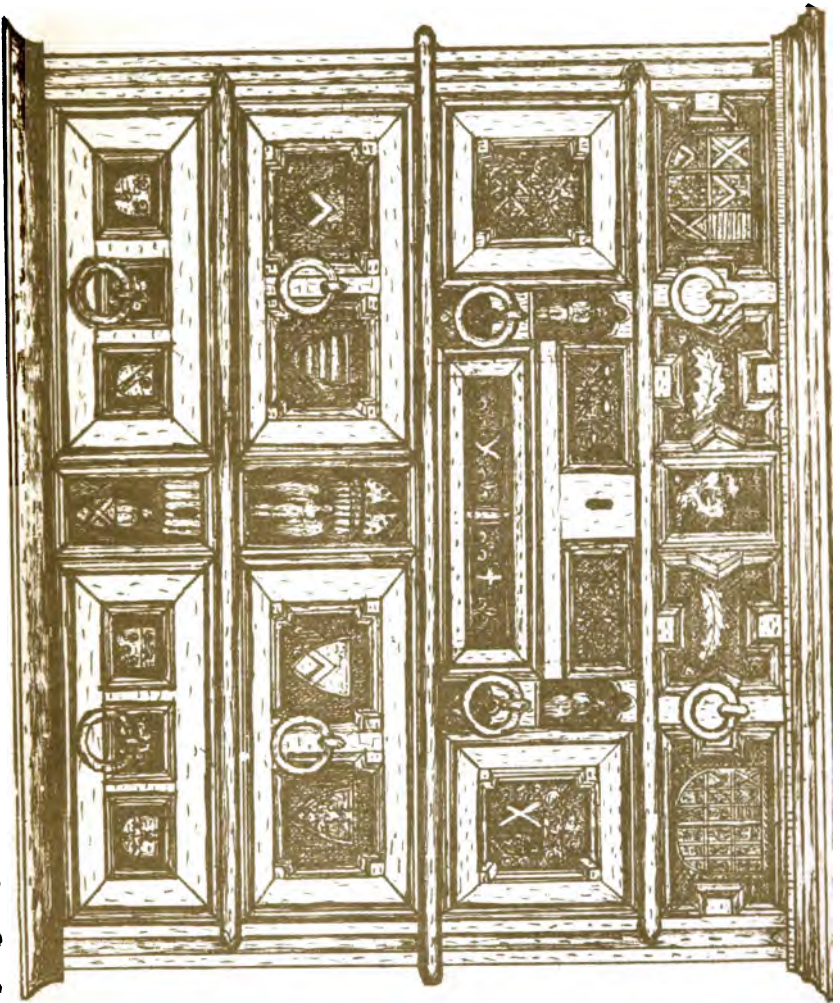
the contrary, they survived to tell a tale in Yorkshire, and another in Gloucestershire. The latter consisted of two branches, which, however, apparently became extinct in the eighteenth century. From one of these descended the notorious Sir Thomas Overbury, imprisoned for high treason in the tower. On the extinction of one of these two lines, its representation fell upon Mr. John Hughes, an eminent antiquary, who died s. p., in 1796, and "whose portrait is or lately was, at Thirlestaine House," being copied by G. W. Mote, from the original, in the possession of William Freeman, Esq., of Hidcote and Campden.* The patriarch of the Gloucester Rutters was Nicholas, *temp.* Henry VIII., a name which seems to have been introduced by the marriage with the Frodsham, *temp.* Richard II. There was a younger son of the Kingsley House, named Nicholas Rutter, or le Roter, *temp.* Henry VI., and another lower down which we have only recently discovered. Before coming to the Yorkshire branch, we may mention another branch, settled first at Newborough, near Daresbury, and subsequently at Moore in that parish. This, from some ancient memoranda, appears to have sprung from John Rutter (a younger brother of Thomas), who is described in the Visitation of 1588, as unmarried, or at all events being s. p. He is not described as married or as dead, except in one of the Cheshire collections. But the Frodsham Register has a marriage, "1562, Octobr Jo: Rutter & Margerie Helsbye, gen. 17," which is corroborated by a deed, showing Margery to have been the daughter of Ranulph Helsby, *generosus*, *temp.* Edward VI. and Elizabeth; and this John would appear to have lived at Newborough, near Moore, and Thomas, his father, and Thomas, his elder brother, to have held lands in Moore in 1556, probably acquired through his great-grandmother, Margaret Danyers, of Daresbury. John Rutter's son and heir appears to have been Thomas Rutter, of Moore, Yeoman, whose son, Richard Rutter, by a deed of 11 December, 1632, bought lands, in Moore, of Henry Brooke, of Norton Abbey, Esq., and left a son and heir, Richard Rutter, of More, Gentleman, who owned a farm in Crowley (another place where the Rutters of Kingsley inherited much property from the Kingsleys of Kingsley), and who left two sons, John, the eldest, who died unmarried in 1679, leaving his brother, William Rutter, of Moore, his heir, who died, 1708, leaving Richard Rutter, Esq., of Moor, his eldest son and heir-at-law, who died in 1758, leaving Rebecca Rutter, his daughter and heir, born 1751, and married by banns, at Daresbury, 1768, to Peter Kyffin Heron, Esq., of Daresbury Hall (High Sheriff of Cheshire), by whom she had Peter Heron, Esq. (a General in the English army), born 1770, and Elizabeth, born 1771, and died of consumption at the Bristol Hot Wells (14 July, 1772, aged 21 years). The Rev. George Heron, of Moore Hall, is her grandson, and the present representative

* He bought many books out of Ralph Sheldon's Library at Weston, which afterwards came into the hands of Mr. Hopkins, Schoolmaster, at Laverton-in-Buckland, co. Gloucester, at whose death they were bought by the villagers of Buckland, and some came into the Library at Middle Hill. Some of the books had Sheldon's arms stamped in gold on the corners.—*MS. Note by Sir Thomas Phillips.*

of the family. Moore Hall appears to have been partly rebuilt about the commencement of the last century, and possesses a very unique and handsomely carved black oak staircase, and other old oaken fittings of the entrance hall are also richly carved.

We now pass to the Yorkshire branch, the last but not least in the genealogy. This line came from John Rutter, a younger son of Kingsley, who had married a Conyers, of New Malton, which latter family, in a singular manner, was also remotely connected with the Rutters through the Nevills and others, as shown on the large pedigree. Many years after this marriage, one branch of the Conyers became connected with Cheshire, and Jane, the sister of Sir John Conyers of Horden, Co. Durham, Bart. 1628, was buried in Chester *temp.* Car. I. From that time downwards to the middle of the last century, many collateral members of the same family lived in Cheshire and its quaint old capital, succeeding to the family estates as male heirs failed in the elder lines (which they constantly did) till the complete extinction of all known male heirs in the death of Sir Thomas Conyers, Bart., in 1810. But this Horden branch was from a younger brother of Sir John Coniers, K.G., of Sockbourne, Co. York, the father of the first Lord Coniers of Hornby (from whom descend the Malton Coniers), so that Jane Conyers of New Malton, the wife of John Rutter, being the fifth or sixth cousin of Jane, who died in Chester, might not improbably have influenced the Horden Conyers in their Cheshire residence, unless, as very likely, some Conyers or Coniers had resided at a still earlier date in Chester, and John Rutter had first met with his wife through them. At all events, it is very curious to find about this time various migrations from Cheshire to Yorkshire—Whitby not being a very long way off, where branches of the Cholmondeleys and Duttons also seems to have settled. Besides all this, there were several witnesses to baptisms of members of this branch of the Rutters, bearing the name of Conyers and the Cheshire name of Aldersley, *temp.* Elizabeth. The Church of St. Michael's, in New Malton, is literally paved with tombstones, whose inscriptions are all worn away by the feet of generations.* But there is some reason to believe that a still earlier branch of the Rutters settled in Kirkby, in Cleveland, about Henry VIII. time, one of whom, William Rutter, in 1565, in his Will gives to "Thomas & Robert my sonnes 2 yonge Stags which was John my sonnes whose soul God pardon;" and to another Will, dated 1582, of Thomas Rutter, of the same place, husbandman, one of the witnesses was "William Rounte clerk." Cleveland being more on the Durham side, these Rutters would be closer neighbours of the Horden Conyers; and no doubt in those days they were all well acquainted with each other. However, no connexion can be traced between the Cleveland Rutters and those of Malton, but of both branches there are several *male* representatives in York-

* Here are some samples—(.....lyeth.....Dorothy the wife of Thos. Conyers, Gent.....17....)—(.....Th.....Conyers.....1767)—(W.....Rutter.....Dorothy his wife.....Oct.....17.....sons.....)—(.....Rotter.....1711)—(Elizth the wife of Ralph Rutter also Eliza daughter of the above aged 16.....)—(.....here lye..... M. Cony.....).



Carriage of about the end of the reign of Char. of the Scots, Quartering of Impalements of Helby, Rutter and



shire, the principal line, however, being located in London, by John Rutter, the heir of the Champleys (another Yorkshire family of great antiquity and Norman origin, some of whose scions remained seated in France) towards the end of the last century, where embarking his fortune in commerce he increased it to very ample dimensions; he was also the friend, statistical-philosopher, and guide to the celebrated Mr. Pitt—affectionately called “Billy Pitt”—and dying at an advanced age in 1843; he was succeeded in part of his estate by his eldest son, the late John Champley Rutter, of Gray’s Inn, Gent., who was admitted a solicitor, and gained a very large practice in Bly Place, Holborn, to which his only son succeeded. Mr. John Champley Rutter may be ranked with the best of his name, and will live fresh in the hearts of many for his geniality and kindness, ever greater to others than to himself.

Among other members of this wide-branching tree to be specially referred to was the Rev. Conyers Rutter, B.A., a chaplain of Oliver Cromwell, and who appears to have graduated at Magdalen College, Cambridge, in 1649. In 1658, according to Lysons’ *Environs of London*, the Rectory of Redereth (Rotherite?) valued at £92, was intended for him by Cromwell, who, as Lord Protector, took the same as a lapsed presentation from the Lay Impropiators (Captain Hurlestone and another, the purchasers), but beyond this little further is known of him. Besides Conyers Rutter, the Cambridge Registers give—

Nicholas Rutter, Christ’s Coll. A.B. 1617.

Richard Rutter, St. John’s, A.B. 1617, M.A. 1621.

John Rutter, St. John’s, A.B. 1669, A.M. 1673.

Thomas Rutter, Christ’s, A.B. 1698, A.M. 1702.

Another clergyman was the Rev. Foulke Rutter, Rector of Tilston, by the presentation in 1691 of Hugh, Viscount Cholmondeley, and was most probably of the Edisbury Rutters (one of whom married a Littler, *temp.* Elizabeth), or of the Nantwich Rutters, as were no doubt of the latter stock Henry, fil. Henry Rutter, of Bromhall, *temp.* Car. I., who married Frances, daughter of Lawrence Starkey, of Wrenbury, Esq.

Besides many others of the name for whom places in the genealogy cannot at present be found with any certainty, was Richard Rutter, Bishop of Sodor and Man (whose portrait appears in the Chetham Society’s Pubs.), a man of tried friendship of that wise and good Earl of Derby who preferred the headsman’s block to a dishonoured seat in Cromwell’s House of Lords. The Bishop’s father is said in the article on the Knowsley Household Book, to have been son of John Rutter, the Miller, of Burscough, near Ormskirk, and no doubt he was, for at Mawdesley, near Ormskirk, there were several Rutters in Elizabeth’s time. The portrait is well engraved from the original oil painting at Knowsley, and represents the most that is desirable in a Bishop and a man. Without mentioning several others we may refer to some of the name too remote to trace, but evidently descended from one or two early settlers in the neighbourhood of London. Damaris Rutter, relict of Charles Rutter, Gent., of Pennington Street, Stepney, in 1709, conveys

lands at High Missey, co. York. In the reign of Car. II., Henry Rutter, of Worksop, Notts., Merchant, had a son Henry, who by Penelope, his wife, daughter of Thomas Martin, had the Rev. Martin Rutter, Rector of Slaidburne, co. York, who married Elizabeth, daughter of George Ward, and left by Will, in 1735, lands in Doncaster, Hatfield, Thorne, Highlake, and Stampforth. These were no doubt descendants of the Stamford branch of the Malton family. We have also to mention Mr. Joseph Rutter, tutor to the Earl of Dorset, *temp.* Car. I., a man now forgotten, not so much from the quality of his writings as the quantity, which appears insufficient to have floated his name to posterity, for which he doubtless had no ambition. But he did something for the public in the shape of "*The Cid*," a tragicomedy, acted at Court and the Cockpit, Drury Lane; the first part in 1637, and the second in 1640, at the request of the King. Two years before this he had given "*The Shepherd's Holiday*, a pastoral tragicomedy. Acted before their Majesties at Whitehall, 1635." Langbaine styled this the nobler sort of pastoral, and was recommended in verse by "rare Ben Jonson" and Thomas May. It was dedicated to Sir Kenelm Digby, Knt. (See further "Dictionary of Old English Plays," by J. O. Halliwell, pp. 49 and 225.)

And last, but not least, we conclude with a lady of the Gloucester branch, distinguished in her day as the angel of her parish, and whose portrait attached to her Funeral Sermon, in 1661, gives us some little idea how if the most classical features command admiration, there is still a higher and more commanding beauty that goes straight to the heart—that expression that lies in the face of some, in the eyes of others, and that induced the writing of the couplet beneath the engraving referred to—

"Life more abundant in her looks you see:
Picture her Soule, a Heav'nly Saint is Shee!"

about which there can be little doubt.

The portrait of 1661* is engraved with four shields in its corners, one with the arms of Rutter quartering, instead of impaling, Hales, she being the daughter of Sir John Hales, of Hales, co. Kent, and Hales Place in Coventry, Knt., afterwards Bart., 1660 (see a ped. Dr. Howard's *Miscell. Geneal. Monthly*, No. 6). The other shields are inscribed—"Dominæ Dorothea Rutter, Martij 21^{mo} Vera Effigies 1664, Anno Ætatis suæ ult et 31^{mo}. She was the wife of Michael Rutter, of Burton-on-the-Hill, co. Gloucester, Esq., and was greatly lamented on her decease by the multitude she had succoured during her too brief existence; her Funeral Sermon was published, and the singular honour done her of its republication, with a fresh engraving, some 160 years afterwards, that is in 1820—the portrait then being "by T. Berry, from a rare print in the possession of E. W. Martin, Esq. Published by T. and H. Rodd, 17, Little Newport Street, Leicester Square." T. H.

* Mr. Rutter, of London, has an original copy of the first engraving, and we are indebted to Edward Morton, Esq., of Old Malton, for another copy published in 1820, and now very rare.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE ORIGIN OF ST. MARY-STOW, IN THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

BY GEO. DODDS, D.D., ETC., ETC.

"Ogni medaglia ha il suo rovescio."

THERE is a "vetus et constans opinio" abroad that Stow Church is the mother Church of Lincoln Cathedral—that is, was the original Saxon Sidnacester. The object of this paper is to show that this "opinio" is a myth—that it has no better foundation than the baseless fabric of a dream. Lord Bacon tells us "that the only way to investigate the nature of any object whatsoever, is to collect together and compare all the observations and experiments that have been made of its properties." This is a rule which will banish hypotheses and conjecture.

With regard to the myth of Stow's being the seat of the Anglo-Saxon bishopric. I find that it was not thought of when Matthew, of Westminster, wrote in the beginning of the 14th century. Speaking of the bishops of Sidnacester, Ealdulpus and Ceolulpus, he remarks: "Hi autem Episcopi ubi sedem haberent cathedralem penitus ignoramus." Wharton, in his "Anglia Sacra," in the middle of the 17th century, asserts that hitherto the situation of Sidnacester has not been known. Camden states "this is now so entirely gone, that neither ruins nor name are now in being." Hence this "vetus et constans opinio" cannot be 300 years old. Camden's first edition was 1586.

The myth probably took its rise from the following words of Camden's translator of the Britannia, Dr. Gibson, in 1722:—"Where can we imagine a bishop of Sidnacester should so probably build a church as at Sidnacester; or whence would he sooner take his pattern or platform than from his own cathedral at Dorchester? Between which and Stow, there is a very great resemblance; and if they have been since rebuilt, we may probably conclude that the same form, notwithstanding, was still kept. . . . Besides, the present privileges of this place (Stow) are greater than any hereabouts, except Lincoln; and they have formerly exceeded even that. For that it was famous, before Lincoln was a bishop's see, is beyond dispute; and it is a common notion in these parts that Stow was the mother-church to Lincoln."

There does not appear to have been any human habitation at Stow before the end of the 7th century. The place was covered with wood and clothed in a mantle of green. The surface of the earth was of such evenness that it might have been imagined to have been formed with hands; it was everywhere carpeted with flowers of various hues, and surrounded by trees of different sorts and sizes. The Fraxinus, or Ash, with its sawed leaves, and flowers without petals, was the most numerous. Such was its appearance about the year A.D. 670, according to the account given by the Historian of Ely. Lib. 1, c. 13.

Ethelred's Stow, commonly called Stow, is an ancient Anglo-Saxon village, on one of the tributary streams of the small river Till, eight miles from Gainsborough, S.S.E., and eleven miles N.W. of Lincoln, and about one mile north of the Roman road now called Till-bridge

lane. The village took its rise from the following circumstance:—St. Ethelreda, the daughter of Anna, king of the East Angles, and Herewitha, his queen, at a very early age resolved to devote herself to the service of God and to remain a virgin. This resolution she kept, though she experienced many difficulties. She was twice married—once by her parents' authority, and another time by the influence of her uncle Ethelwold. Her first husband was Tonbert, by whose death, three years afterwards, she came into the possession of the isle of Ely. Her second husband was Egfrid, son of Oswy, king of Northumberland. She had previously guarded her personal sanctity by a private agreement. The life of the Northumbrian court, however, had no charms for her: she resolved to bid adieu to the world, and devote her remaining days to acts of piety and the exercises of religion. For this purpose she set out on foot, with her two maids, Sewenna and Sewara, to the isle of Ely. One day, being fatigued by the length of the journey and the heat of the weather, and coming to a commodious spot of ground, the queen felt herself disposed for rest, and laid herself down to sleep, whilst her two faithful attendants watched her. After she awoke, she found her pilgrim's staff had all the appearance of vegetable life in it, and found that it had taken root in the earth and put forth leaves and shoots. Her staff, thus miraculously planted, became one of the tallest and most flourishing trees in the district; and the place to this day is called Ethelredestow (Circa A.D. 1160), *i.e.*, the place of Ethelreda.* A church was built there, in honour of the blessed Virgin and to the praise of our Lord Jesus Christ, who is to be admired by all them that believe.

This miracle was not only written by the Ely historian, but it was sculptured on the celebrated octagon of Ely Cathedral, which was designed by the sub-prior, Alan de Walsingham, in A.D. 1321, and completed in 1341. The historian does not state definitely when the church was built; his words are "*facta est etiam illic ecclesia in honore beatæ Virginis*," neither does he say by whom it was erected. It may, however, be inferred from the miracle that it was built by order of Queen Ethelreda about the time when her monastery at Ely was commenced, *i.e.*, about A.D. 673. If so, as Bishop Wilfred formed the plan "*locum sua dispositione constituet seque in omnibus sollicitum exhibuit*" of the monastery, it is fair to infer that he was also the architect of the church at Stow. It must be borne in mind that Wilfred, bishop of York, was in great favour with Oswy and Egfrid, kings of Northumberland, and with most of the nobility of that kingdom. They enabled him to build stately edifices, and to found costly monasteries. He gave all due encouragement to the most skilful builders and artificers of every kind. He brought over with him from Rome, Italy, France, and other places, eminent workmen, and by proper rewards retained them in his service.†

* *Ibid.*—As Godstow, a place dedicated to God.

† de Roma quoque, et Italia et Francia et de aliis terris ubicumque invenire poterat, cæmentarios et quolibet alios industrios artifices secum retinuerat, et ad opera sua facienda secum in Angliam addunerat. Rich. Prior Hagulst. lib. 1, c. 6.

According to Malmesbury and Eddius, he was celebrated for his knowledge and skill in the science of architecture, and he was himself *the principal director* in all works in concert with those excellent artificers whom he retained in his pay. His fame was not confined to Northumbria; his great abilities and reputation for learning gained him respect in other kingdoms of the heptarchy. Wulfere and Ethelred, kings of Mercia, often invited him thither for the benefit of his advice and instructions in founding monasteries. As was before observed, the church and monastery of Ely, founded by St. Ethelreda, was built under his direction. He spent a considerable time with her in settling the economy of her convent, and was intrusted with the conducting of the whole of her affairs.* As he had the sole management of the queen's affairs, so he would be the proper person to give instructions about the church which was built at Stow in honour of the Blessed Virgin, upon the spot where the queen's staff assumed vegetable life.

It is stated by some that most of the churches and monasteries in England were made of wood, on the authority of a casual expression in one of King Edgar's charters concerning the ruinous monasteries of his time. The words are—"Quo velut muscivis scindulis cariosisque tabulis tigno tenuis visibiliter deruto."†

This sentence, I presume, means no more than that the churches and monasteries were in general so much decayed that the roofs were uncovered or bare to the timber, and the beams rotted by neglect and grown over with moss; and not that they were made only of wood. It is true, however, that some of these erections were entirely formed of timber. Bede tells us that Finian, bishop of Lindisfarne, or Holy Island, built there a church for his Episcopal See, composed entirely of sawn oak, and covered with reeds, according to the fashion of the Scots.‡ Wooden fabrics, however, were not very common even in the early times of the Saxons, and then they were only for temporary use. It may, therefore, be fairly presumed that Bishop Wilfred would build a church of stone at Stow. This presumption is borne out by the fact that in the year 1846, when excavations were made at Stow Church, the workmen found "that the existing nave is not the original one, but that an earlier one of twice its breadth had previously existed; and that the destroyed nave and part of the walls of the present transept certainly formed a portion of the ancient original structure. The transept walls having been most evidently raised upon those of an earlier church, the lower part of the north wall of the chancel having been exposed by the removal of the surrounding earth, bears evident appearance of having been built at a much earlier period than the superincumbent parts of the wall, differing totally in character, being of ruder and looser materials, without any string course, and bearing also the appearance of having

* Solus autem Wilfridus Pontefex quem Virgo Regina pro omnibus in regno dilectum et electum habuerat, suis tunc necessitatibus *provisorem* adhibuit. Lib. Elien. lib. 1, c. 15.

† Somner's Antiq. of Canterbury, p. 8.

Carta Regis Edgari. Wilkins Concel., v. 1, p. 260.

‡ Beda Hist. Eccles. lib. iii. c. 25.

been subjected to the action of fire. On removing part of the present floor, at the depth of more than three feet another and more ancient one, composed of mortar or plaster mixed with small stones, was discovered and partially exposed, which presented the appearance of long use. The lower parts bear distinct marks of fire, and on digging into the interior, lumps of melted lead, part of the original roof of the church, a bar of iron much charred and burnt, with small pieces of wood adhering, was found in a crevice of the wall adjoining, in a mass of cinders, which must have run together while in a state of fusion, several pieces of plaster being embedded into it edgeways, filling all the crevices of the space, as melted metal does when run into a mould."*

In the descriptions we have of the more ancient Saxon churches, as those of St. Andrew at Hexham, St. Peter at York,† and St. Ethelreda at Ely, which are fully described, we perceive that they were mostly square or rather oblong buildings, and generally circular at the east end—in form, nearly, if not exactly, resembling the Basilicæ or courts of justice in great cities throughout the Roman empire. Many of them were, in fact, converted into Christian churches on the establishment of Christianity, under Constantine the Great. The plan of St. Mary's at Stow would, doubtless, be of the oblong shape. This will account for the nave of the former church being twice the width of the present one.

Whatever was the shape of the original church, like the ash, its symbol, it flourished for many years in peace and quietness, and was the means of disseminating the truths of Christianity among the rising generation. Year after year the blessed truths of the Gospel in this church fell from the mouths of the missionary priests, as the leaves of its emblem fell from the branches of the parent tree, fertilizing the landscape wherever they rested, until the northern blast blew such a hurricane as overturned both root and branch of that sacred edifice.

Early in the spring of A.D. 873,‡ in addition to Danes, Goths, Swedes, Norwegians, Frisians, and other neighbouring States, leagued together under no regular government, but as pirates and robbers, 20,000 more embarked, under Hinguar and Hubba, two of their princes as infamous for their cruelty as they were renowned for their conduct and experience in war, passed over the Humber and entered Lindsey, where they plundered and massacred the inhabitants, and with their national fanaticism destroyed by fire the Christian churches and monasteries that were in their path. Among these was the

* Stark's Hist. of the Bishop. of Lincoln, p. 24.

† St. Peter's, at York, began by King Edwin, A.D. 627, is particularly reported by Bede, "per quadrum caput edificare basilicam." Lib. v. c. 14.

An ancient church at Abbenden, built about the year 675, by Heane, the first abbot of that place, was an oblong building, 120 feet in length; and what is singular, was of a circular form on the west as well as on the east end. "Habeat in longitudine 120 pedes et erat rotundum tam in parte occidentali, quam in parte orientale." Monast. Angl. v. 1, p. 98. Hexham Vide Eddius "vita Wilfridi inter xv. Scup. c. xvii. p. Edit. Gale."

‡ In the year 873 the army took up its winter quarters at Torksey, in Lindsey. Ang. Sax. Chron. sub. an.

monastery of Bardney, famous for the tomb of Oswald, king of Mercia, and the church of Ethelredstow, famous for the miracle wrought there upon the Queen's walking stick. Such, however, was the fate of most of the religious edifices in the kingdom, particularly in Northumbria, Mercia, and the East Angles.

When a church was first erected at Ethelredstow, people were drawn to it; they settled round it; dwellings sprang up, and thus quickly a population was formed. They gladly availed themselves of the opportunity of hearing the words of life.

. "For unto their ear
The word which they had longed to hear
Had come at last—the life-giving word
Which they had often almost heard
In some deep silence in the breast:
For with a sense of deep unrest
That word unborn had often wrought
And struggled in the womb of thought,
And lo! it now was born indeed:
Here was the answer to their need."

R. C. TRENCH.

The scene is changed. Their church is now a ruin, and the inhabitants are, in the words of Mapheus Vegius,

"Concussis cecidere animis seu fundibus ingens sylva dolet lapsa."

Fallen in feelings, as the great forest laments its fallen leaves.

The universal belief that the world was to terminate 1,000 years after the birth of Christ, spread such a panic through Christendom, that all donations were generally expressed in the following words:—"Appropinquante mundi termino, &c.," as we learn from Abbe de Fleury, who died A.D. 1004. When people saw the dreaded period had passed away without the arrival of any great calamity, they began to understand that St. John, in the twentieth chapter of the Book of Revelations, had not really foretold what they so much feared. Such was the ardour and zeal that seized the people at this time for erecting ecclesiastical buildings, that both princes and prelates were eager to signalize themselves by pious acts.

It is related of King Edgar that he founded more than forty monasteries, and that there was not a monastery or church in his dominions that he did not restore.* They were chiefly such as had been destroyed by the Danes, and were either in the possession of the secular clergy, or had lain desolate to that time; and so may properly be said to have been restored to their former use. Several monasteries were founded in his time, and among others the famous Abbey of Ramsey in Huntingdonshire, by Ailwin, Alderman of All England (as he is styled), with the assistance of Oswald, bishop of Worcester, afterwards archbishop of York. All the offices and the church belonging to this monastery were built under the direction of Ednoth, one of the monks of Worcester, sent thither for that purpose. This church, which was six years in building, was finished in the year 974.

* "Non fuit in Anglia Monasterium sive Ecclesia cujus non emendaret cultum vel cœdificia."

Mon. Ang. v. 1, p. 38.

Matt. Wesbm. et Flor. Wigoru. ad an. 957.

The following is a description of this church, by the author of the History of Ramsey Abbey :—" dux quoque turres ipsis tectorum culminibus eminebant, quarum minor versus occidentem in fronte Basilicæ pulchrum intransitibus insulam à longe spectaculum præbebat ; major vero in quadrifidæ structuræ medio columnas quatuor, porrectis de alia ad aliam arcubus sibi invicem connexas, ne laxè defluerent, deprimebat."*

From this description, the church appears to have had two towers raised above the roof, one of them at the west end of the church, affording a noble prospect at a distance to those who approached the island ; and the other, which was larger, was supported by four pillars in the middle of the building, where it divided into four parts, being connected together by arches which extended to other adjoining arches, to keep them from giving way. One may easily collect that the plan of this was a cross, and adorned with two towers, one in the west front and the other in the intersection of the cross—a mode of building which had not been long in use in England.

Let us now compare this edifice with Stow Church, and we shall perceive that they were both built upon the same plan. Both churches are in the form of a Greek cross, without vaults or crypts. Both had a lantern tower, supported by arches. Ramsey Church, however, has a tower in addition at the west end, which is wanting in Stow Church. These two churches were erected at the time that the glory of delivering the Holy Land from the possession of the Infidels was preached throughout Christendom. Every heart was melting with compassion, every breast glowed with indignation, on listening to the rude but energetic eloquence which was universally uttered ; while the innumerable hosts which overwhelmed Asia, tumultuously pressed onwards towards the confines of Palestine. The venerated sign of the Cross, so interesting to the imagination, was attached to the clothing, or indelibly inscribed on the bodies of the Crusaders, while the "Crucesignati" were stimulated to the enterprise by the concession of various immunities, and if delinquents, by protection from the arm of secular justice. Thus it came to pass that almost every thing was made cruciform. Not only were churches made in the form of a Greek cross, but the walls, the windows, and the very utensils and dresses of every true penitent, were armed with the sign at which Dæmons were dismayed and put to flight.†

(To be continued.)

* Hist. Rames. c. xx. p. 399, inter xv. Scriptures Edit. per Gale.

† Durand. Ration. Off. lib. v. c. ii—ix.

THE FAMILY OF GARTON.

THERE was living on the borders of Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire, at the village of Willoughby-on-the-Wolds, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, a yeoman family named Garton. Their residence was the old Manor house, and their property lay near to it. They represented a family of considerable antiquity, concerning which I here state a few particulars, before making some enquiries.

In the reign of Henry the First (the son of William the Conqueror), Eudo de Garton occurs as free tenant at Garton-on-the-Wolds, Yorkshire. (See Poulson's *Holderness*, vol. ii. p. 51.) In the reign of Henry the Second, Walter de Garton held a knight's fee (part of which was in the lordship of Garton) under Everard de Roos. In the year 1307, John de Garton held in Garton thirty-three oxgangs of land and a parcel of meadow, immediately of the crown, as of the honour of Albemarle. The family remained resident in the locality until the close of the fifteenth century; William de Garton dying and being buried in the church of St. Michael there in Dec., 1486, leaving his sister Agnes, married to — Gower, as his co-heir, and the property passing to her descendants. From the settlement of Eudo de Garton, in the reign of the Conqueror's son, as a landowner at Garton, it seems probable either he or his immediate predecessor came into the country with the Conqueror.

I have seen no pedigree of the family, commencing with Eudo and ending with William; consequently, I am unable to say whether any of the various persons of the same name are descendants. But I find a Master Thomas de Garton, clerk, was steward of the household of Edward the Second in 1318; William de Garton was nominated to serve in Parliament for London in 1314; and Robert de Garton was one of the lords of Great and Little Appleton, in Yorkshire, in 1315. A succession of Gartons held the important position of bailiff at Yarmouth in the years 1509, 1517, 1523, 1550, 1559, 1560, and 1588. (See Parkyns' *History of Yarmouth*.)

Owing to the destruction of the more ancient portion of the Parish Register of Willoughby, the settlement of the family in that place cannot be traced; but the late Rev. John Garton, Rector of Towcester, Northamptonshire, a native of the place, and descendant of the first settler there, always represented the latter to have purchased a portion of the manor from the Willoughby family in the reign of Elizabeth. It is recorded in the pedigree of the Whalleys that Robert Garton, of Willoughby, married Elizabeth, daughter of Geoffrey Whalley, of Bradmore, Notts., by his wife, Margaret Coke, of Trusley, Derbyshire, antecedent to the date of the Visitation in 1619.

An offshoot from the Willoughby branch took root, it seems, at Long Clawson, in Leicestershire. According to the register of that parish, a William Garton was living there in 1631, when his son Thomas was baptized. This Thomas would appear to have lived until 1699; leaving issue mentioned in his Will (in Leicester Registry), Robert and John. Of these, the elder son (who died in 1746), left two sons, Robert and John. These gentlemen died without issue—the first in 1792, the second in 1794, at Old Dalby Hall, Leicestershire.

Connected (but in what way I am not quite clear) with the Long Clawson branch—of whom the last representative was John Garton, Esq., just named, the proprietor of lands at Clawson, Hose, Culston Bassett, and elsewhere, and of the Hall House—was Samuel Garton, of Stathern Grange, in the vale of Belvoir (born 1680 or 1690).

The family name is not common. It may be met with in Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, and Leicestershire; and occasionally elsewhere—as at Bristol. I infer, therefore, that in all probability all the descendants, rich and poor, gentle and simple, spring from the loins of Eudo de Garton of Yorkshire. What armorial bearings the family assumed, I am unaware. My purpose is to ascertain the connection of the Yorkshire with the Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire branches, and to make as complete a pedigree as possible; and I shall feel obliged by any information.

Since the foregoing lines were commenced, I have taken up the last number of the "RELICUARY," and find (page 107) that the Rev. E. Collett, M.A., in his notice of the Old Register of the Parish of Attenborough-cum-Bramcote, Nottinghamshire, mentions that Gartons and Marriotts (near relations) filled the office of churchwarden frequently between the years 1775 and 1794. These Gartons were probably of the Willoughby stock, and their descendants may throw some light upon my enquiries.

Whether the Gartons figure in the Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, or Lincolnshire pedigrees, I have not yet ascertained; but the extent of their property, their Norman origin, and their social position in former times, would lead to the inference they were known to the itinerating officers of the Heralds' College of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

A DESCENDANT.

Notes on Books, Music, Works of Art, &c.

WALFORD'S "COUNTY FAMILIES."*

IF any man ever thoroughly earned not only praise but fame by his industry, tact, and skill, in the compilation of a work of reference, Mr. Walford has done so in the volume now before us, which has reached its twelfth year, and become not only an acquisition, but an *essential*, to every library, every public office, every mansion, and every newaroom in the three kingdoms. If proof were needed of the truth of this assertion, it will surely be found in the fact that the present volume contains carefully prepared notices of about 12,000 families, each of which notices gives all the information that can possibly be desired regarding the full names, titles, distinctions, public appointments, etc., of the head of the family, with his or her birth, parentage, marriage and issue, or heir, with the seat, and many other useful particulars; the whole carefully arranged alphabetically, and corrected in the most scrupulous manner. The general principle of the work is to include all peers, peeresses in their own right, all baronets, all members of Parliament (though some of these certainly do not belong to any "County Families," or, indeed, to any family at all worth naming!) nearly all Deputy-Lieutenants and High Sheriffs or ex-High Sheriffs, and most of the County Magistrates, as well as many of the landed families not included under any of these heads. Thus it will be seen the work takes a wide scope, and is totally dissimilar to any other. Of course it is utterly and manifestly impossible that a compilation of the kind can by any chance be made complete, or can be issued free from errors; but it is due to Mr. Walford to say, that no pains are spared by him to make it as correct, as complete, and as reliable as even his untiring energy and attention can accomplish. And this leads us to say, that with so painstaking and accomplished, as well as affable, an editor as Mr. Walford, whose sole desire is to make his work worthy and acceptable, and with such a work before them, it becomes the bounden duty, as it ought to be the pleasure, of every one to aid him in his undertaking, by noting whatever changes may take place in families with which they are acquainted, and by correcting any errors—even trivial ones—which may come under their notice. Such help, we doubt not, would be very gratefully received by the Editor, and would tend to lighten his task, and to make his work what he wishes it to be—strictly reliable in every detail. "I am well aware," says Mr. Walford in his preface, "that such a book as this must always remain, in one sense, imperfect in a country like our own, where, mainly owing to the influence of trade and commerce, individuals and families are continually crossing and re-crossing the narrow line which severs the aristocracy from the commonalty. But I can safely promise that as often as a new edition of the *County Families* shall be called for, the book shall be found in a state more nearly approaching completion by the constant addition of fresh families to the roll of its contents, and by carefully noting the various changes wrought day by day by the silent operation of births, marriages, deaths, and preferments in the families whose names I record." It is only by this constant noting of changes that the "County Families" can be kept correct from year to year, but it is manifestly impossible that this can be done without help from the families themselves; and we are therefore painfully surprised at the number of + which are attached to families to denote that the proofs sent to them for correction and amendment *have not been returned* in time for publication! This is a reproach to families, which, we trust, each one will do his best to remove.

It is a difficult matter for an editor of a work of this kind to keep clear of family complications and disputes as to legitimacy and right of succession, and not to show a bias or partiality one way or the other in such instances as the Tichborne, the Poulett, and other cases. Mr. Walford, at all events, deserves credit for being impartial in these cases, and simply states in the one instance that "the succession to this title is disputed by a person claiming to be Roger (elder son of the 10th Baronet) who is said to have been lost at sea, 1854": and in the other that "the legitimacy of Lord Hinton is disputed by Earl Poulett." This is as it should be, and the *County Families* is by this means placed above suspicion. In another well-known case, however, that of Sir Charles and Lady Mordaunt, we are sorry to find that the issue of this marriage, a little daughter, is not named. It was, perhaps, not strictly necessary to do so, as she cannot inherit the title; but still we confess to a regret that the omission is made.

We cannot too strongly recommend this truly handsome and regal-looking volume to our readers. We know of no book of reference which is more useful.

* *The County Families of the United Kingdom; or Royal Manual of the Titled and Untitled Aristocracy of Great Britain and Ireland.* By EDWARD WALFORD, M.A. London: Robert Hardwicke, Piccadilly, 1872. 1 vol., royal 8vo., pp. 1,116.

HISTORY OF POLPERRO.*

POLPERRO with its picturesque neighbourhood, its charming harbour or haven guarded by a "peak," which forms a natural breakwater, or guard, on its western side, its caverns and rocks, its fishing community, and its endless store of natural objects, is situate on the Cornish coast, about 18 miles from Plymouth, 4 from Looe, and 6 from Fowey. It lies in two parishes, Talland and Lansallos, and numbers in population not quite 900 souls. Until 1838 it had no church of its own—that of Lansallos being distant 3 miles, and Talland $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles—but in that year a chapel of ease was established, and was, unwisely, dedicated to St. John instead of to St. Peter, the patron saint of Polperro, and of fishermen generally; and until late last century it had in fact no place of worship of its own. In 1762, and again in 1768, John Wesley visited the place, and thus records his visits, "Sept. 1, I came about two to Polperro, a little village, four hours' ride from Plymouth passage, surrounded with huge mountains. However, abundance of people had found the way thither, and so had Satan, too; for an old grey-headed sinner was busily cursing all the Methodists, just as we came into the town. However, God gave his blessing both to us and to the congregation." Sept. 16, 1768. "I rode through heavy rain to Polperro (from St. Austell). Here the room over which we were to lodge being filled with pilchards and conger-eels the perfume was too potent for me, so I was not sorry when one of our friends invited me to lodge at her house. Soon after I began to preach heavy rain began, yet none went away till the whole service was ended." The first place of worship—a Methodist chapel—was built in 1790, and since then the "Reform Methodist and the "Independents," each erected chapels. But we are not going to write either a history or a description of Polperro, but simply to call attention to the fact, that out of such unpromising materials a history *has* been written, which for interest and importance may well vie with those connected with larger places. We hold, and have on many occasions expressed the opinion, that there is not in the length or breadth of the land a locality of any kind whose history if properly searched into would not afford material of vast interest, not only to those within its circle, but to people in every part of the kingdom, and of every occupation.

Polperro, fortunately, among her gifted sons numbered Mr. Jonathan Couch, whose name is as widely and as well known, as a naturalist, as that of Yarrell or of Buffon. Jonathan Couch was born in the Talland half of Polperro in 1789, and belonged to a family long resident in the place. He was articled to Mr. Rice, of East Looe, as a surgeon, and completed his studies under Mr. Lawrence, of Liskeard, and in 1808 entered at Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, which he passed, and at once commenced practice in his native village. Here he remained for the whole of his long life. Jonathan Couch married three times: first, Jane Prynne Rundle (by whom he had one daughter); second, Jane Quiller, by whom he had a family of five sons and one daughter. This lady was a "home-keeping woman of the simplest habits, who passed through life quite noiselessly as far as the world outside was concerned, and died at the age of 66, on Sunday, September 6th, 1857, after years of acute suffering, having lived all her days in the same house in which she was born; and it is more than probable that her birth and her death were in the same room." Third, Sarah Roose, by whom he had three daughters. The bent of his inclination was for natural history, and scientific pursuits, and in these he earned for himself a lasting name. His pen and pencil aided Bewick in his projected work on "British Fishes;" Yarrell, in his "British Fishes," and other works of the series; and he published a "Cornish Fauna," a "Monograph on the Pilchard," "Illustrations of Instinct," a translation of "Pliny's Natural History," a "History of Fishes," and many other works, besides many contributions to the pages of the "Annals of Medicine and Surgery," the "Imperial Magazine," "Reports of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society," the "Proceedings of the Royal Institution of Cornwall," the "Transactions of the Royal Geological Society of Cornwall," Jardine's "Magazine of Zoology and Botany," "British Association" Reports, "Clack," "Fishing Gossip," "London's Magazine of Natural History," "Transactions of the Linnean Society," "Annals of Natural History," "The Zoologist," the "Intellectual Observer," "The Student," the "Naturalist's Note Book," &c., &c. Among his unpublished papers at his death (for he died in 1870), was the MS. of this History of Polperro, which has been so well and so worthily edited by his son, Mr. Thomas Quiller Couch, F.S.A., whose pen has graced the pages of the "RELICQUARY," as one of its earliest contributors.

The History of Polperro embraces a biographical sketch of Jonathan Couch and his son, also an able naturalist, Richard Q. Couch, and every scrap of information which could be got together regarding the history, the customs, the folk-lore, the traditions, the obsolete or the obsolescent words, the family history, and the botany and natural history of the locality, brought down to the day of issue by its able editor. The work is one of considerable importance, and is a valuable addition to topographical litera-

ture. Would that every place had as good an historian to collect materials, and as clever and industrious an editor to arrange and issue them, as Polperro.

* *The History of Polperro*. By the late JONATHAN COUCH, F.L.S. Edited by THOMAS Q. COUCH, F.S.A. Truro: W. Lake. 1 vol. 8vo., 1872, pp. 228.

THE ANTIQUARY.*

WE confess when we saw the first number of this periodical, the fact of its being called "*The Antiquarian*" impressed us in a not very flattering or favourable manner towards it. It seemed to us that if such a mistake could be allowed to disfigure its very title, the natural inference would be that others would equally disfigure its contents. It is with great pleasure, therefore, that we see the word has been altered, and that "*The Antiquary*" (not "*The Antiquarian*") is now the recognized and correct title of the journal—at the same time we regret to see the same (with another) error perpetuated in another line of the title page, and in the preface, etc., where "*Antiquarians*" is printed instead of "*Antiquaries*." The first volume is now completed, and it is not too much to say we are delighted with its general appearance, and with its contents and that we wish it every possible success. The object of the "*Antiquary*" is to be a chronicle of current discoveries of antiquities, and a medium of intercommunication between antiquaries, numismatists, collectors, and others; and it possesses many features which must commend it to those classes. Besides original articles upon various interesting archaeological topics, reports of the proceedings of various learned societies, records of discoveries, and an infinitude of interesting scraps, the "*Antiquary*" presents "*Notes on Public Sales*," which is a feature that is especially useful to collectors of porcelain, pictures, and jewellery, etc. We rejoice to see so many good names among the contributors to the "*Antiquary*," and heartily wish its Editor "*God speed*" in his undertaking. One hint, before closing, we venture to give to its Editor, and we are sure he will receive it in the friendly way in which it is offered. It is to pay more attention to his index. The index for the first volume is extremely meagre, and in many places inaccurate, and is divided into no less than fourteen different headings, giving no end of trouble to the reader, and causing much delay in reference. We would suggest, if not impertinent on our part to do so, that one complete general index, and another of names of persons and places, would be a great boon to readers. We repeat our cordial welcome to "*The Antiquary*," and our desire to see it take its stand among the useful archaeological publications of the day.

* *The Antiquary; a Fortnightly Medium of Intercommunication for Archaeologists, Antiquarians, Numismatists, &c.* London: E. W. Allen, 11, Ave Maria Lane.

THE FIRST ENGLISH CONQUEST OF CANADA.*

IF for no other reason than that of setting forth the brave and gallant doings of one of the bravest of the "*Worthies of Derbyshire*," we should hail Mr. Kirke's present volume with true pleasure, but this is but a small part indeed of the interest which it possesses in our eyes. It presents to the general reader the very best, the most connected, the most graphic, and at the same time the most complete and reliable picture of the doings of that stirring period of which it treats and shows in their true light the iniquities practised by those in power. Mr. Kirke's volume must become the standard book on the subject of which it treats—the Conquest of Canada—and is an invaluable addition to the historical literature of the kingdom. Sir David Kirke, one of the many brilliant scions of the grand old Derbyshire family of Kirke, of Chapel-en-le-Frith, now represented in the person of the talented author of this book, born in 1597, was the son of a Gervase Kirke, a wealthy London merchant; and to his indomitable energy, and his perseverance and bravery, England owed the conquest of its best colony, and repaid him in the not unusual fashion of those days, with an empty knighthood, an augmentation to his arms, and a loss of thousands upon thousands of pounds expended for the public good. We are tempted to give an outline of the life of this remarkable man, but it could not be told by any pen so well as by that of Mr. Henry Kirke in the book before us, and we therefore send our readers to the volume itself, assuring them that it is at the same time one of the most instructive, useful, and readable works we have ever had the good fortune to peruse.

* *The First English Conquest of Canada, with some account of the earliest Settlements in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland*. By HENRY KIRKE, M.A., B.C.L. London: Bemrose & Sons, Paternoster Row. 1 vol. 8vo., pp. 228, 1871.

MEDALS, CLASPS, AND CROSSES.

A VERY elegant little 4to. volume has recently been issued for private circulation only, by Mr. J. W. Fleming, late 4th Dragoon Guards, entitled, "Medals, Clasps, and Crosses, Military and Naval," in his own matchless collection. The collection is divided into the following classes—"Military Medals," "Medals to Auxiliary Forces," "Medals to Hon. East India Company's Forces," "Naval Medals," "Medals, &c., from Foreign Sovereigns," "Military and Naval Commemorative Medals," and "Miscellaneous Medals." The collection, which is quite unique, and the most extensive in existence, comprises several hundred medals and crosses and the work which Mr. Fleming has produced is simply a catalogue of the various examples, with here and there descriptive and explanatory notes. The regret to a medallist is, that instead of a mere enumeration, such as "Porto Bello taken, 1739," "Carthagera, 1741," and "Battle of Culloden, 1746, seven medals," an obverse and reverse description of each is not given. We trust, however, that this privately printed catalogue may only be taken as an indication to, and a precursor of, a larger descriptive work from Mr. Fleming's able pen, of the character we have hinted at. Such a work would be of incalculable use and value to collectors and to historians, and we strongly commend it to Mr. Fleming's earnest consideration. Scarcely any naval action was ever more productive of commemorative medals than Admiral Vernon's victories at Porto Bello and Carthagera, and in our own possession are nearly a score different medals struck in honour of these events. Fortunately for us Mr. Fleming has engraved his example,



and on comparison we find it different from any of our own, and are therefore enabled to add one more to our list. But for the engraving we should have been at a loss to know, from the simple description in the list, "Porto Bello taken, 1739," whether the medal was new to us or not. We name this to show how essential, to collectors, descriptions become, and what a boon a descriptive catalogue of so extensive, so valuable, and so unique a collection as that of Mr. Fleming, would be. Of the Admiral Vernon medal we are enabled, through the courtesy of its owner, to give an engraving. It bears on the obverse a three-quarter-face head of the admiral, in naval uniform, bare headed, looking to the left, with the legend, "The Hon. Edward Vernon, Esq., Vice-Admiral of the Blue;" and on the reverse a representation of the fleet, surmounted by a figure of fame, in the clouds, with trumpet and palm-branch.

HISTORY OF MORLEY CHURCH, DERBYSHIRE.*

AT the moment of going to press we have received a copy of this beautiful book, and cannot resist the opportunity of saying just a couple of words in its favour, although we have not at present had the opportunity of going through its contents. It is a charming volume, beautifully and profusely illustrated with a large number of admirable plates by Mr. G. Bailey, and is printed and "got up" in an excellent and appropriate manner. We shall have more to say upon it in our next number, and in the meantime simply call attention to the fact, that very few copies only have been printed, and that nearly the whole are subscribed for, so there are scarcely any left for public sale. Those who wish to procure copies should therefore at once communicate with Mr. G. Bailey, of 37, Friargate, Derby.

* *History and Antiquities of the Parish Church of S. Matthew, Morley.* By the late Rev. S. Fox. Illustrated by George Bailey. 1 vol. 4to., 1872. Bemrose & Sons, London and Derby.

DEBRETT'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, KNIGHTAGE, HOUSE OF COMMONS, &c.*

It is always a true pleasure to us, as the years come round, to call attention to the three most valuable, most complete, and most reliable volumes, issued under the familiar name of "Debrett," and comprising the "Peerage," the "Baronetage and Knightage," and the "House of Commons and Judicial Bench," which, under the judicious and painstaking, and what is of equal importance, *impartial* editing of Mr. Robert H. Mair, have become *par excellence*, THE standard books of reference of the day. The old plan of Debrett, indeed, has become so developed, and so enlarged, and so increased, that these volumes, year by year, become *absolute essentials* in every library, public and private, and in every family with even the slightest possible pretensions to belong to any but the very lowest classes of society. Mr. Mair has brought to bear upon his task the most astonishing industry and perseverance, and the result is that these books have risen beyond any others in excellence and in usefulness; indeed, the "Illustrated House of Commons and Judicial Bench," entirely of his own creating, is so good and so reliable and complete, that it is impossible to speak too highly of his labours.

The "Peerage" is admirably arranged; first, full notices of each peer with his family, his dignities, the offices he holds or has held, his marriage, his sons and daughters, his brothers and sisters, dates of creation of the various titles, the arms, the seats, the clubs, the Church patronage in his gift, and a host of other information, the whole arranged alphabetically under the title; then the younger sons and married daughters of peers, and of the widows of the former bearing courtesy titles, arranged alphabetically under the names; and next, the Lords Spiritual—the Archbishops and Bishops—arranged alphabetically (this being a feature specially introduced by Mr. Mair) and lastly, Peerages recently extinct or in abeyance; and Her Majesty's Household, Chaplains, &c.

The "Baronetage and Knightage" is also arranged alphabetically, and contains every possible information that can be required, including "Disputed Baronetcies," and the same class and amount of information is given as in the Peerage.

The "House of Commons and Judicial Bench" gives biographical notices of every member of the Lower House, with his family, his alliances, his political principles, the offices he holds or has held, his dignities, his armorial bearings, seats, clubs, &c. This is followed by a skeleton Peerage, which in turn is succeeded by the Judicial Bench, arranged under the heads of English Judges, Irish Judges, Scottish Lords of Session, Judges of County Courts, and Recorders. Next ensue some useful articles relating to the practices, &c., of Parliament, lists of the Lords Chancellors, and Speakers, tables of Parliaments and Administrations, lists of Privy Counsellors, Lords-Lieutenant of Counties, Parliamentary Agents, &c., and an Heraldic Grammar of Terms.

Of the way in which Mr. Mair has acquitted himself of his delicate task in cases of disputed legitimacy and double claimants it is impossible to speak too highly, and he bears favourable comparison with some other editors of similar works. Thus in the Tichborne case he gives an equal prominence to each of the two claimants, which, while the case is undecided, is decidedly the only proper and just course for him to pursue; and in the Mordaunt case, despite the threat of the irate baronet, he gives the "ISSUE, *Daughter*, Violet, b. 1869," and adds, very properly, Sir Charles Mordaunt's vindictive letter. If a work of the kind is not impartial it is worse than useless, and we are glad to see Mr. Mair take so independent and rightful a stand.

These three admirable volumes are illustrated by some thousands of wood engravings of coats of arms, beautifully and clearly executed. It is impossible to speak too highly of the manner in which Mr. Mair has edited the present edition of these all-important and truly valuable works, or of the beautiful manner in which they have been produced from the press by Messrs. Dean & Co. All we need say, is that they are all that can possibly be wished for.

* London: Dean & Sons, 69, Ludgate Hill, 1872.

THE DERBYSHIRE CHURCHMAN.

WE have true pleasure in announcing the commencement of a new local periodical, "*The Derbyshire Churchman*," which, under the able and zealous editorship of the Rev. W. Beresford, Secretary of the Church Union, will, we predict, become not only the church organ of the county whose name it bears, but will be one of the great chronicles and aids of Church work throughout the kingdom. We have no hesitation in saying that it is the duty—the bounden duty—of every Derbyshire clergyman, and of every churchman, to subscribe to this admirable, most useful, very able, and remarkably cheap fortnightly periodical.

STIFFORD AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.

STIFFORD, a village and parish in Essex, bounded on the east by Orsett, on the west by Aveley, on the north by South Ockendon, and on the south by Grays, is "a pleasant spot upon the landscape, with its hills and dales and tracts of belting woodland," and it has its highly interesting parish church, its picturesque rectory, and many houses of note. In its neighbourhood are the villages of Grays, Chadwell St. Mary, West Tilbury, East Tilbury, Mucking, Stanford-le-Hope, Corringham, Fobbing, Horndon-on-Hill, Laindon Hill, Bulpham, Orsett, West Thurrock, East Thurrock, North Ockendon, South Ockendon, Rainham, Wennington, and Aveley, besides other places of note. Each of these places has, of course, a history of its own, and it is well indeed for this cluster of villages that it has in its centre—at Stifford—so enlightened, so intelligent, and so industrious an historian as the author of this admirable work, the Rev. William Palin, who has spared no pains to collect together, and put on record, every circumstance connected with their history which was available to him. These are described collectively under the several heads of religious history; military reminiscences; roads; churches; education; climate; scenery; social condition; statistics of population, pauperism, and crime; secular historical associations; trade and commerce; markets; manors and divisions of manors; feudal notes; antiquities; sea-walls; homes; names; commission of sewers, etc. Then follows a copious history, giving a broad and accurate view of each parish individually—its church, schools, benefactions, registers and other parish books, clergy and churchwardens from the earliest time to present day, with biographical notices, historical and archaeological associations, families, anecdotes, statistics, etc. The whole is illustrated by a number of lithographic plates of churches, parsonage house, halls, monuments, and other interesting objects, which all bear the impress of scrupulous accuracy in every detail. It is impossible to speak too highly of the way in which Mr. Palin has acquitted himself of his self-imposed task, which must indeed have been a labour of love. Well indeed would it be if every country parish had so good an historian as Stifford has, and well indeed would it be if other clergymen would follow his excellent example. To our clerical friends, one and all—pointing to Mr. Palin's book—we emphatically say, "go thou and do likewise" for thy own parish.

We ought to add that "Stifford and its neighbourhood" is not published in the regular way through a bookseller, but that copies (and we believe we are right in saying *only a very few remain*) may be had direct on applying to the author, the Rev. W. Palin, M.A., The Rectory, Stifford, Essex, and we strongly recommend lovers of topographical literature, and all who wish to see what *can* be done for a parish, to lose no time in procuring a copy. We ought also to add, what will be agreeable news to our readers, that Mr. Palin is preparing another work, an illustrated supplementary volume, to be entitled "More about Stifford," etc., completing the subject, and containing, besides much local general information, Wills and Pedigrees, etc. This volume, we believe, is partly in type, and will immediately be issued (to Subscribers only), price 12s. 6d. demy 4to.; 6s. 6d. super-royal 8vo., to be paid on delivery. Names of Subscribers are requested, without delay, to be sent in to Mr. Palin.

DOD'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, AND KNIGHTAGE.*

THOSE who prefer a compact, well-arranged, comprehensive, and strictly accurate book of reference for use in the library, the counting-house, or office, will find "Dod" an invaluable and most useful companion. It contains all the Peers, Baronets, and Bishops; all Knights of the Bath, of St. Michael, and St. George; of the Star of India, Knights Bachelor, etc.; all Peers' Baronets' and Knights' widows; all Privy Councillors of Great Britain and Ireland; and all Lords of Session in Scotland, etc.; and the whole of these are arranged in one grand alphabetical order, while all other persons bearing courtesy titles of Lord, Lady, or Honourable, and second marriages, are arranged in another alphabetical list. The notices are sufficiently full for all general purposes, and include the name, parentage, and descent, age, and place of birth; School or University where educated; Marriage; call to the Bar, Ordination, or steps in Professional life; Public Services, Military, Naval, or Diplomatic; Shrievalty, Deputy-Lieutenancy, Yeomanry, Militia, or Volunteer appointments; Church patronage; published works; residences; heir; etc., etc. Besides these, this useful volume contains an admirable and carefully compiled Table of Precedence—the fullest and best we have seen—and an equally valuable article, with carefully compiled list, upon all the inferior titles of living peers, whether borne by the eldest sons or not. There are also a brief view of titular distinctions and terms relating to Ranks; a most useful article showing the formal modes of addressing letters to persons of title; and lists of all the orders of Knighthood and of the Privy Council. We repeat this is one of the most compact, useful, and desirable of books, and one that is an essential in every office of pretension in the three kingdoms.

* London: Whitaker & Co., Ave Maria Lane.

THE STRASSBURG LIBRARY.

THE Library of the University of Strassburg, linked for ever with the fame of Gutenberg, Herder, and Göthe, perished in the recent war. When the great city which had done so much for letters was bereft of her chief means of teaching, men of books and study felt a natural wish to help her in replacing the collection she had lost. That wish has now become a fact. A hint was first thrown out in Baden that the gifts of Authors, Publishers, Learned Societies, and Universities would be gladly received by the authorities and people of Elsass. This hint was taken up so warmly in the Universities of Berlin, Vienna, Zurich, and many other cities, as well as by Authors and Publishers in London, Paris, and New York, that there was soon good hope that these free offerings to the suffering University would supply in some degree her loss. Under the authority of Baron von Kuhlvetter, Civil Governor of Elsass, a Committee has been formed in London to collect and forward such offerings as their literary and scientific brethren may be pleased to make. All books of a suitable sort will be accepted. *Authors are invited to present copies of their works and Publishers selections from their lists.* Reports of Learned bodies, reprints of publishing Societies, and duplicates from old Libraries will be welcome.

The English Committee consists of Lord Lytton, Lord Houghton, the Duke of Manchester, Professor Huxley, W. Hepworth Dixon, and Sir J. G. Tollemache Sinclair, Bart., M.P., with Mr. Nicholas Trübner, as Secretary; and the Editor of the "RELIQUARY" (Mr. Llewellyn Jewitt, F.S.A.), will also receive contributions of Books for the same important object, from his friends and readers.

NEW MUSIC.

MESSRS. HOPWOOD & CREW (42, New Bond Street), send us four of the most charming productions we have ever received, and we hardly know which to admire most. "*As welcome as the flowers in May, or the Jolly Miller*," is one of the happiest efforts of the ever happy and fertile genius of our old favourite Harry Clifton, to whose works we have often listened with delight, and whose airs and words are among the most favourite in our folios. We know of none, even of Harry Clifton's songs, which have given us more delight than this—the air is perfect and charming. "*Our Prince is with us still*," the words by Frank Stainforth, and the music by Anthony Nish, is one of the best and most effective of the many outbursts of loyal affection and thankfulness occasioned by the recent illness and happy recovery of the Prince of Wales, and is well worthy of its national subject. The "*Leila*" Waltz, by Charles Coote, Jun., is brilliant in the extreme, and one which cannot but become a real favourite with all our fair friends. It is one of the best productions of this gifted composer, and its beauty is outwardly enhanced by the sweetly pretty cover printed in gold and colours and surrounded by white lace on a tinted ground. We have reserved for the last the "*Dolly Varden Galop*," by the same composer. It is, without exception, the prettiest and most striking Galop we know, and the introduction of that grand old air, "*Away with melancholy*," is marvellously effective. We recommend this brilliant Galop to our friends with true pleasure, as indeed we do all the productions of this renowned firm.

From MESSRS. CHAPPELL & Co., of New Bond Street, and MESSRS. SMITH and WHINKUP, of Leeds, we have "*'Tis Summer once again*," the words by Mr. J. B. Appleton, F.S.A., and the music by W. Fox. It is the first of Mr. Appleton's pleasing poetical productions we have seen set to music—we hope it may not be the last. Of Mr. Appleton's labours as a genealogist we have had occasion already to speak in terms of warm commendation in these pages and knowing him also to be a most accomplished poet, we are glad to meet him now as the writer of this sweet pastoral song, which cannot fail to be pleasing to all who hear it sung to the appropriate air composed for it by Mr. Fox.

From Mr. WM. MORLEY (70, Upper Street, Islington), we have the "*Victory*" Schottische, by J. W. Lord, and "*Rose Buds*" Mazurka Brillante, for the pianoforte, by W. F. Taylor, which are calculated well to keep up the reputation both of the composers and publisher, whose productions we have before commended. "*Dew, when Night has passed away*," the words by W. P. Ross, and the music by Macfarren, has a pretty feeling throughout, which is greatly enhanced by the appropriateness of the melody. "*Aveine*," a ballad, by J. L. Lyons, set to music by that accomplished melodist, W. F. Taylor, the composer of our special favourite, "*I heard a Spirit sing*," and "*Sing to me a Merry Lay*," a song, by Charles Churchill, with music by George Linley, are two sweetly pretty productions, and will become unusual favourites. The last we have to notice is a sacred song, "*To the Cross*," by Walter Egerton, with the melody by B. Schuman, which is plaintively pure and faultlessly pleasing. Mr. Morley bids fair to become a leader in the publishing of good music, and we heartily commend his present selection.

Notes, Queries, and Gleanings.

FLY-LEAF VERSES.

THE following occur in a very small (I believe first) edition of Quarles's "Euchiridion" (44 by 24), title missing.

"Thomas Smith* ejous liber
1742."

If this be lent or lost
You may be sure money it cost
Pray be so kind therefore
As to y^e owner and restore
Thomas Smith."

In another part of the same book :—

"William Smith."

"Whose book is this?
If you would know
In letters two I will you show
Y^e first is T a letter hard and brite
Y^e second is S in all men's sight
But if my name you chance to miss
Look underneath and hear it is
Thomas Smith

November y^e 7th 1742."

This Thomas Smith must, I presume, have been the son of the William Smith to whom the book previously belonged, and whose name, "William Smith, his book, 1727," occurs on the address "To the Reader," and in other places L.L. J.

* This name is written in Anglo-Saxon in the original.

WIRKSWORTH, BONSAILL, BRASSINGTON, AND IRETON WOOD, MANORS AND MEMBERS.

CONTAINING THE NAMES OF THE SEVERAL BEAST PASTURES, COMMONS, AND WASTES,
IN THE SAID SEVERAL MANORS, WITHIN THE SOAKE AND WAPENTAKE OF WIRKSWORTH, CO. DERBY, NAMED IN DUCHY DECREE OF 1620.

(Concluded from page 191)

IN WIRKSWORTH AND MILNHOUSES.—Wirksworth Moor, Norcliffe Bank, Bolehill, Barehill Edge, Noton Flash, Henholes, or Henloes, Gilkie Banke, Gorstie Banke, Middle-peake, Greenhill, the Dale, Watre dale, Bruckwalls, Longoe Bank, Wash Green, and all that waste or common ground lying under Longo-banke, between Meerbrooke and the White Meer, and between Wigwall and Darwent, Milnhouse Green.

IN BRASSINGTON. The Great Beast Pasture and Sydes, the wastes, heaths, or moors called Crowdale-stones, Harbor-hall, Harbor-hall Backe, Harbor-hall Barnes, Harbor-hall-dale, Harbor-hall Cliffe, Fining-da'e, Montloes, Montloes-backe, Narrowdale, Carnell Meer, Curst Moor, Gorse-beds, Sliper-loes, Duckett Walls, Gorest, Aston Hill, the Edges, Shining Cliffe, Seno-dale, Askalls, Askall Meer, Cotseats, Harokno, Minningloe, Gallowloe, Jordan Slacke, Howell, Street Knowl, Longmeer-holes, Longcliffe, Longcliffe-bank, Duxton Edge, Pidall-loes, Mainstones, or Maunystones, Eldertor-hole, Roundloe, Roundloe-botham, Rushie Meer, Rickerling, or Picking-hill, the Breach, *alias* the Break, Rydale, Long-dale, Waterfall-dale, the Dales, Smithdale, *alias* Smeth-dale, the Hill or parcel of hilly ground about Brassington Church-yard whereupon stands a rock or tor of stones, commonly called Ernest stones, and a piece of ground in Brassington, commonly called the Green, in which there is a well or spring of water called the Coole Well.

IN BONBALL AND STALEY.—The Great Beast Pasture called the Leys, part of which is called the Green, and the Wastes and Commons called Moorbutts, Blakemeer, Leys Yate, Whiteloe-tower, Grange Edge, Tow Meer, Goter Slacke, Shottwalls, Gorsiedale, Longtor-end, Smaethorn-edge, Blackloe-tower, Wennesley Side, Breach Yate, Crow Stones, Blackloe Slacke, Ball Lee, Hollow Finnea, Laterdway, Ewen-slacke, Fenyford, Stonyway, Monkswall, Hember, Masson Eaves, *alias* Marchden, Cockshutloe, and the Upper-dale.

IRETON WOOD and the members thereof, Blackwall and Hayes, have right of Common on Holland Ward. *Kirk Ireton* have Common on Callow Moor. *In Parwich*, on the Pasture called Hackloes and the Hill. *In Hognaston*, the Pastures called the Wynne and Oldfield, and Tirley-field.

In addition to the Decree before-mentioned, relating to the Manors of Wirksworth, Brassington, Bonsall, and Ireton Wood, in Derbyshire, the Act of 12 Charles II. also confirms similar decrees, reciting their dates for the Manors of Rands, Irchester, and Rusbden, in Northamptonshire, Defford and East Hulton, Smeeton, with Foxton, in Leicestershire, Newcastle-under-Lyme in Staffordshire, Bratilly in Lincolnshire, and Slaidburne in Yorkshire.

Wakefield.

T. N. INCE.

Most of these localities are well known, and at Wirksworth on some of them have grown streets and hamlets, as Greenhill, the Dale, Bolehill, Wash Green, Gorsey Bank, and others.

THE FAMILY OF HODGKINSON, OF OVERTON HALL, IN ASHOVER.

Arms—Or, on a cross couped between four cinquefoils, *vert*, another cinquefoil of the first. **Crest**—a garb, *or*, between two dragons' wings displayed, *vert*.

This family have for more than three centuries resided in the Parish of Ashover, and had property there; the original ancestor is said to have been a blacksmith (*Ferrarius*). In 1556 William Hodgkinson, of North Edge Hall, purchased the Overton Hall estate from the Hunts, who removed to Aston. His descendant, Richard Hodgkinson, of Cosse Hall, sold it to the family of Bower. The Hodgkinsons purchased lands from their own family and others, which descended to Sir Joseph Banks, of Overton Hall, and sold on his death, to various persons. 7 James I., George Hodgkinson purchased Clattercote estate in Ashover, at wch place and not Clattercote in Oxfordshire, as I have seen it stated, I believe his descendant, also named George, a younger son of George Hodgkinson, of Overton Hall resided, but died s. p. In 1692, George Hodgkinson, of Overton Hall, by his Will devised all such messuages, &c., that he had purchased of John Roper, in Derley, in the parish of St. Alkmund, in Derby, and such messuages, &c., he had purchased from Thomas Shutt, in the market-place, Derby, to his younger son Obadiah Hodgkinson, and to his testator's eldest son he devised all the rest of his property chargeable with payment to his testator's daughter Ann and to her children, whose names and her marriage with Richard Burbidge are stated in case for counsel's opinion as to the payment of part of the mother's legacy to some of their issue, wch was also corroborated by the late Mrs. Brace and her brother, Mr. Stephen Shore, sometime of London.

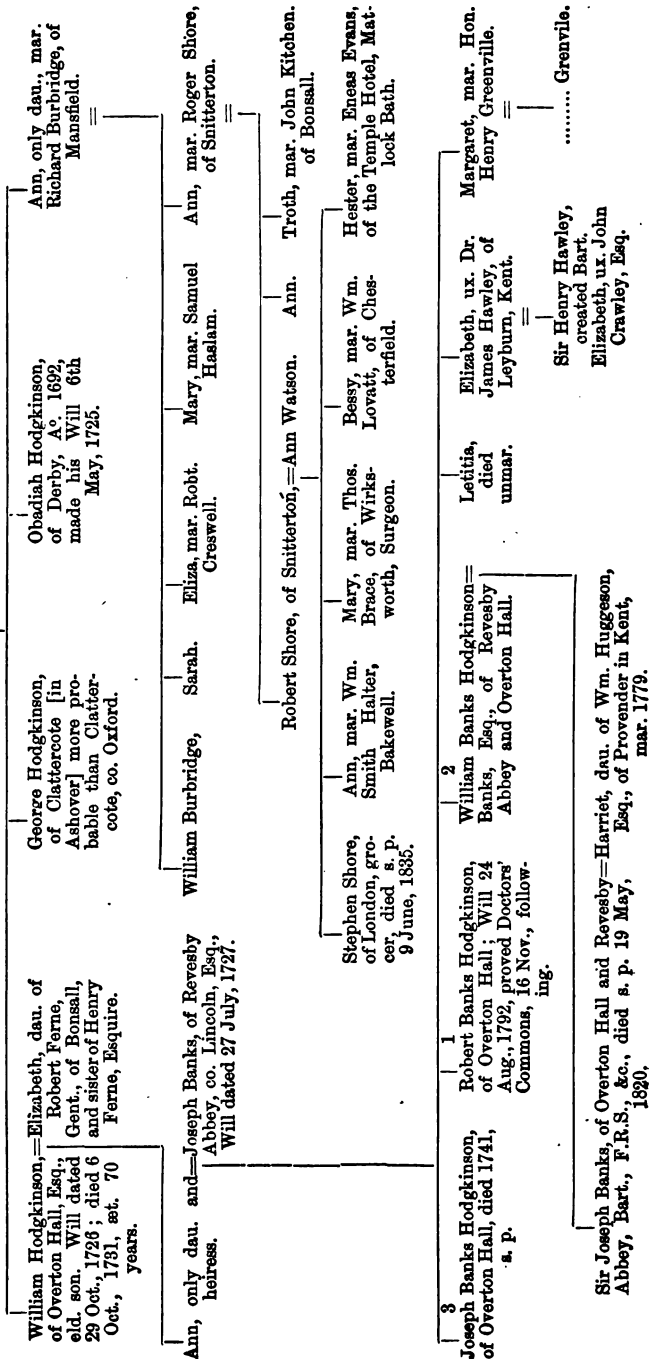
Mr. William Hodgkinson (who had a sister, Mrs. Maddox), devised the Greenhouse Farm in Ashover, to Benjamin Blythe, whose brother and heir the Rev. Samuel Blythe, in 1768, in consideration of £2500, sold the same to Robert Banks, Esq., of Overton Hall. In 1670, George Hodgkinson, of Hatch Leys, in Ashover, and Elizabeth his wife, sold Hatch Leys to George Hodgkinson of Overton. In Feb. 1696, William Hodgkinson (Baker) by his Will devised premises at Ashover, as far as Edward Hodgkinson's Barn to his son John Hodgkinson, who in March, 1710, sold to William Hodgkinson, of Overton. In 1719 Richard, George, and Dorothy Hodgkinson sold their 1-7 share each of property at Ashover to William Hodgkinson, of Overton. About the middle of last century there were others of this name who were probably of the same stock as the Overton family; amongst others the family of Mr. George Hodgkinson, of Kirkby-in-Ashfield, Gentleman, son of Thomas, of Carter Lane, whose grandfather, William Hodgkinson, of Pinxton Mill, is said to have been from Ashover. He had two sons, Samuel, of Pinxton Mill, grandfather of Mr. George Hodgkinson, of Kirkby, and William, of Felley Mill, whose grandson, Thomas, son of Thomas, left a daughter and heiress, who married John Barber, Esq., of Derby. Sir George Edmund Hodgkinson, of Dorset Square, London, Ship-builder, and Insurance Agent, son of George Hodgkinson, of Wellclose Square, London, son of Joseph Hodgkinson, of Wirksworth, whose father, Edmund Hodgkinson, was of Ashover, 1750. There were Hodgkinsons of Matlock Mill, Cromford Bridge, Sheffield, and Staveley, and other places.

Wakefield.

T. N. INCE.

PEDIGREE OF HODGKINSON AND BANKS, OF OVERTON HALL, ASHOVER.

George Hodgkinson, of Overton Hall = Ann, his wife, proved her husband's Will in 1692, Nov. 18.
 in Ashover (great-grandson of George Hodgkinson, the purchaser, 1556), Will 15 June, 1692, proved by ux. & eldest son, 18 Nov., 1692.



THORNEY.

A CURIOUS MS. connected with the management of the Lordship, contains instructions given by the Steward of His Grace the Duke of Bedford, to the Agent at Thorney, which illustrates the character of some of the Tenants; their holdings; the rents they had to pay; and how they were to be secured—the difficulties to be contended with in the management of an estate 122 years ago, which may now be considered one of the best cultivated and most valuable properties in the eastern counties. The following are extracts from the MS. :— S. EGAR.

“DIRECTIONS LEFT WITH MR. EDWARDS.” Sept. 11, 1749.

“All the new Tenants who are come lately into th^e Lordship to pay their Rents Half-yearly, and none of the Old Tenants to be trusted above one year and a half without particular directions, but if possible to oblige them to pay half a year when a year is due.”

“W^oow England to pay as much as she can. Will owe 3 years rent at Mich^a next, is one of the most deceitful women in her station of Life in England, and will never pay anything but what is taken by force before she sells it from off the Farm, and therefore would have been removed, if her farm could have been Let.”

“Abram Sigee will owe 3 years at Mich^a 1748, at £35 12 all but £1 3, therefore must pay as much as he can. This is one of the most artfull and deceitfull men in the Lordship, and will never pay anything if he can help it, therefore, care must be taken from time to time to get what ever he can spare from off his Farm, before he sells it or removes it to a Farm he holds out of the Lordship, and there must be also care taken that he plows up no fresh land.”

“Sam Hannote left his farm L^d Day, 1747, £31 16 4 in His Grace's debt. This man now lives in a cottage at French Drove which he calls his own, but there is so large an arrear due from him there must be as large a rent put on it as the same is worth, at least as much as he can pay.”

“There is an old cottage, which, 15 years ago, was in the possession of one John Wyman, at 1s. a year, and since that time there has been no rent paid, nor does it appear by our book who is in possession at present. Enquiry must be made who occupies this cottage, and the rent must be settled in the same manner as Homer's Cottage.”

“The Farm” Late Vanoy's and that part of Vezey's adjoining “to be Let with that part of Fovargue's Land (late Panks). The French Drove Land at 12s. per acre, and the other 5s. 6d. or 6s. per acre.”

“Feb. 15, 1749. John Berry promised to pay by sale of a 2 year old steer, £2 10, but as he has the Distemper* amongst his Beasts, it is to be feared he cannot sell any, so that will pay by sale of Filley, £4.”

LETTER OF THE ROYALIST SIR CHARLES LUCAS.

THE following autograph letter of the great General Sir Charles Lucas, addressed to Prince Rupert, is in possession of Mr. J. F. Lucas, of Bentley Hall. The letter is sealed with the arms of Lucas, a fesse between six annulets.

“May it please your Highness,

Your desires wher made knowen vnto me for the sendeing of my horse to be tomorrow at Lansdowne but late this eueneing, w^{ch} I should not have fayled S^r to have put in execution although with much inconvenience to this place, because I must then haue quitted the towne w^{ch} is kept only by the horse and so haue left thos workes and it exposed to the enemy w^{ch} lies very nere vnto vs, but that the shortness of the time also would not permitt them to come soone enough vnto your High^{ness} I beseeche your High^{ness} when you haue settled your business ther but to spare vs some horse and foote here but for a short time w^{ch} S^r I assure you will be much conducing to the Seruice, and will much oblige your Highness

“July the 20th

Most dutyfull and faythfull seruant

1645.

CHARLES LUCAS.

Barkly.”

“For His Highness Prince Rupert, this humbly.”

* “Foot and Mouth Disease,” of which we have heard so much for some months past, was not unknown in this district 120 years ago.

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